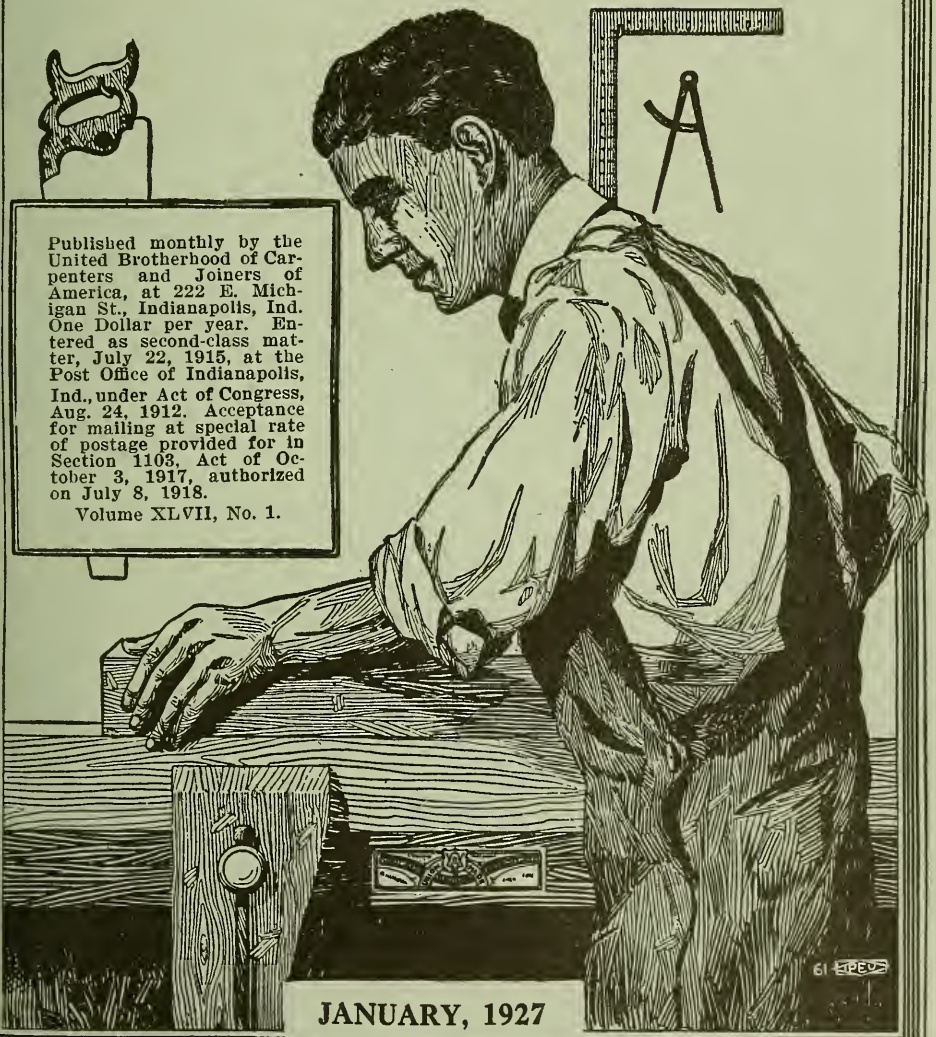
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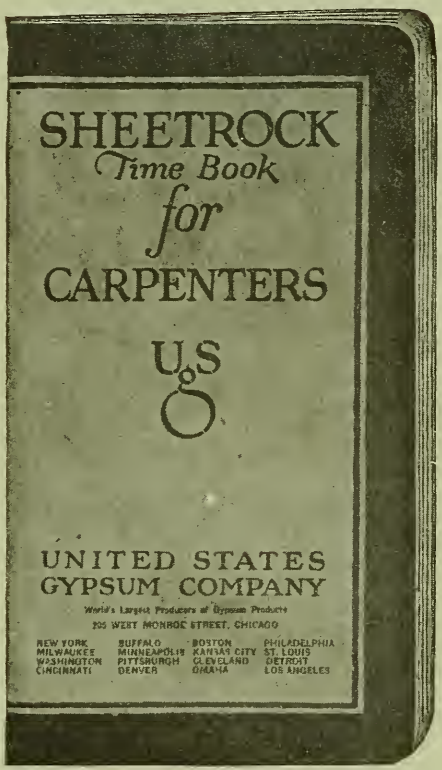


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Volume XLVII, No. 1.

JANUARY, 1927

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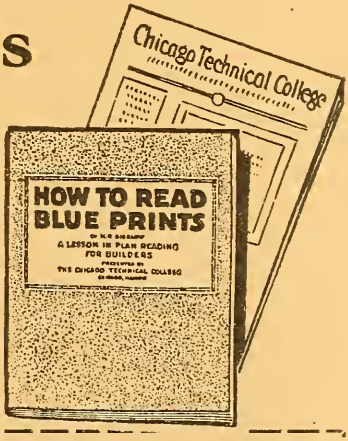
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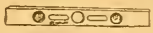
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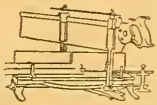
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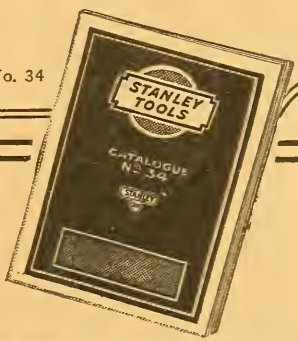
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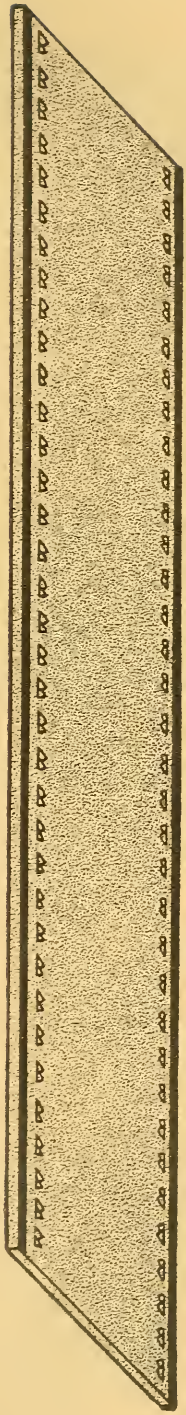
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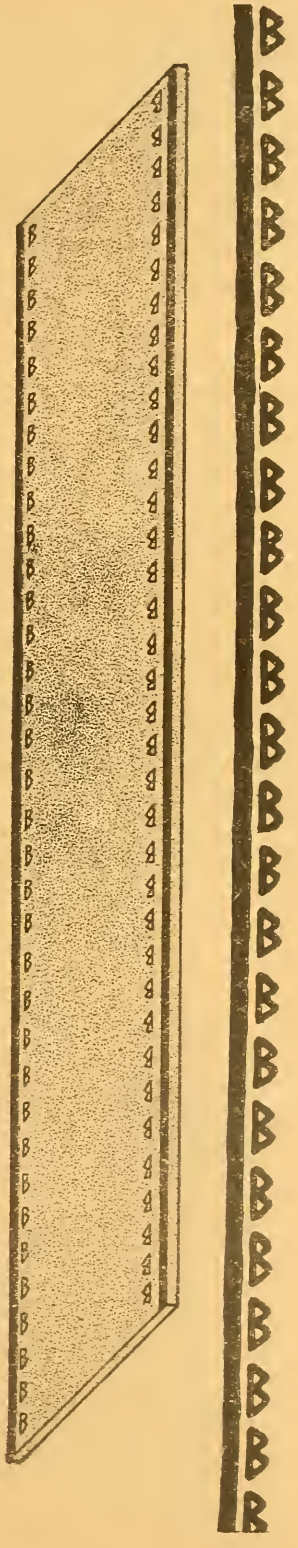
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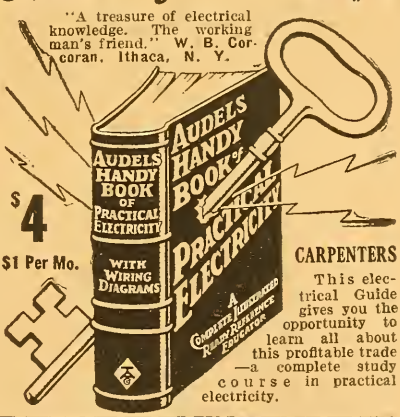
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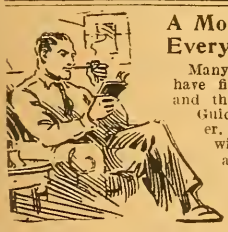
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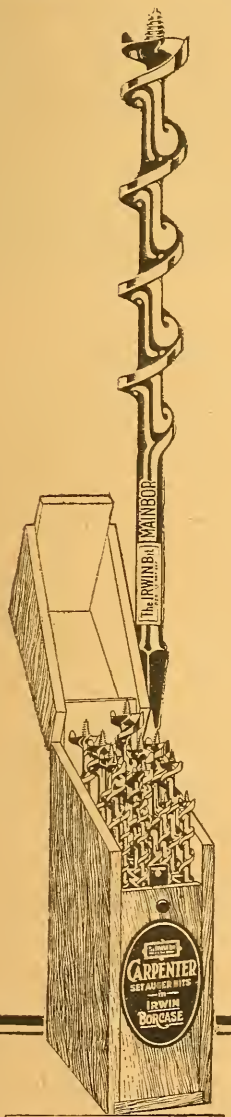
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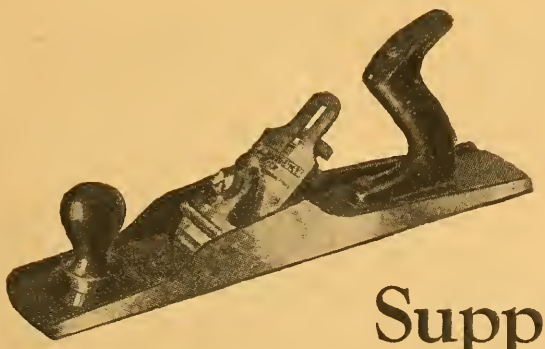
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YOU wouldn't, of course. But if you did, you'd be mighty glad to take it off at the end of the day. Two pounds is the difference in weight between the light, keen, capable Sargent Auto-Set and old-style planes of same size. Whether you would or not—you are practically wearing such a "wrist breaker" whenever you use an old-style fore or jointer plane. Here's a table of comparative weights. The Sargent Auto-Set Bench Plane against the older style Sargent and another well-known make.

Sargent Auto-Set No. 718 (18 inches) *5½ lbs.—No. 722 (22 inches) 6 lbs.
Sargent Older Type No. 418 (18 inches) 7 lbs.—No. 422 (22 inches) 7⅛ lbs.
Other well-known make—(18 inches) *7¾ lbs.—(22 inches) 8⅛ lbs.
*A difference here of 2¼ pounds.

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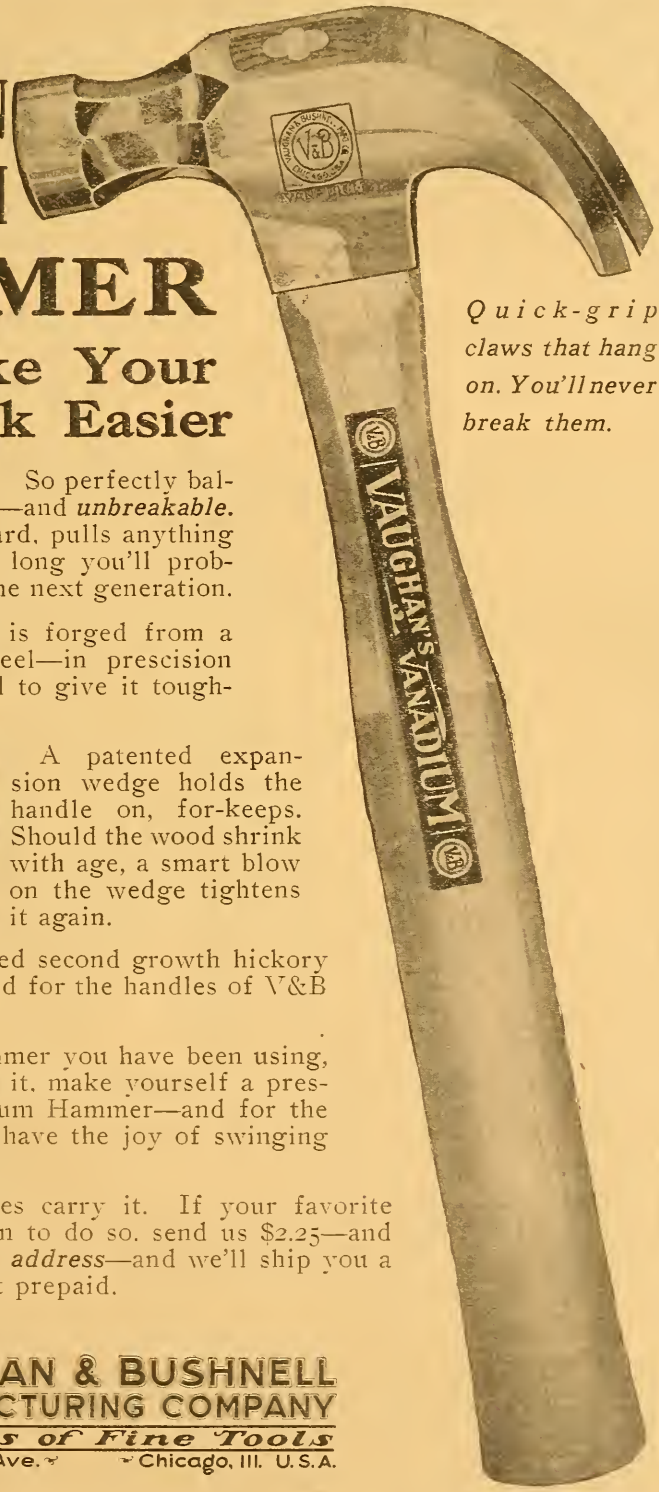


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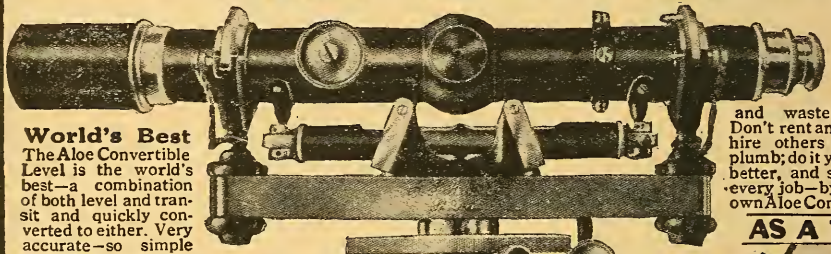
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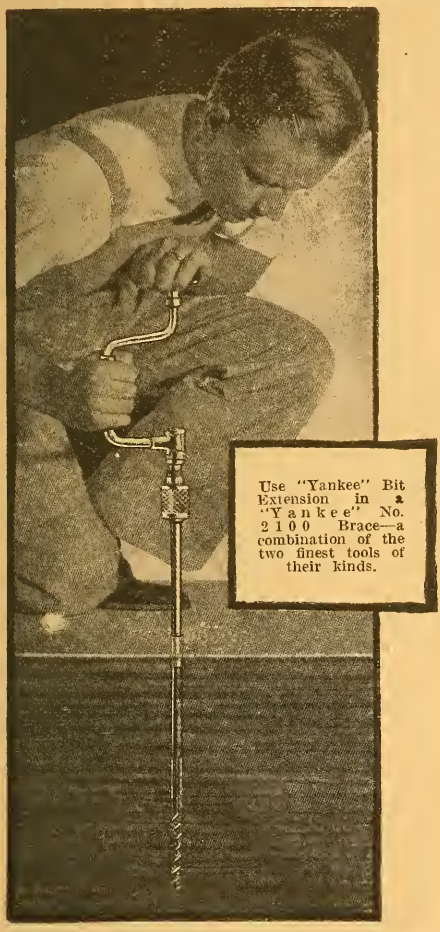
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NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

The employment of non-union men of our trade is favored by the Lufkin Rule Company of Saginaw, Michigan, who manufacture a number of tools used by carpenters such as rules, tapes, combination squares, trysquares and other measuring devices.

This concern recently constructed a large addition to their plant on which were employed non-union carpenters.

AMERICAN PROSPERITY

By James J. Davis, Sec. of Labor.

AMERICA is to-day not only the richest country in the world but also the richest country that has ever existed. Our wealth, estimated at four hundred billion, is 40 per cent of the entire wealth of the earth. This fact, however, striking as it is would mean little to one in whom the modern spirit is incarnate, if the masses of our people did not share its benefits. Egypt, Babylonia, Greece, and Rome were rich nations, but the great mass of their inhabitants shared in the national wealth only to the extent of being provided with food, clothing, and shelter. The workers of these countries were, either wholly or in the main, slaves or serfs. Whether their country prospered or did not prosper, whether it was victorious in war or humbled by a foreign foe, was a matter of complete indifference to them. They built the Pyramids, and the Sphinx was the work of their hands: but none glorified their labor. They constructed the Hanging Gardens of Babylon, and made the deserts blossom like the rose: but contempt was always their portion in life, and in death they reposed in unhonored graves. The sentimental have wept for centuries over the fate of the recorded martyrs of history: but there has been one martyr greater than all these, though the human tendency has ever been to forget it. Its name is Labor.

But the day of labor's martyrdom is over: at least, in America. We no longer think of the worker as a man without a soul. Our novelists deal generously with the tragedies of the poor: less and less do they concern themselves with the purple pomp of princes and of kings. Labor has its champions in every circle of society. We have attained unto a new point of view, in which we perceive that labor has come of age, and that its birthright in the future shall never be a mess of pottage.

The prosperity of America to-day is one in which the American workers fully share. Gone are the days when these will "scorn delights and live laborious days" without hope of an adequate reward. The American worker demands the best of all that is made and produced, and he is receiving it. The poor we have still with us, but hopeless poverty, except, perhaps, among the aged and infirm, is now almost unknown. Unfortunately there are still a few employers who still do not pay more than a mere existence wage, and a few a living scale, but the majority are paying their workmen what I term a saving wage—one that will provide the comforts of life and enable him to lay by something for the later years of life.

Of course, there are still some employers who do not sympathize with ideals of a saving wage and who are unable to comprehend the forces that have molded the present and will mold the future. Employers of that type are among those who have opposed the new immigration laws which prevented them from obtaining Europeans and Asiatics willing to work for lower wages, though the effect of this upon American prosperity would have been disastrous. Seven hundred and fifty years ago the wage of an English carpenter was 5 cents a day, and it took 750 years for the English carpenter's wage to rise from 5 cents to $5. Now we ought to see that fact in its true significance. Of course, it should go without saying that 5 cents would buy a great deal more in England 750 years ago than it would buy to-day. It may have bought a substantial quantity of beef and beer; it may have provided the English carpenter with as good a home as he desired. What we need to bear in mind is that the rise of wages has been concommitant with two things: First, there has been a state of progression in the soul of the worker, necessitating on the part of those above him an increased degree of respect: and second, there has been going on for a long time a heightening in the standard of living, due to practical applications of scientific discoveries.

One reason why the English carpenter was paid little 750 years ago is that he had few wants. Even an English nobleman or king had fewer wants 750 years ago than a workman of our era. If he owned a half dozen books, he was supposed to possess a library. Alfred the Great would have envied the library of many a British or American worker of to-day.

Our American workers share in the great wealth that is now being produced, because of the multiplicity of their wants. There is virtually no want possessed by an employer of our time that is not possessed by his workers. Wants must always precede progress. Slave and serf labor would be unprofitable today at any wage; slaves and serfs have no wants. Even though a worker receives high wages, if he has to work long hours his wages are unprofitable to society, for he has no time to put into circulation what he earns. He has desire only for something to fill his stomach and a place to lay his head. He can buy no more.

The difference between our own time and that of all previous eras is found very largely in the fact that labor now shares in desires that were formerly regarded as aristocratic.

It was universal education that opened the eyes of labor to its opportunities. It was easy enough to keep the workers in subjection so long as none of them knew how to read and write. It was education that really taught the worker that he had a soul; it was education that created in him a hunderd wants of which he had never before been cognizant; it was education that inspired him with belief in his own manhood. Education has given to labor the upward look, and no man who once has learned to look upward has ever willingly consented to look down in the future. The overwhelming majority of mankind are found in the ranks of labor. Labor is destined to advance. The future will witness no legislation of an economic character, and very little legislation of any character, which does not consider the desires and welfare of the workers. Labor conditions in America are excellent at the present time in most industries. No parallel to this is found in any other country. Throughout Europe and Asia, America is regarded as the land of opportunity and the paradise of the workers. In comparison with every other country, our condition is indeed fortunate. We are accomplishing much in industry because employers are realizing that the number of men employed is not so important as the kind employed.

National prosperity is always a source of keen gratification. but national prosperity is sound only when all the inhabitants share in it. I should say that a nation is not truly prosperous unless everyone has some degree of surplus, or wealth, over and above requirements for actual existence.

We are proud to be able to compete, on the basis of price and quality, in many of the markets of the world, not only because business from whatever source is desirable but because in so doing we prove that the high wage standard and shorter work day and the resultant better living standard for our people are not irreconcilable with low price and high quality when machines are used to supplement human labor. We prove that higher wages, the initiative and ingenuity which high wages, short hours, and good working and living conditions engender, speed production, and make for a lower unit cost than when brute strength and bullheaded leadership are the only forces in industry. The most significant thing, however, is not that we are able to compete in so many of the markets of the world, but that the American people have established their prosperity on the foundation of their own production and demand. Our wealth has been created at home, and the present prosperity of the American workman, who is directly responsible for the prosperity of the nation, is not a product of war activities, nor of foreign trade at the expense of other nations of the world. American industry, so far as the present situation is concerned, prospered most from the war because it learned that machines could be substituted for men, and production increased per man, permitting the payment of higher wages, and allowing men to share in the products of machines. We are prospering, therefore, on machine wealth created at home, and made possible by the higher wages and shorter hours which enabled men to buy the products of that wealth. To what extent this wealth has grown in the hands of workingmen is shown by statistics on the increase in savings-bank deposits since the war: increased membership in building and loan associations; increased insurance; home buying, automobile purchases, and gasoline consumption, and so on.

It is thus gratifying to note that America is in that prosperous condition almost wholly because the American people, when they were suffering from

post-war conditions, had the wisdom and foresight to apply common-sense remedies and pull themselves out of the hole into which they had fallen. While most of the loans made to foreign nations during the war have been refunded and agreements for payments reached, the amounts received up to the present time have been almost infinitesimal—from some nations nothing. In addition to the present prosperity, therefore, the American who purchased Liberty bonds during the war, the proceeds of which went to Europe, has to date borne his own war costs plus the billions sent abroad.

Another evidence that American prosperity is of the "home-grown" variety is found in the admission of many of the owners of factories in Europe which I visited during the summer of 1925. They said that if it were not for contracts let in the United States they would be idle. Again, the reports of industrial investigators from abroad into the causes of American prosperity among the workingmen almost unanimously attribute it to local consumption, the use of machinery, increased production per man, and the payment of a wage that will permit the American workman to buy his own machine-created surplus. Certainly American workmen have the satisfaction of knowing that they are themselves solely responsible for the exalted position America holds in the eyes of men the world over.

Soon after the close of hostilities American industry had begun to share in the process of deflation which swept the world after the strain of the war. During the conflict production had been abnormally stimulated. Wages had soared to a height never attained before. Prices were accordingly high.

The first effect of this snapping of the war strain was a world-wide refusal to buy and consume even the necessities of life at war-time prices. Even in buoyant, level-headed America this buyers' strike prevailed. The consequence was an industrial decline. Merchants with unsold stocks on their shelves refused to place further orders. Without orders, the industries were obliged to suspend or curtail production. Vast numbers of workers were thrown out of employment. I well remember the nation-wide consternation that followed when the Senate requested of the Department of Labor the actual figures on prevailing unemployment at the time.

To darken this menacing situation, Europe stood ready to send us millions of her workers who felt that however the war had hit us, conditions in America must of necessity be better than those of their own homelands, where the effects of the war had been more heavily felt. Had these great masses of the workless been allowed to come here, the unemployment problem, the very struggle for existence for these newcomers, would have given them and us a problem of appalling gravity. And this says nothing of what must have been the fate of thousands upon thousands of American workers whose devotion to output during the war entitled them to prior consideration in meting out such employment as happed to be available.

In the face of this prospect the country was ready to listen to the argument in favor of restrictive and selective immigration. In order to save our own workers from hopeless competition with these thousands of jobless from elsewhere, an emergency immigration law was passed. It saved the situation, and, with the emergency tariff legislation that accompanied it, started the country back toward the goal of sound prosperity. Once begun, and its effects apparent, these temporary measures led to the permanent restrictive policy in immigration and a scientific tariff program.

I feel free to say that in establishing this policy of immigration limitation we were doing a good to the countries whence this immigration would have sprung. Other countries were enabled to keep their manpower and producers at home. The result has been a quicker economic recovery abroad, and America was permitted to work out her industrial problems without the addition of factors which might have made the problem impossible to solve.

In addtion to favoring restricted immigration for the protection of the American worker, and for the salvation of the alien who would only have come here to find himself in a state no better than at home, every opportunity was used to persuade all American workers and employers to adopt toward each other a spirit of fairness and an attitude of good will. As our people are disposed to such an attitude in their very nature, the gospel was easy to preach. Its widespread acceptance is

evidenced in the fact that to-day American industry is pervaded with a contentment, a harmony of effort, a spirit of partnership, greater and warmer than has ever been felt before.

As we have stated, after the war it was commonly asserted that wages must fall to their prewar level before the country could get on its feet. Instead, wages have not gone back, but have reached a level higher than ever before in history. Better than this, the fact is everywhere clear that the prosperity we enjoy is due in great measure to these generous wages paid, and we are gratified to believe that this argument contributed at least its shares toward this common acceptance of the profit we all gain from high wages. Since the more than 43,000,000 American workers are by far the nation's greatest consumers and buyers, the business sense of the country was easily convinced that well-paid workers constitute a vast and liberal consuming and buying element. Without faltering, the courageous American employer adopted this policy of an ample wage, and the profit returns to us all in this state of general employment, vast production, and nationwide prosperity we all enjoy.

Hardly could there be a stronger or more gratifying contrast between the industrial situation of to-day and that of the year or two at the close of the war. But greater than our natural satisfaction at this, is the comfort we should take from the effect of these better material conditions on the national state of mind. Industry itself is, for the most part, at peace. Except for conditions in the coal and textile industries which still call for adjustment, the workers, with little to complain of, are very generally employed under satisfactory conditions. The American home, especially the home of the worker, was never so well supplied with all the comforts of life. In consequence, the country moves along the lines placed under it by its fathers without the volume of picking and bickering which so often springs purely from economic discontent but vents itself in terms of political baiting. Never has the communist, the radical of every sort, had so little to complain of, and never has his sort of criticism been so little heeded, never has he been so few in numbers.

Every effort of American industry should be bent toward maintaining this condition of harmony and good will between worker and employer which so largely accounts for our present prosperity. Every man who employs others, every man who devotes his skill to another for hire, should never lose his present realization of the fact that both are partners in a single business, indispensable to the business and to each other. They have learned that partnership means profit for both, and they should never forget the fact.

This is an age of power; we should continue to increase the use of mechanical and electrical power in the way of machinery and other modern inventions placed at the arm of the worker so that he can produce more and earn more, enabling him still further to share in the fruits of toil. The use of machine power has been largely responsible for the exalted position American labor enjoys. The wise employer will see to it when he adds to the power which increases production that the worker is given a fair share of the increased return.

THE SAN FRANCISCO STRIKE

THE members of our Brotherhood in San Francisco have been on strike since last April, for the right to bargain collectively with their employers. The Industrial Association of that city has assumed the responsibility of fighting the demands of our members, "to the bitter end."

The following editorial appeared recently in the "San Francisco Examiner" under the caption, "In This Season of Peace, Let Us Have Peace."

"Now begins the season of the year dedicated to peace on earth and good-will among men. Thanksgiving comes soon, and Christmas is soon after that.

There's one event that could happen in San Francisco which would mean a real Thanksgiving and a real Christmas to this city. The key to that happening is, again, peace on earth and good-will among men. The whole city wants it.

"There could be no more appropriate season than this for a settlement of the serious industrial dispute which has racked San Francisco ever since last April and which apparently, would continue indefinitely unless the spirit of goodwill can be brought to the fore.

"Cannot the Carpenters' strike be settled for the good of our city—settled in the spirit of the solemn holidays that are approaching—settled for the sake of the homes of San Francisco and the industries and well-being and good name of San Francisco—settled without sacrifice of essential principle?

"And in all from the large public point of view, there could be no better thing for San Francisco than that. The desire for an end of strife is uttered everywhere. And it is a sincere desire. It is known that the city is suffering by this protracted dispute. It is known that a deadlock exists over issues admittedly difficult to compose—yet it is known, too, that men have settled worse difficulties in the past, and by approaching matters in the right and public-spirited way could doubtless settle this. No disagreement ever existed in which there were not some hand-holds for compromise. What is needed is mainly the Spirit of Goodwill.

"If this city could speak, it would earnestly say to those who determine the actions of both disputants: "Lay down your arms. Think of San Francisco and for San Francisco. This is the Thanksgiving season, the Christmas season. Let there be peace."

The members of our organization accepted the conciliation proposal and in a communication informed the Examiner of their willingness and desire for peace.

Mr. Boynton, managing director of the Industrial Association agreed to discuss "any problem that does not involve a sacrifice of the principles of the Association." The right of workingmen to bargain collectively with their employers, however involves a sacrifice of an essential principle. The Industrial Association refuses to the workingmen that which it claims for itself, the right of collectively bargaining. Mr. Boynton has arrogantly taken the stand that labor has no right to ask for it and absolutely refuses to discuss it.

Mr. Boynton's idea of peace and a settlement of the dispute is one in which he can dictate the terms. But he is doomed to disappointment. The carpenters of San Francisco can accept nothing less than the right of collective bargaining. When the Industrial Association and Mr. Boynton concedes that right, then and only then will there be peace.

PRESENT PROSPERITY BASIS ANALYZED

(By N. C. W. C.)

THE chorus of voices proclaiming that because of high wages we can now look forward to the indefinite continuation of prosperity misses several plain facts.

High wages are not nearly so common as is assumed. Great numbers of men are making as low as three and four dollars a day. Great numbers of women are making as low as twelve, thirteen and fourteen dollars a week. Great numbers of both men and women are out of work and are making no money at all.

The level of wages is higher now than at any time in the past, but even now close to half of the men working for wages are not making a family living wage and close to half of the women working for wages are not making enough to support themselves in reasonable comfort.

Great numbers of men and women working for a weekly or monthly salary are below the line of reasonable existence and still greater numbers have not shared proportionately in the increased productiveness of American industry and agriculture.

High wages are considered a guarantee of prosperity because they increase buying power and when spent keep the wheels of business moving. But farmers are a third of the consuming public and their buying power has actually decreased in the last seven years. Along with low paid wage and salaried workers in cities, they stand as a handicap to city prosperity, and a sure cause of inevitable industrial depression in this country.

Our prosperity now is not national because the farmers are not prosperous and because great numbers of city workers are not prosperous.

The best sign that prosperity is not widespread at home is the sending of so much money and goods abroad. Apart from war loans, there are eleven billion dollars of American investments abroad, two fifths of this in Latin America, one fourth in Europe, slightly more than a fourth in Canada and one twelfth in the rest of the world. At the same time the flow of goods abroad is increasing and we are depending more and more upon sales abroad as an outlet for goods produced here.

The fact that citizens of the United States can invest so much abroad under the present distribution of wealth and income at home shows how top heavy and unnatural our prosperity is. The fact that the dependence on foreign markets is increasing shows again that, even with the great productive capacity of the United States, there is something wrong with the domestic market.— an inability among large portions of the population to buy up the goods produced, —an inequitable distribution of the national income.

Indeed, much of the phenomenal selling of goods at home is based on instalment buying by wage and salaried workers who are mortgaging an essentially insecure future to buy goods now. Their future is insecure not alone because industrial depression will come again. It is insecure precisely because their holding of their positions depends immediately and directly on the will of others. Through the purchase of goods, usually non-essentials, on long-term payments extending into an uncertain future, they are bolstering up present business and present production. When industrial depression comes, they will miss payments and lose their goods and have nothing to show for their work except memories.

THE CHURCH AND LABOR

(By Rabbi Wise of New York City.)

AT the Forty-Sixth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. held in Detroit, Mich., in October, 1926, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Rabbi, Free Synagogue of New York City gave a great address on "the attitude of the church toward labor." He said in part:

"I think I will be forgiven if for one moment, and only one moment, I allude to a situation that has arisen within the city in which your convention is being held, long enough to point out that I cannot imagine it to have been possible for representatives of the American Federation of Labor to try to bar, to keep leaders of the Chamber of Commerce or the Manufaturers' Association out of the pulpits of the Detroit churches if the national bodies of those organizations were meeting in this city of Detroit. In the last days, while we of the church—for as a teacher of the synagogue I, too, represent the life and idealism of the churches of America, while we have been watching this lamentable and, from our point of view, tragic effort to alienate the workers of America from the churches—I have been glad to think that in Detroit men like Father Ryan, of Washington, Dr. Neibuhr and Dr. Lynn Harold Hough have stood up and dared to say to the sinister and selfish interests who would dictate the policies of the religious life of America. 'Thus far shalt thou go and no further.'

"I am not concerned about the hurt that has been done you by this lamentable and at the same time ludicrous cancellation of an invitation which had been tendered to your great leader to occupy the pulpit of one of Detroit's churches, I am grieved over the thing that will be said by tens of thousands throughout America, namely, that this shows that the churches have no sympathy with, nor part in the development of the great and American task of the American Federation of Labor.

"It may sound strange to you, coming from a Jew, but I wish that the Bishop of the Diocese of Michigan, a great American and a great religionist, Charles D. Williams, were living today. How he would have thundered against the unwisdom and the unworthiness of the attempt to keep out of the pulpits of the churches men who represent one of the great and fundamental aspirations of the American people. I want you to know, that there are churchmen everywhere and in all the great churches of America, Catholic, Protestant and

Jewish alike, who are resolved that the church shall not become the Sunday club of the would-be destroyers of the American Federation of Labor. There are those of us in every city of the land who would sooner leave the church and preach the Word of God as we know it and we hear it outside of the walls of the church, sooner than see church and synagogue reduced to the level of a scab agency, for some of us are resolved that the teachings of the prophets and of Jesus of Nazareth shall not be debased, shall not be prostituted to the purposes of those who would deny a decent and worth-while life to American citizens and their families.

"What is being urged today in Detroit and in other cities of the Union as a substitute for organization?

"The open shop. On their lips is the open shop, in their hearts is the destruction of the organization of the American workers.

"What is the open shop? What is the essence of the open shop? I give you my answer for what it may be worth. The open shop is a shop open to and safe for the unorganized workers until it can be closed and made unsafe for the organized workers of America. That is what the open shop is. The open shop is a shop that is open to industrial despotism. The open shop, over its portals ought to have written, 'Abandon ye all hope who enter here.' A nation cannot endure half open shop and half organized, and if the principles and policies of the open shop, or company union, which is exactly the same thing, are carried out and the workers of the American Republic by so much denied the right to organize and the right to labor for fair and decent conditions of living, then the American Republic will have ceased to be worthy of its name and destiny.

"Against the elementary and incontrovertible right that the workers shall organize, the mill owners have pitted their brute force, and I am sorry to say it as an American, but I will say it, whether the Chambers of Commerce and the Manufacturers' Associations like it or not—I am not here to speak for them and I am not here to speak for you—I am here to speak the eternal and irrepealable principles of religion in this country we love.

"I am here to plead for the organization from top to bottom of the textile workers of America. That ought to be the next great step of your program. Organize what you can, but I remind you, you have no right to leave unorganized 750,000 to a million workers in one of the fundamental industries of America, the masters of which are being richly protected by a tariff while their workers remain underpaid.

"Would that I could make my voice heard today, pleading with the owners of the Passaic mills to put the past behind them, and in the name of our common hope for a juster and nobler order, in the name of our common faith in the America of today and the America of tomorrow, in the name of that common faith in the higher life, which is the most real thing on earth, I would plead with them to put away pride and obstinacy and forwardness and grant the elementary and minimum demands of their workers.

"You have got to do two things—either organize or battle. If you organize you don't have to battle. That is why I believe in the American Federation of Labor, that is why I would have it ten times stronger than it is today.

"The American people don't want to wear clothing sweated out of underpaid men or overworked women, whether in the mills of New Jersey, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, or in any state of the Union.

"I would infinitely rather be the voice of ten thousand workers in the mills than be the voice of all the Chambers of Commerce and all the Manufacturers' Associations in America—remember that, after all, the American people know that despite every fallacy that may be urged in behalf of the open shop, that despite every species of intellectual and moral evasiveness that may be utilized as against the organizations of labor, we—and I speak for the great body of religious teachers in America, Christian as well as Jew, Catholic as well as Protestant, we know that after all the American Federation of Labor, more than any constituted body in America, is trying and has for half a century sought to translate the idealism of religion into daily life amid industrial relations in the wide, wide field of our continent.

"The American Federation of Labor today must be strong and of good courage.

I don't for a moment believe that the American Federation of Labor is without faults, is without blunders, for it, too, is an American and a human institution, but this I know, that if the American Federation of Labor could be destroyed tomorrow, we would go back, back, back to lower wages, to a lower status, to a lower standard and order of living.

"Hail to the American Federation of Labor! You are the friends of the Republic, you are among its bravest, finest and truest supporters! Alas for them who vainly seek to destroy it in one way or another. They can never prevail, for if they did they would destroy the very soul and essence of our American Republic. Be strong, be of good courage.

God be with you in all that you do for the organization of religious ideals of equity and justice in America! God be with you, servants of our American Republic!"

CONDITIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN

MR. J. Bromley a fraternal delegate (a locomotive engineer) from the British Trade Union Congress to the Forty-Sixth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. held in Detroit in October, 1926, said:

"I want to assure you that our brotherly greetings are not mere empty words. If you knew the feeling of international solidarity desired amongst the trade unions of Great Britain, if you knew the admiration they have for the organization of their American brothers, you would realize that it is not merely a formality that we bring to you, but a deep, pulsating feeling of brotherhood and a desire that your progress may be ever continued in an upward direction.

"I want to say that in spite of reports to the contrary—and you know the press of all nations is largely owned by capitalistic interests and it tells always its story as it would desire the readers of papers to see the facts; it does not, even by accident, ever tell the real truth of what happened even in its own country much less in any other. And so you may have had a view, in fact, I know you have had a view of our great national strike and its results rather palored against Organized Labor.

"I want to say to you that it was one of the greatest victories that not only British trades unionism has ever won, but that trades unionism the world over has ever won. You will never set out on the first great adventure and bring all the prizes home. Would your movement, have been the tremendous force on this continent which it is had not some pioneers blazed the trail, if there had been no one who had taken the first plunge would you have been President of such a tremendous power of organized men and women, determined as you are today?

"And so in the same category I put our first national strike.

"The economic position of our mine workers, which you have already heard from my colleague, were in existence in August of 1925. Employers found, as employers always do—and I warrant you have it in this country also—that the only possible way to make profit in industry is to reduce wages. They never thin out the dead heads, they never reduce the directors' fees, they are not anxious to cut down dividends, they are not particularly aggressive in reducing unnecessary managerial costs, because wages are always the simplest thing to get at and give the biggest immediate returns.

"And so the mine owners found out again that great secret that wages would have to be reduced. Now, unfortunately, let us admit, that in any capitalist state where the necessities of life in national industries are run for profit and not for use, you do have positions arise which are called uneconomic. It is a horrible word, friends, to say to any man or woman, whatever their trade or calling, whether absolutely essential or luxuries, whether something that looms largely in the public eye or is out of sight from every-day appearance, it is hard and wrong to say to them that although you give of your brain, of your muscle, of your sinew, of your strength and of your intelligence, we cannot make sufficient profit out of the product of your labor, and so it being uneconomic your wives and your families cannot be regaled with even the moderate necessities of life. That is why I hate the word in industrial remuneration rela-

tions of "uneconomic." However, until we have our great industries in our country owned and controlled by the people and for the people, and not for profit, we are unfortunately faced with such issues.

"In August, 1925, the miners were faced with the issue that wages were to be reduced, they were to be cut down in this direction and the other direction, and had it not been for the feeling of solidarity and sympathy of our trade union movement in Great Britain, they would have gone down unwept, unhonored and unsung.

"It is neither our desire nor our duty to worry you with details or to forestall our own examination of the problem, but when it was over we had won a tremendous victory.

"My own, like other organizations, were in the front rank, because to stop train service was one of our first effective desires. And my own organization of something over 62,000 people in Great Britain, not two hundred went to work during the whole period of the dispute. Three-fourths of that number were men who had got into some little advisory position. We spent our money; fund after fund went down; we spent until we came to the last few sheckles in the coffers. Officers went without wages, and are suffering percentage reductions now to rebuild. We spent all, and yet we are proud and pleased and delighted, because we shall build again, we shall come again and be prepared, ready for the next struggle.

"There are scores of unions in Great Britain in the same position—not grieving, not sitting weeping over their losses, but with shoulders squared and heads erect, proud that we took our part in an exhibition of the coming power of Organized Labor in our country, only to be enthused, to rise like Phoenix from our ashes, to be prepared for the next great adventure, with greater vim and greater energy.

"There is one incident I would like to tell you of, when this government, in a panic, desiring to crush us, made a great parade of bringing some foodstuffs out of the London docks. The amusing part of it was that we had not stopped the foodstuffs; we had offered to help them distribute foodstuffs. And so they made a gesture, to satisfy the old colonels, the government army officers who have eaten all they have killed in the past—yes, I am talking about the people miles behind the battle line, those gallant old heroes who say 'Ah, if I only had my battalion here now,' who would fight to the last drop of everybody's blood but their own. These people and dear old maiden ladies of the noble families who were living on railway dividends or coal mine dividends, living in peaceful, happy little country houses, when strikes came on in the past would say, 'Oh, those terrible people, my word, out on strike again! Why doesn't the work of the world go on? But we will soon beat them.' They read in the paper how blacklegs are working—scabs, I think you call them, but we call them blacklegs because of the fact that no blood goes to the brain, there is none there, it thickens in the leg and stays there. In other words, we sometimes call them the fifth day creation. Those who are not deeply religious might look, and you will find that on the fifth day the Lord made all creeping and crawling things.

"And so, when these people, during this strike came down to breakfast about ten o'clock or half past, they asked the maid or man servant for the paper, and the answer would come, 'There is no paper this morning, my Lord.' 'What, what? Then the other one!' 'There is no other one.' Then they said, 'Oh, what is happening? We don't know, we can't hear.' All these people were so terribly frightened and the government wanted to make a gesture, so to bring out a few barrels or loads of foodstuffs from the docks, which we would have moved with very great pleasure because we did not want to starve our own people—not professing that we were so solicitous about the other crowd—they brought soldiers with fixed bayonets, cartridge belts, tin hats, machine guns and lorries.

"Now, that ended for the time being the first national strike of Great Britain. As I have said to you, we have gathered strength and determination from it. The victory is far more real than apparent, and I want you to understand that some of the stories that have been played about the world are untrue.

"And finally, seriously, from the bottom of our beings and from the great heart of our great movement of Britain, of which we are so proud and of which I am afraid we are rather humble repre-

sentatives, we again bring to you the greetings, the good wishes, the heartfelt desires for progress in every direction you desire to go. We hope to continue this great bond of brotherhood, linking up ever stronger and more strongly the workers of the world, until those who have created the beauty, the wonder, the science, the advance of mankind, those who today are called common or humble workers, may take the place of the idlers, the parasites who have sucked the blood of national and human progress for years, when you and we the world over may say, we who have built the world, who have beautified the world and made the world happy, shall rule and own the world, as we believe that Providence ordained that we should."

THE SHORTER WORK WEEK

(By Wm. Green, Pres. A. F. of L.)

IT is gratifying to observe that more and more the the great masses of our people are coming to understand and appreciate the necessity of dealing with facts, economic facts as they exist. It is true, that we are passing through a period of wonderful industrial development. We are living in a mechanical age. Silently, unnoticed, perhaps, there are certain economic forces at work that are bringing about this transition, and of course, it is but logical and proper that the great economic movement of our country would, first of all, grasp these facts and suggest a policy to be pursued by industry in conforming and adjusting itself to these facts. This is a day of standardization, a day of specialization, and of mass production. We realize that as an economic fact, as an industrial fact. We would not go back to the old times if we could, but we are adjusting ourselves to the new, and as we look upon a modern factory with its mass production, with its specialization and with its standardization, we realize that we, vitally affected by all of this, must point the way by which we can adjust ourselves to this new industrial order.

What are we going to do about it? Well, American labor suggests that as the productivity of the individual worker is increased and as his efficiency is raised higher and higher through the operation of these economic forces, his wages, first of all, must increase in proportion with his productivity and his efficiency.

Second, that there must be a progressive reduction in the hours of labor, so that industry and men and women may adjust themselves to this change that is taking place. If we are going to do the work of the world in this way then there must be opportunity for recuperation, for readjustment, for liesure and for increased efficiency on the part of the machinery and on the part of the workers.

There is involved in this more than matérialism, more than material progress, for after all the working people of our country are human beings just the same as other people, possessed of a heart and soul, a body and a mind. They must have opportunity for cultural and spiritual development, they must have an opportunity to enlarge their vision and live, and that implies a great deal. And they cannot do it if, in this day and age their minds and their bodies, their nervous systems are to be wrecked by the mechanical processes with which their daily lives are associated.

How can the cultural life of a man or woman, how can the spiritual life be promoted to that higher standard that the Creator intended it should reach if the body is to be given in ceaseless toil in the whirr and noise and strain of a modern factory? That is the reason why we sense the necessity of this change. There are some very good people who are accepting our philosophy, men and women outside the ranks of labor who are beginning to appreciate more and more that labor is offering a practical solution for the economic problems confronting industry, and they have been expressing some apprehension as to what working men and women will do with their leisure time when the shorter work week and the shorter work day is established in industry. Well, that may present to us a problem, but a problem that will not be so difficult of solution as these economic problems with which we are confronted. I have no apprehension on that score, I have no fear about the use of the leisure time on the part of the workers.

Give them the leisure time, give them the opportunity to rebuild, to renew their strength, their spiritual, moral and physical strength, give them an opportunity to give attention to their souls welfare, and the working people of this country will do the balance in a better citizenship and a better nation.

Then there is involved in this economic philosophy of the American Federation of Labor the purchasing power and the distribution of the wealth of the nation. There are some industries in America that are economically unsound. They have not yet recovered from the effects of the late war. Under the spur of expansion they reached out and developed beyond the needs of normal times, and in the readjustment that has come they have not yet settled down to the point where they are serving the normal needs of society. What are we going to do with them? We must still continue to educate and enlighten the people, so that we can bring about a proper economic equilibrium. There must be a balance of the consuming and purchasing power of the workers. The working people of the world, of America, constitute the great market for the manufactured things of industry, and if we are to maintain that proper balance, if we are to maintain prosperity, we must make it possible, through the establishment of an economic policy for the great masses of the workers to buy and use the things that their hands and brains produce.

So we are thinking about that problem in connection with the wages and hours of employment. There is so much in it all, it is such a big subject, it inspires us when we think and talk about it. I have been preaching this doctrine, and it is gratifying to know that this philosophy of ours is taking hold of the hearts and minds of the progressive, forward-looking people of our country.

Who is it that has offered a solution for employment? Does it come from the manufacturers? Does it come from the advocates of the so-called—and a misuse of the name—American Plan? Do they offer any solution for unemployment, that gaunt specter that walks abroad in the land occasionally? Well, our solution, or partial solution—I won't claim that it is a complete solution—is to reduce the hours of labor so that the consuming needs of the people of America will more nearly correspond with the productive capacity of our industry.

Let us apply ourselves diligently to this task, let us carry on our campaign of education and agitation. We have established the shorter work week in many industries. It is growing. You would be surprised if you would make a survey of the situation and find out how many workers in America are really enjoying the benefits and the blessings of the shorter work week. We want to extend it, not in a revolutionary manner, because we realize that cannot be done, but it must be extended in a progressive way, as industry is prepared to extend it and the workers are prepared to use it and accept it, and it is in that practical, progressive way that we can bring about the acceptance of the wage and economic philosophy of the American Federation of Labor.

CONFESSIONS OF A CARPENTER

(By R. M. Stender, L. U. No. 1062, Santa Barbara, Cal.)

IN this article I shall try to present a frank and faithful account of my working life in the hope of showing, from a new angle, some phases of recent industrial development and their effects on the lives of men like me.

When barely fourteen I entered the joiner's shop of my father in a middle western city and worked there for several years. This was in the 'seventies and 'eighties of the last century when woodwork was plentifully employed for decorative purposes, so-called "ginger bread work" being considered beautiful. One thing was certain: the style meant lots of work for the carpenter.

But, in time, the public's taste changed. In my home city the first thing to go was wooden side-walks; stone and brick, and later, concrete replaced them. Next, elaborate door-yard fences were proscribed. Some of them still remain in front of old residences, their sagging gates and rotting pickets and mouldings pathetically remindful, to the carpenter, of the times when they kept him busy.

Relentlessly, as the years passed, the process of elimination and substitution went on. Showy verandas and heavily

moulded "stoops," inside blinds (the kind with rolling slats and consisting of several members hinged together and folding into a pocket), intricate interior finish, paneled ceilings and wooden cornices, all were discarded.

But the hapless carpenter's cup of gall and wormwood was not yet full, or so an unkind fate thought. There was something still to come and it was not long in coming: the concrete building. I was irritated and disgusted when a coil of wire and a pair of pliers displaced the block-plane and back-saw. I, who had been a builder and framer became, save the mark, a form-builder.

I erected staging for other craftsmen, was often deluged with concrete and water and had my tool-box filled with the same, and, generally speaking, became a mere "handy man" on the job.

What is the next step? Who can say? It is likely that some kind of adjustable metallic forms will be devised that will be both cheap and practicable, and then the knell of the form-builder (formerly carpenter) will have sounded, and he can be relegated to a museum of antiquies.

To some extent he is being replaced even as a form-builder, by laborers who are paid a trifle more than their ordinary wages to wield the few tools used in this work.

As the years passed and I, with increasing difficulty, sought to adjust myself to the changing conditions, a new terror assumed shape: the handicap of age. As the gray hairs increasingly speckled my temples and the wrinkles dug deeper into my skin I found it harder and harder to land the elusive but necessary job.

In some fashion, however, I carried on until recently but am now completely balked. Building which, for some years, has been brisk, is slackening everywhere. During the recent good times a vast army of recruits has been enlisted and trained in the army of building mechanics, and the scramble for work, now that it is getting scarcer, is getting fiercer day by day.

The glamour that has always invested wood-working, still lures a large number of boys into the trade. I would as soon counsel a boy to learn horse-shoeing or candle-making as carpentry. His future would be about as promising.

A fundamental invention affecting building, or a nation-wide organization of existing knowledge and facilities of the building industry, is imminent, and will profoundly affect the lives of all engaged in it.

Personally, I would be glad to try something else, but who wants, or will bother with, a man past sixty? He is sometimes pitied, but pity is not transmutable into dollars, and if he has no friends to give him a chance, his case is sad indeed. As for myself, I admit I am too proud to invoke pity. The dull times we face hold no promise for me. My only chance of "ringing in" was brisk business. When the opposite prevails, the door of opportunity is slammed in my face.

It has puzzled many why an increasing death rate prevails among men on the border line of old age, but to me it is apparent that it is due to the devastating effects of worry, wounded pride and the weariness of a life felt to be uselesss and not wanted.

But what should this great rich country do to remove the reproach of existing conditions? It could at least enroll the superannuated toilers in a "Legion of the Veterans of Work" and grant them a pension that would shield them from the humiliation of charity as well as the pangs of privation and poverty.

Will the nation rise to its opportunity and meet its undoubted responsibility? The future will tell.

Prize Winners

Secretary John Burns of the Twin Cities District Council, St. Paul, Minn., states that their picnic was a huge success. He further wishes to announce that prizes were awarded as follows:

First prize to a member of L. U. No. 2074, Vermillion, O., holding ticket No. 40,244.

Second, third and fourth prizes were awarded to members holding tickets No. 28,867; 9,995 and 21,729 respectively, all members of L. U. No. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.

Dover Plains, N. Y. Local Celebrates

On December 15th Local Union No. 1190, Dover Plains, N. Y., celebrated its first anniversary with a supper. Seventy-two members of the Local were present, and an enjoyable evening was had. The membership of the Local has grown in one year from 10 to 72, and the Local hopes to double that figure by next year.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
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INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1927

A Happy New Year

WITH this the first issue of 1927, "The Carpenter" wishes to all carpenters and friends, a most happy and properous New Year.

The closing days of 1926 have seen the end of one of the most prosperous years in building activity that this country has ever known, excepting possibly 1925 when the total volume of building set an unprecedented record. The 1926 volume is expected to equal, if not surpass that of 1925. The continuation of building activity has amazed many people, who a year ago, predicted a collapse.

The wages of building mechanics and especially carpenters have reached the highest point in the history of our organization. The average wage scale has advanced steadily since 1913 and is now double the scale paid then.

Saving deposits, which act as a barometer of economic conditions upon which to base a forecast of the possibilities of 1927 point to a continuance of national prosperity throughout the coming year. The savings accounts have reached a total never before surpassed in the nation's history. A total of approximately $25,200,000,000 being credited to 15,000,000 depositors.

During the year the American Federation of Labor, assembled in convention in Detroit, declared for a five day work week. It was clearly shown that this can be accomplished without curtailing present production. The coming year will no doubt witness the five day work week become more general.

The year has also seen the general tendency of workingmen to become members of bona fide labor unions, in preference to the company unions, and similar schemes originating with employers. The indications are that employers of non-union labor will make greater efforts during the coming year to somehow induce the workers from becoming affilated with bona fide trade unions. On the other hand, the workingmen are more and more seeing the fallacy of company unions and are every day, in larger numbers becoming members of trade unions.

It is fitting and proper at this time to call attention to the many achievements of our Brotherhood, which are well known to our members, and we urge you to continue in the future as in the past, to give untiringly of your efforts in behalf of the Brotherhood.

Altogether 1926 has been a very prosperous year and 1927 holds the glowing promise of becoming equally as prosperous if not more so.

A stateman once remarked that the greatest of all rules for human happiness is talk things over.. Half the trouble in life comes from not understanding each other, and the other half from not trying to understand.

Trade Unions Necessary

WALTER Lippman, editor of the New York World is very emphatic in asserting the necessity of trade unions. He says in part:

"The fact that nothing is as stubbornly resisted as the attempt to organize effective unions. Yet it is labor organized that alone can stand between America and the creation of a permanent service class. Unless labor is powerful enough to be respected it is doomed to a degrading servitude. Without unions no such power is possible. Without unions industrial democracy is unthinkable. Without democracy in industry —that is where it counts most—there is no such thing as democracy in America.

"For only through the union can the wage-earner participate in the control of industry, and only through the union can he obtain the discipline needed for self-government. Those who fight unions may think they are fighting its obvious errors, but what they are really against is just this encroachment of democracy upon business."

Our Working Population

ACCORDING to a conservative estimate based upon data collected by the United States Census Bureau, the working population of our country now numbers approximately 56,900,000 men and women.

This working population increases each year by about 700,000 persons. Two years ago, in 1924, it was 45,500,000. From 1922 to 1923 it increased 800,000, and from 1921 to 1922 the increase was 500,000. The increase is in direct proportion to the total population of the country.

The working population represents the numbers of persons for whom opportunities must exist to earn a living for themselves and others. If our country is to continue to be properous, new openings and opportunities must be found to meet each year's increase.

Construction, Care and Use of Ladders

A sectional committee of representative organizations, functioning under the guidance of the American Engineering Standards committee and organized under the sponsorship of the American Society of Safety Engineers, some time ago completed the preparation of a tentative American Standard safety code for the construction, care and use of ladders.

The work covered practically every kind of ladder, i. e., fixed, portable, extension, fire, step, trolley, sectional, trestle, and extension trestle ladders, and dealt with the character, quality, and size of all materials from which such ladders might, under certain circumstances, be constructed. In the portion of the sectional committee's report, available as Bulletin No. 351 of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, referring to those types of ladders made wholly or in part from wood, information of value is given, as, for example, the amount of cross grain permissible in ladder stock; the quality of material required with respect to defects, density, dressing, etc.; and a list of native woods classified into four groups on the basis of mechanical properties considered from the standpoint of use for ladder construction, using in each case red, white, or Sitka spruce as the basis for comparison.

Winter Building Increasing

WINTER construction in the building industry will reach its peak during the coming months, is the opinion of many authorities. This prediction applies both to public and private structures.

Cold weather work on buildings has been advocated for some years by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, who regards construction as the balance wheel of industry. In speaking of the need for year-round building activities, he says:

"If building falls off there is bound to be a slackening in many other lines of industry, resulting in unemployment, decreased purchasing power of employes and further depression."

The industries actively engaged in building and in producing supplies support for 11,000,000 people. In addition, there are other businesses which depend upon construction activities for much of their trade. Tool manufacturers, truckers, railroads and banks are effected by any change or fluctuation in the building field.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS Of THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD Of CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN T. COSGROVE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE H. LAKEY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, W. T. ALLEN
3832 N. Gratz St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS
646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
106 E. Plymouth St., Tampa, Fla.

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
3948 S. Grand Blvd., St Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE
810 United Bank & Trust Co. Building
San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1712 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The quarterly circular for the months of January, February, and March, containing the quarterly Password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Six blanks have been forwarded for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office, for the months of January, February and March, the extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Enclosed also are six blanks for the Treasurer, to be used in transmitting money to the General Office. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should immediately notify the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Notice

Brother Clarence Miller of Local Union No. 1423, Corpus Christi, Texas, asks us to advise all travelling members that work at this time is very slack. Give Corpus Christi, Texas, a wide berth.

* * *

Recording Secretary, B. E. Dillard of Local Union No. 225, Atlanta, Ga., requests that our members stay away from that vicinity, as the Local is trying to secure an increase in wages.

* * *

We are requested by Sec. Wm. Hohn of Local Union No. 1292, Huntington, N. Y., to advise all carpenters to steer clear of that vicinity. Work there is scarce and many jobs non-union.

* * *

From Rec. Sec. L. D. McCluskey of Muscle Shoals District Council, Sheffield, Alabama, comes a request to all travelling members to give that city and vicinity a wide berth. More men are there now than jobs.

* * *

Recording Secretary C. A. Hostetter, of L. U. No. 764, Shreveport, La., requests us to inform all travelling members that there is very little work going

up and many men are idle. Give Shreveport, La., a wide berth.

* * *

Travelling members are advised to steer clear of Vernon, Texas, writes Brother W. E. Hardin of Local Union No. 1706. The town is over crowded with carpenters.

Notice

That the open shop is favored by the Montgomery Ward Co., of Chicago, a mail order house is learned from Secretary N. H. McLean of Bay Counties District Council of San Francisco, California. This concern is erecting buildings at Oakland, California. Non-union carpenters are employed on the job. All attempts to remedy this condition have been of no avail.

* * *

That the W. P. Thurston Co., Inc., of St. Augustine, Florida, is in favor of the open shop is the information supplied us by Business Agent Robt. D. Cooper of L. U. No. 1685, Melbourne, Fla. This concern is erecting a freight depot at Melbourne on which is employed non-union carpenters.

* * *

Rec. Sec. L. P. Brown, of Local Union No. 345, Memphis, Tenn., requests that the following information be published in our journal.

All fixtures manufactured and shipped from Memphis, Tenn., to furnish the chain of grocery stores known as "Clarence Saunders, Sole Owner of My Name" stores are made by non-union men.

Notice

Local Union No. 1275, Clearwater, Florida, requests that the following notice be published in our journal.

We wish to inform all members of the Brotherhoood that G. R. Guzeman, J. H. Johns, A. L. Landis, and J. J. Neale are no longer officers of L. U. No. 1275. Anyone desiring to communicate with an official of this Local should address any of the following officers at P. O. Box 3545, Clearwater, Florida: President, E. W. Benson; Business Agent, J. W. Mills; Treasurer, J. F. Williams; Recording Secretary, E. T. Dalton or Financial Secretary, G. C. Moore, P. O. Box No. 3784 or 900 Plazar St.

Quarterly Proceedings of the General Executive Board, 1926

Since the previous session of the General Executive Board the following was acted upon by correspondence.

October 25, 1926.

An appropriation of $10,000.00 was made to the East Coast District Council and the Broward County District Council, Florida for the relief of our members who suffered from the recent hurricane.

November 18th, 1926.

The regular quarterly session of the G. E. B. was called to order on the above date.

Brother Cole of the Sixth District was absent on account of sickness.

Lake Geneva, Wis., L. U. 290. Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.25 per hour, effective January 1st, 1927. Official sanction granted.

Shawnee, Oklahoma, L. U. 292. Movement for an increase in wages from $7½c to $1.00 per hour, effective April 1st, 1927. Official sanction granted.

Cleburne, Texas, L. U. 923. Movement for an increase in wages from $7½c to $1.00 per hour, effective January 1st, 1927. Official sanction granted; finacial aid to be considered later in such sums as the funds will warrant as reports are received at the General Office.

Fostoria, Ohio, L. U. 1766. Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1.00 per hour effective April 1st, 1927. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later in such sums as the funds will warrant as reports are received at the General Office.

Russelville, Ark. L. U. 1836. Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $7½ per hour, effective January 15th, 1927. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later in such sums as the funds will warrant as reports are received at the General Office.

Sand Springs, Oklahoma, L. U. 1936. Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.25 per hour, effective January 1st, 1927. Official sanction granted.

The report of delegates to the Forty-Sixth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. was read and referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

The Chairman of the Board submitted bids received by the Board of Trustees for construction of our Home at Lakeland, Florida, which were gone into very carefully along with the approved plans and specifications, after which the matter was laid over for further consideration.

November 19, 1926.

The following resolution was received from the Quebec Provincial Council of Carpenters:

> WHEREAS our Executive Board has been authorized by a referendum vote of our membership to establish a Home and provide a Pension for our old age members, and
>
> WHEREAS per capita tax has and is now being collected for that purpose; therefore be it
>
> RESOLVED: That we, the delegates attending the 17th Annual Convention of the Provincial Council of Quebec of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, strongly request our General Executive Board to commence building operations at once so that the Home for our Aged members may be an established fact and the Pension system may be in

New Win
waiting for

Here is a steady source of inc during the dull months . . . a to offset the winter building slu

AN UNUSUAL winter profit opportunity has recently developed for every carpenter and builder.

New business, never before available, is waiting for you today in almost every house in your town. Hundreds of sales opportunities are open *right now* . . . while building jobs are scarce.

People everywhere want to make their present homes more comfortab and get their share of the big savin Celotex Insulating Lumber makes fuel bills.

They are lining attics, basement porches and garages with Celotex . . making their homes more livable a year 'round and saving money at th same time.

This idea is being featured in Cel tex national and newspaper adverti ing during the fall and winter month It offers you a big opportunity to de velop an extra volume of business at time when it will be most welcome.



97% of America's Roofs need this protection

Lining attics with Celotex is profitable business not hard to get.

CELO
INSULATING

er Business

ou



Almost every roof in your town needs the protection of Celotex attic lining. You don't have to wait for people to build to get this profitable business.

You can make a good profit on each job because Celotex is so easily and quickly applied. The broad, light boards are sawed and nailed just like wood lumber. And every piece is usable—free from cracks, knotholes or stain. That saves material.

This profitable extra business isn't hard to get. When you explain the many advantages and the low cost of lining an attic, basement, porch or garage with Celotex you are offering your prospects a real service—one they'll be quick to appreciate.

Get in touch with your lumber dealer. He will be interested in getting some extra business too and will be glad to work with you. Also send the coupon below for more information about the winter uses of Celotex and about how you can sell them. It may well be the means of increasing your profits several hundred dollars this season. And all it will cost you is a postage stamp to mail the coupon.

THE CELOTEX COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.
Mills: New Orleans, Louisiana
Branch Sales Offices in many principal cities (see telephone books for addresses)
Canadian Representatives: Alexander Murray & Co., Limited
Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, Winnipeg, Vancouver

TEX
MBER

THE CELOTEX COMPANY, Dept. T-661
645 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois
Send me your Winter Use Folder.

Name

Street

City *State*

Carp.—1-27

operation at the earliest date possible."

The offer of L. U. 104. Dayton, Ohio to furnish a room at the Home at Lakeland, Florida was accepted and referred to the Board of Trustees. The furniture and furnishings to conform to that of the other rooms.

This action on the part of Local Union 104 shows the interest taken in the establishment of our Home for which the Board is very grateful.

Weleetka, Oklahoma. L. U. 1369. Movement for an increase in wages from $7½c to $1.00 per hour, effective February 1st, 1927. Official sanction granted.

Report of th delegates to the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L. convention was read and referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

Appeal for contributions for Passaic, N. J. and Willimantic, Conn. Textile workers on strike received from the A. F. of L. was filed.

Appeal for contributions for striking Cloakmakers of New York received from the A. F. of L. was filed.

Request for deposit of funds with the Mount Vernon Savings Bank of Washington, D. C. was received and filed.

The request of L. U. 632, Providence, R. I. that the G. E. B. reconsider its action in revoking the charter of L. U. 376 was considered by the G. E. B. after which the reply of the G. S. was approved.

Appeal of L. U. 96, Springfield, Mass. from the decision of the G. T. account disapproved claim for funeral donation on the death of Brother Adelard Belisle. The decision of the G. T. sustained on grounds set for therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Herman D. Furman from the decision of the G. T. in disapproved claim for donation on the death of Frank Vangerow late a member of L. U. 273, Yonkers, N. Y. The decision of the G. T. sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

The sub-committee of the Board appointed by the General President on authority of the G. E. B. at last meeting of that body held September 23rd. 1926 to make a survey of the San Francisco situation reported that it had performed the duties assigned to it and the recommendations of the committee were concured in and referred to the General President.

November 20th. 1926.

Continuation of consideration of bids, plans and specifications for Home at Lakeland, Fla.

November 22nd. 1926.

The regular quarterly audit of books and accounts was taken up at this time.

Consideration of bids, plans and specifications for Home at Lakeland, Florida, again taken up.

November 23rd, 1926.

Further consideration of the bids for our Home at Lakeland, Florida was again taken up after which the G. E. B. recommends to the Board of Trustees that the bid of Fred T. Ley & Co., Inc., in the sum of $875,848.00 be accepted and the contract awarded.

Everett, Wash. L. U. 2110. Movement for the 44-hour week, effective February 1st. 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later in such sums as the funds will warrant as reports are received at the General Office.

Report of delegate to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada referred to the G. S. for publication in "The Carpenter."

The General President reported that the following requests had been made on him for appropriations for organizing work, and after an investigation had been made of same he refers them to the G. E. B. for action.

San Diego, Cal. District Council. Request for an appropriation for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Oakland, Cal. L. U. 875. An appropriation of $500.00 was made for organizing work to be spent under the supervision of the G. P.

Union Labor Life Insurance Co. Request to become interested as shareholders in company. Received and filed as the Board does not look favorably on the proposition.

Audit of the books and accounts continued.

November 24th. 1926.

Audit of the books and accounts continued.

November 26th. 1926.

Brownwood, Texas. L. U. 1363. Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1.00 per hour, effective January 1st. 1927. Official sanction granted.

Communication received from L. U. 1140, San Pedro, California referred to the General President as movement was left in his hands.

Audit of the books and accounts completed.

The following report was received from the sub-committee of the G. E. B.

"November 26, 1926.

"We, the undersigned sub-committee of the General Executive Board, made an audit of the Bonds, United States Certificates of indebtedness and United States Treasury Notes in safe deposit vaults of the Indiana National Bank on the above date, and find the following in custody of General Treasurer Neale:

2nd Lib. Loan.	50	$1,000.00	4½%	$50,000.00
3rd Lib. Loan.	15	5,000.00	4½%	75,000.00
3rd Lib. Loan.	9	500.00	4½%	4,500.00
3rd Lib. Loan.	35	100.00	4½%	3,500.00
4th Lib. Loan.	10	10,000.00	4½%	100,000.00
4th Lib. Loan.	3	500.00	4½%	1,500.00
4th Lib. Loan.	20	10,000.00	4½%	200,000.00
Certificates of Indebtedness No. 1059 A..	1	100,000.00	4¾%	100,000.00
United States Treasury Notes No. 22	1	100,000.00	4½%	100,000.00
1 Certificate of Deposit No. 13193.....			4%	100,000.00
1 Certificate of Deposit No. 13194.....			4%	100,000.00
1 Certificate of Deposit No. 13195.....			4%	100,000.00
1 Certificate of Deposit No. 13196.....			4%	50,000.00
Dominion of Canada Fourth Refunding Bonds.....	100	$1,000.00	4½%	97,400.00
Deposit in Union Trust Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Savings Account. ...			4%	200,000.00
Deposit with U. S. Post Office				500.00
Total.....				$1,282,400.00

The Dominion of Canada Fourth Refunding

Bonds are listed at $97,400.00 actual cost, while the par value would be $100.000.00.

T. M. Guerin.
W. T. Allen.
Jas. P. Ogletree.

There being no further business to come before the Board at this time the minutes were read and approved and the Board adjourned to meet February 28th, 1927.

Respectfully submitted.
Frank Duffy, Secretary.

Report of Delegate to Canadian Trades and Labor Congress

Herewith is the report of your delegate to the convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada held in Montreal, Quebec, September 20-25, 1926.

The opening ceremony of the Forty-Second Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress was one of the best yet, held in the magnificent Ball Room of the Mount Royal Hotel with an orchestra made up of members of the Musician's Union it made a wonderful opening to a very successful convention.

Mr. John T. Foster, President of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council and one of the Vice-Presidents of the Trades Congress extended a very cordial welcome, stating that this was the third occasion he had had the pleasure of welcoming the delegates of the Trades and Labor Congress to Montreal in the fifteen years he had been president of the Montreal Trades Council.

Mayor Mederic Martin, a member of the Cigarmakers International Union for over thirty years, extended the civic welcome which was very well received. He stated that there was no room for dual organizations among the workers and that the only form of organization that had ever accomplished anything for the workers was the International. This statement coming from the Chief Magistrate of a city in which a large number of the voters are members of national sectarian movement was considered a most courageous one for such an official to make. Several other speakers were introduced, one of whom was the Deputy Minister of Labor for the Province of Quebec, Mr. Louis Guyon, who stated that he had been the first President of the Montreal Central Body.

At the opening of the afternoon session the convention immediately got down to business by the appointment of committees on which the carpenters were well represented. Brother Bill Wilkinson was appointed chairman of the officers reports and Brother Jim Marsh as chairman of the resolutions with Omer Fluery of Quebec as a member of the committee also, myself being appointed on the Union Label.

The Credential Committee in their report showed that they had received 327 credentials, representing 46 International Unions; 25 Trades and Labor Councils; 7 Divisions of Railroad Telegraphers; 249 Local Unions and 2 Fraternal Delegates, one from the American Federation of Labor and one from the British Trades Union Congress.

The Executive Council in their report dealt in detail with the work accomplished during the past year, paying a tribute to the good relationship which existed between the general officers and Canadian representatives of the various international unions and the valuable assistance and co-operation that had been rendered. One of the opening sections of the report is worth repeating here. "The critical period through which we have passed has demonstrated the ability of the Congress to function effectively in safeguarding the interests of its affiliated membership. The outlook for improvement on the industrial field is much brighter than at any period since 1921, and your Executive expresses the sincere belief that, with the steady growing confidence in the Trade Union movement, as represented by the Congress, and the increasing determination to maintain its untiy now apparent, this convention will prove to be the rallying point for a united movement during the coming year which will reflect itself in a larger membership and an increasing influence of Labor in national and international affairs."

The section of the Executive Councils report dealing with peaceful picketing and injunctions which has been a very live issue in Canada during the past few months, owing to a recent decision of the Supreme Court declaring peaceful picketing illegal was referred to a special committee. Their report which was one of the important debates of the convention took up most of two sessions. The committee reported in favor of the Congress continuing its efforts to have the criminal code amended and to pursue such other courses as its legal advisors would recommend to adequately protect trade unions and trade unionists in the Dominion in their right to picket during

industrial disputes. This gave the communists an opportunity to advocate defying the courts and their decisions and they declared the Congress was afraid to tackle the question in this manner. Tom Moore, President, said that it was all very well to ask other people to break the law and to make martyrs of themselves but he was not going to put himself in that position and that it was the international unions that would have to bear the consequences. The debate became very heated at times but was of a high order. The communists tried to have the report amended but without avail. The full report of the committee was adopted.

The Union Label committee submitted one of the best reports on the Label which the Congress had ever received as it brought to the attention of the delegates all Labels instead of what is commonly called "just the label trades" two sections of this report which are of special interest to the carpenters are as follow: "As trade unionists we must realize the duty which we owe to our fellows if we are to have our desire of a better day fulfilled. Year after year we come and appeal to all trades for their support of our Union Labels, Cards and Buttons yet how much inconsistency we find even among label organizations.

"From time to time, we ask members of the Building Trades for their co-operation and aid, yet little do we think when we hire a carpenter, bricklayer, painter, paperhanger, plumber and other building tradesmen to see that these men are members of their respective union organizations. In purchasing or even renting a house it is desired that inquiry be made as to whether it was built by union workers or by workers who are impeding our progress and retarding our growth."

The other section dealing with the building trades is one which interests the members in the Toronto district and is as follows:

"Your committee also recommends to the incoming executive to inquire as to the advisability and cost to place a Union Label Exhibition Booth at the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto. The value of such an exhibit will be of untold benefit to all branches of the organized workers. The Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor can be also approached to help finance the proposition, if considered advisable."

In the discussion on this section the Secretary of the Toronto Building Trades Council speaking on behalf of the delegates of the Building Trades stated that they would be willing to supply the labor needed for the erection of such a building. The report of the committee was adopted.

Seventy-three resolutions were presented to the delegates and four suggested amendments to the constitution, one of these suggesting an "All in conference" and another "the achievement of a world trade union unity, and a glowing demonstration of international solidarity" were used for communistic propaganda but failed to find any support from the delegates. The first being a resolution calling upon the executive of the Congress to call a convention of all workers in the Dominion whether they belong to the International Unions or any other organization.

A suggested amendment to the constitution made by General Organizer Bruce of the Plumbers asking that the position of President of the Congress be made a part time job and that he receive the sum of $12.00 per day when called upon by the executive met with overwhelming defeat, only one other delegate besides himself voting for it. On this occasion our communistic friends strongly supported the report of the committee for non-concurrence.

Most of the resolutions presented by the carpenters, dealing with amendments to the Workmens' Compensation Act, Fair Wage Clauses; abolition of military training in the schools; Old Age Pensions and the asking for legislation making it compulsory for employers when advertising for men during a strike to clearly state this in their advertisement were carried.

Many interesting addresses were heard during the convention from several of the International Presidents of the movement. President Timothy Healy of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers; General President A. O. Wharton of the Machinists; President Bill Mahon of the Street Railway men, the President of the Postal Workers and James B. Connors, Assistant President of the Switchmen's International Union and delegate of the A. F. of L. who brought fraternal

greetings from organized workers of America.

The Right Hon. F. O. Roberts, former Minister of Pensions in the Ramsay McDonald government and member of Parliament for West Bromwich was the fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress and made a wonderful address on the British coal strike and the conditions existing in the old country. In speaking on the unemployment insurance he stated that he did not think it had caused any bad effect on the morale of the people but that it had been one of the greatest safeguards for Great Britain.

The election of officers for the coming year resulted in President Moore being returned unopposed. President Moore being a member of our Brotherhood; Paddy Draper was also not opposed as Secretary-Treasurer but a strong fight was put up for the positions of Vice-Presidents of which there are three who with the President and Secretary compose the Executive Council. Delegates Simpson of Toronto; Tallon of Calgary and Foster of Montreal were the successful ones. Merson of Toronto losing by three votes.

A spirited fight was put up for the next convention city between Toronto and Edmonton. Organizer Wilkinson of the Carpenters leading the fight for the Western city which easily beat out Toronto.

The Fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress was George Brunet of the Pressmen's International Union and we were successful in electing Brother Dick Lynch of Montreal as the Fraternal Delegate to the American Federation of Labor.

In closing I wish to extend my sincere thanks for again having the opportunity of representing our International at what is so often called Canada's Labor Parliament.

Fraternally submitted,

T. Jackson,
Delegate.

Busy men never worry.

Painters' Official Passes

It was with the deepest regret that we learned of the death of Charles J. Lammert, General Secretary-Treasurer of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, at Lafayette, Ind., on Dec. 14th, 1926.

Mr. Lammert was born in St. Louis, Mo., and there grew to prominence as a labor leader. He was well known in the state of Missouri for his activities in public affairs. Four years ago, he left St. Louis to take up the duties of Secretary-Treasurer of the Brotherhood of Painters, to which he was elected.

Funeral services and burial were held in St. Louis, and were attended by many labor officials, and prominent men.

Watch For These Tools

Rec. Sec. Oscar V. Eversole, of L. U. No. 695, Sterling, Ill., writes that on December 17th, his complete set of tools contained in a suitcase model chest, was stolen from the job on which he was employed. The tools were the latest models, in perfect condition, and all were plainly stamped with the initials O. V. E. A reward of $50.00 will be paid for the recovery of the tools, by Brother Eversole, who may be addressed at 705 East 4th St., Sterling, Ill.

Florida State Council Convention

The Third Annual Convention of the Florida State Council of Carpenters will be held at Lakeland on February 6th, and will continue in session until the business of the convention has been completed. Every Local is expected to have its full quota of delegates present as many questions of vast importance will be discussed. By holding the convention at Lakeland, the delegates will have an opportunuity to visit and inspect our Home site.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted regarding the whereabouts of Robert Namors, a carpenter. Anyone knowing his whereabouts, kindly communicate with his wife, Mrs. R. Namors, 1719 W. 18th St., Chicago, Ill.

DEATH ROLL

WENDELL HEPP, L. U. No. 650, Pomeroy, Ohio
ALBERT H. BRIENT, L. U. No. 14, San Antonio, Texas
JOSEPH MITCHELL, L. U. No. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Correspondence



The Foley Saw Tool Company, Inc.

Mr. Frank Duffy,
General Secretary,

The business of the Foley Saw Tool Company was purchased in May, 1926, from the widow of the inventor, who had died earlier in the year, and a new corporation was then formed—Foley Saw Tool Company, Inc.

Engineers and mechanics were immediately placed in charge of investigating and determining upon improvements for the Foley Filer, which has resulted in a newly designed and improved model. This will be manufactured in two types—the New Model F-5 Motor Drive Foley Automatic Saw Filer, and the New Model F-3 Hand Drive Foley Automatic Saw Filer.

Each machine is tested on each of the different types of saws for which it is adapted for filing, and is dependable in every way as to construction and for results in perfectly and uniformly filing saws.

This Company will guarantee satisfaction to the members of the Carpenters' Union in the use of the New Model of the Foley Automatic Saw Filer and will extend through your magazine, and throughout the Union, a guarantee to any purchaser of our new Foley Filers, and if, at any time within thirty (30) days after arrival, he should not be entirely satisfied with our equipment, a refund of the entire purchase price will be made.

You will please understand, therefore, that this Company is now prepared to furnish Foley Automatic Saw Filing Equipment which fulfills a real need for the contractor and carpenter, and assures him of more easily and more quickly keeping his saws accurately filed and in good cutting condition.

Yours very sincerely,

Walter M. Ringer.
General Manager and President,
Foley Saw Tool Co., Inc.
Minneapolis, Minn.

* * *

On December 7, 1926 a representative of the Foley Saw Tool Company, Inc., gave a demonstration at the Carpenters' District Council Headquarters in Indianapolis, Ind., after which the Secretary sent the following letter to the General Office.

Mr. Frank Duffy,
Dear Sir and Brother:

The demonstration of the Foley Automatic Saw Filer was very satisfactory to all present.

The machine seems to be a step in the right direction in correcting faulty filing done by the average carpenter insuring better conditioned saws and by giving the workman better conditioned tools will insure more satisfactory work, both to the workman and the employer.

All carpenters should at all times be on the lookout for all the aids that will increase our efficiency and thereby increase our earning capacity, and no tool has been given us for years that will do more to promote our skill than a perfect saw-filer and the Foley comes the nearest meeting that demand of any such device that has come to our notice.

Respectfully yours,

W. H. Miller.
Secretary C. D. C.

Brother Hill's Reply To Brother Reed's Criticism

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Our attention was called to an harangue by Brother Joseph Reed of L. U. No. 314 in the August "Carpenter" condemning the writer for having recommended Stoddard's writings to our apprentices.

Brother Stoddard began writing articles for our Journal way back in Brother McGuire's time, helping to build up the organization through giving free of charge useful information concerning the art of framing roofs, an art that, at that time was little used or understood even by those who prated about mathematical principles.

We have been reading Stoddard from that early day to the present time, because we were interested in the quaint, homely manner he has of presenting in very few words and accom-

panied by a simple drawing, many intricate subjects, each of which would have required a page by one of those experts "who make all the rules he needs for any kind of framing," and that page would be "Greek" to a very big majority.

We believe in Stoddard, we judge him solely by his writings in "The Carpenter" and they are uniformly good. Another thing, he is held in high esteem by the Brothers in his home town. It's so, if Stoddard says so.

Regarding that Facia and Frieze board example, Brother Reed says it is "not mathematically correct," Good Lord! there is nothing we do in the framing line that is mathematically correct unless by accident. It would require the splitting of a red hair with an eight point saw to reach Brother Reed's requirements, but, he says Stoddard is approximately correct. Webster says that means "very near," so if Stoddard is very near to the mathematically correct, then what is Brother Reed raving about. The Brother says, "What I object to is that his whole plan is based on a traditional use of the square without any mathematical basis whatever." There is no such thing as traditional use of the square. One would infer from the Brother's language that the art as used today was handed down from King Solomon's time, when in fact we can remember squares in use in our boyhood time absolutely without even inch marks, and we are only 70 years. The traditional use or manner of framing was to lay the timbers on the ground in the same position they would occupy when erected, and they lapped at tops, not even a plumb cut, an inserted ridge even is a modern improvement comparatively, even unknown in some parts.

"It's all memory work likely to be forgotten," so says the Brother. If there is one thing in this world that is so easily forgettable as the peculiar mathematics required in all classes of Roof Framing we have not heard about it, even such an accomplished teacher as Professor Gaasbeek has to brush up on square root, thousands of graduates of colleges and high schools have just forgotten the rule, and strange to say this is a simple brand of required mathematics for that use.

Brother Reed thinks it is wrong to recommend Stoddard to apprentices. We do not think so, in fact, we know that we are doing the boys a favor by naming the very best teacher to tie to. Then let us repeat—stick to Stoddard, make a scrap book of his writings, buy his books, study them, you will find a mine of information, neither inaccurate nor antiquated.

Brother Reed's criticism does not disturb our equanimity a single particle, while it may furnish him a little notoriety at the expense of injuring the character and reputation of one of the very best teachers and unionists our organization can boast of, namely—Dwight L. Stoddard.

Boys! Get Stoddards Steel Square Pocket Book. Price. $1.00. Study it, then tell me if I have wronged you by recommending him as an authority.

Rowland Hill,
L. U. No. 29. Cincinnati, O.

Brotherly Love

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Scabs, Rats. So often do we hear these expressions. What do they mean?

My brother if we would take the Carpenter of Nazareth as our example. I do not believe we would think of calling any one rats or scabs. What we need to do is this: When we know of a carpenter who does not belong to the Brotherhood, one who is a good workman, we should meet him like a friend, we should make it a point to talk to him about the advantages of the union, we should let him know that we want every good carpenter in the country, we want to be their brothers, we want him to be our brother. What we want is this, that all good workmen shall be members of the Brotherhood, so that if any one wants a good workman he will have to go to the union to find him. We want the world to know that we are doing our part to help in the great work that is going forth for the good of humanity.

Brothers, talk to the non-union carpenters, get them to see that we have the best, that they will be in good company, get them to join our great Brotherhood, then we can show the world that the U. B. of C. and J. of A. is the only place where expert workman can be obtained.

Alfred E. McLellan.
Newton, Iowa

Getting by does not mean getting on.

Craft Problems

Common Roof Framing

By H. H. Seigele

LESSON VI

If our apprentices have thoroughly fixed in their minds the instructions given in the previous lessons on obtaining various cuts of the common rafter, they will now be able to handle a steel square with ease, and at the same time be able to lay off almost any cut of a common rafter, regardless of what the pitch may be. For we have touched upon, in one way or another, every pitch coming between a 1-24th pitch and a full pitch. If the reader doubts this statement, we will prove that it is true by having him read over all the previous articles very carefully. However, there are a few more things relative to the common rafter that ought to come into this work; and they are the things we intend to deal with in this lesson.

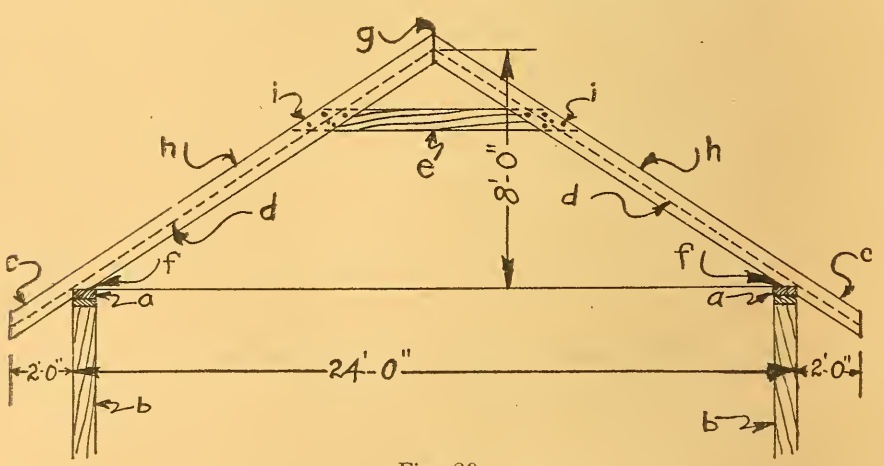


Fig. 29.

Fig. 29 shows a pair of common rafters in place. The span is 24 feet, and the pitch is a 1-3 pitch. Here we are pointing out; the wall plates, a a; the wall studding, b b; the lookouts, c c; the measuring line, d d; the collar beam, e; the seat, f f; the comb cut, g; the rafters, h h; and the ends of the collar beam; i i, the cut on each end of the collar beam is the same as the foot cut of the common rafter. Fig. 30 shows the uniformity of several cuts pertaining to a 1-3-pitch roof. The foot cut, shown at a, is made by taking the base-figure, 12, on the body of the square, and the rise per foot run on the tongue, the body of the square gives the cut. The collar beam cut is made in the same way, as shown at b, 12 on the body of the square and 8 on the tongue; the body gives the cut. How to obtain the cut for the gable studding is shown at c, where 12 is taken on the body and 8 on the tongue of the square; the tongue giving the cut. The same figures are used to obtain the comb cut—12 on the body and 8 on the tongue; the tongue giving the cut. The cut for the purlin-studding, shown at e, is made by taking 12 on the body and, 8 on the tongue of the square: the tongue giving the cut. It will be seen by these illustrations, how on any pitch roof, almost all of the cuts, pertaining to the common rafter are obtained by using the base-figure on the body of the square, and the rise per foot run on the tongue. The thing that must be ascertained by the roof framer, is whether the tongue of the square, or whether the body of the square gives the cut. This can easily be determined in this way: The sharp-

est angle is always made by the part of the square having the highest figure, which on a 1-3-pitch roof would always be the base-figure, the base-figure with few exceptions, is always taken on the body of the square. In fact, the base-

vided by 8, the rise per foot run, gives us 6, or the number of feet in the run. There being two runs, this would have to be doubled in order to obtain the full length of the collar beam, which is the distance between a and b, or 12 feet, as

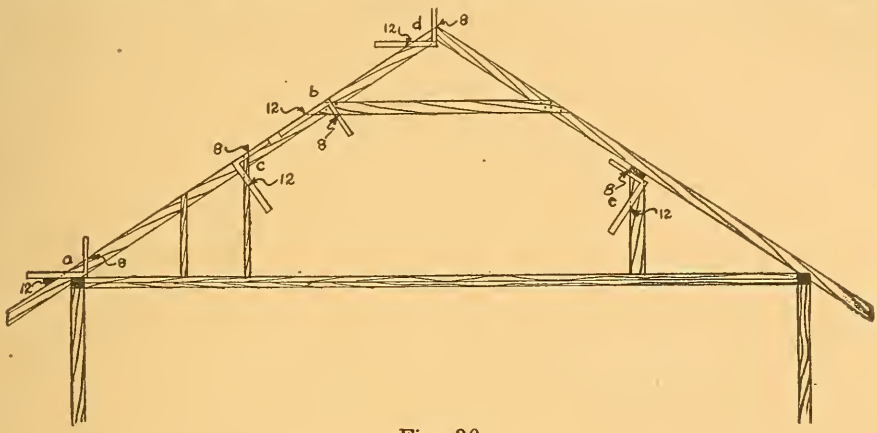


Fig. 30

figure gives all of the sharpest angles on all pitches below a ½-pitch. On pitches above a ½-pitch the sharpest angles are always made with the part of the square showing, by figures, the rise per foot run. These things are not

shown in figures on the drawing. The two runs of 6 feet each are shown directly above the collar beam. A matter that must be kept in mind in laying off a collar beam is the distance between the measuring line and the upper edge

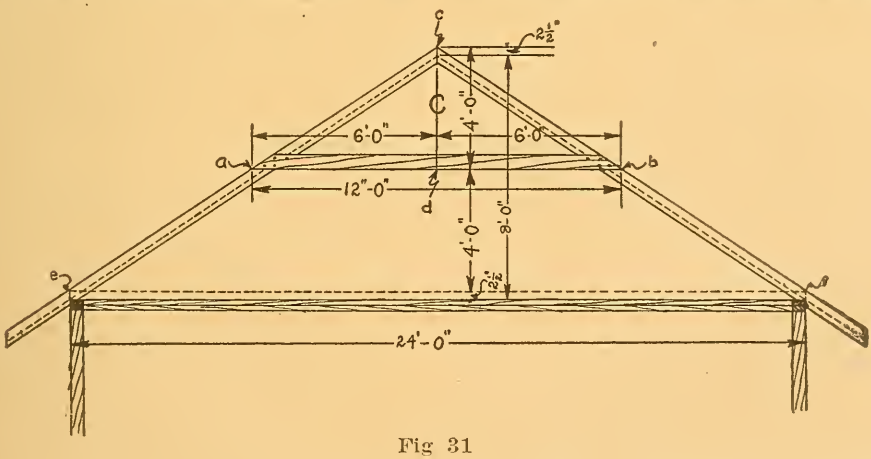


Fig 31

hard to remember, but for the beginner it is not a waste of time to give these matters concentrated study.

By Fig. 31 we are illustrating how to obtain the length of a collar beam when its location is known. The lower edge of the collar beam is exactly 4 feet below the point of the roof. In other words, the rise between the point c and the point d is 4 feet, or 48 inches. 48 di-

of the rafter. By referring to the drawing it will be noticed that the intersection of the measuring line is exactly 8 feet above the top of the wall plates. And the distance between the measuring lines' intersection and the point of the rafters is 2½ inches; thus, by locating the lower edge of the collar beam 4 feet below the point of the roof, the lower edge of the collar beam, as it will be

seen, is 4 feet 2½ inches above the top of the wall plates. This often causes confusion, for the rise of a 1-3-pitch roof with a 24-foot span is known to be exactly 8 feet. The 2½ inches that are responsible for the confusion are shown by the dotted line between e and f: also at point c, between the point of the roof and the measuring lines' intersection.

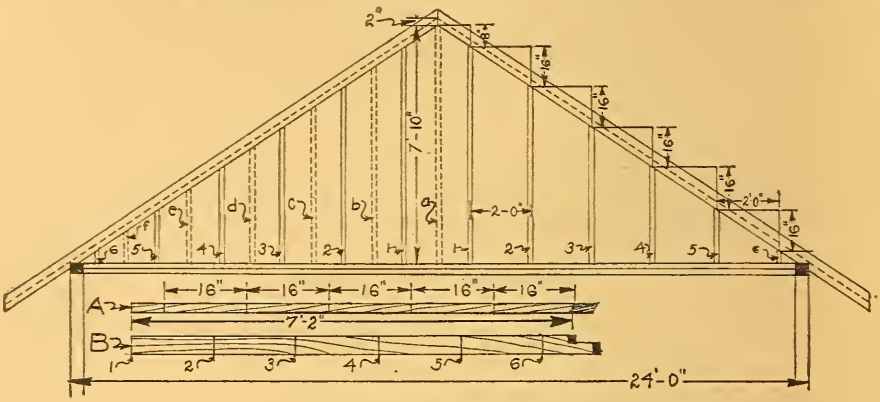


Fig 32

These things taken into consideration, it should not be a difficult matter to frame, not only the common rafters on the ground by using the methods explained in these lessons, but the collar beams can be framed so as to fit into any location shown on whatever working plans there may be. While what we have said here refers to a 1-3-pitch, the principles will apply to all pitches.

Fig. 32 illustrates the framing of gable studding—we are showing two ways, one by the continuous lines and another by the dotted lines. The method shown by the continuous lines is, in our judgment, the simplest. The measuring line, in framing gable studding must again be taken into consideration. This being a 24-foot span with a 1-3-pitch roof, the rise is, according to the rules of roof framing, 8 feet; but if we examine the drawing, we find that the distance between the top of the wall plates and the intersection of the lower edges of the rafters is only 7 feet 10 inches—2 inches less than 8 feet. The distance between the measuring line, and the lower edge of the rafter is responsible for the 2-inch difference. This is shown near the point of the roof. One of the first pair of gable studding is shown in detail below the drawing. At A is shown an edge view, showing above how each pair of studding is cut 16 inches shorter than the pair before—the first pair being cut 8 inches shorter than the distance between the top of the wall plates and the intersection of the rafters at the comb. This is shown with figures to the right of the drawing—the first drop is 8 inches, the second is 16 inches, the third is 16 inches, and so on down to the last drop. How the pattern should be marked is shown at B. The top cut shown to the extreme right is the same, in pairs, for each pair of studding; but the bottom cut, while the same, is nevertheless, 16 inches closer to the top of the studding than the cut for the pair before. For example the first pair is cut as long as the pattern (the pattern is always one of the

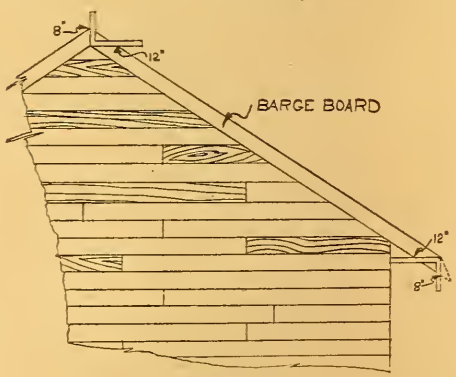


Fig. 33

first pair) or at the point marked 1; the second pair is cut at point marked 2; the third at 3, and so on until the sixth pair is cut. The sixth pair, being very short, and for that reason it is often omitted entirely, the rafter giving sufficient nailing for the boxing. The method of framing gable studding shown

by the dotted lines, as at a, b, c, d, e, and f, is a good method too. Here the center studding, marked a, is used as a pattern, and marked similar to the pattern shown at B; by this pattern each pair of studding down to the last pair, marked f, is cut—each pair being made 16 inches shorter than the pair before. Why 16 inches shorter? Because the studding is spaced 2 feet from center to center. There being an 8-inch rise for each foot of run, we would have a rise of 2 times 8, or 16 inches, which in this case would be reversed to a drop, for we are working from the top down.

Fig. 33 shows a barge board with the squared applied from the top and bottom cuts. 12 and 8 are the figures to be used. Should the bottom cut be made somewhat on the order shown by dotted lines, it is nevertheless a good plan to mark the plumb cut as shown by the drawing, and use it as a basis for laying off the extension.

Fig. 34 shows a gable partly boxed up, showing with a shaded square on either side of the gable, how both ends of the gable boxing are cut, by using the base-figure, 12, on the body of the square, and the rise for a 1-3-pitch roof, 8, on the tongue of the square; the body of the square giving the cut. The length of the boards for boxing up a gable can

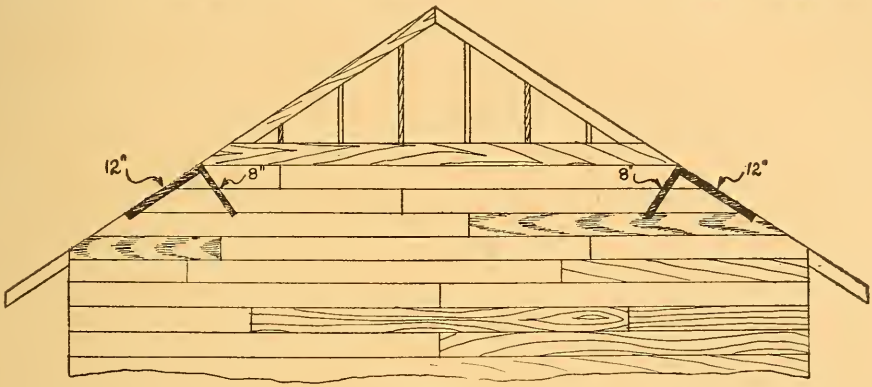


Fig. 34

easily be determined after the first board has been cut—the first board, of course, being as long as the width of the building. After that, the distance between the short points of each board, gives the extreme length of the board following it....and repeat.

We have now covered all of the common cuts of roof framing, and in our next lesson we intend to take up—well, perhaps that would be a good thing for our apprentices to study about—What is the next step in roof framing, after having covered the ground we have thus far covered?

The Constant Change of Buildings

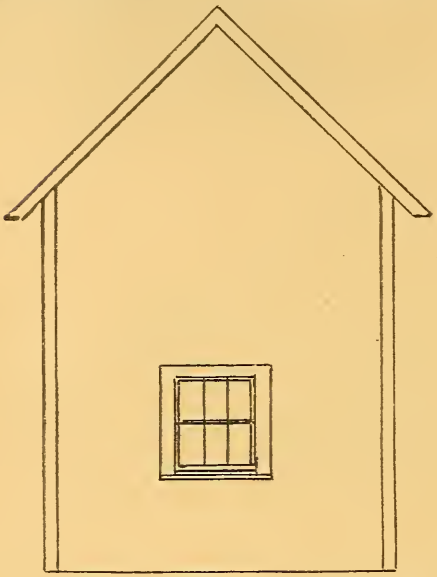
By Dwight L. Stoddard

The carpenter who does not take notice of the constant changes is liable to take his tools on a job only to be laid off before he really starts work. This does not look exactly right, and yet after all he is more to blame than the one who gives him his time slip, simply because he was at a loss to grasp the changed way the work is now done. The competition is so great that the contractors have to figure low to get the job and have to make every move count to get out without a loss, and have no time to show the mechanic how to do the work.

A century ago many good business blocks were built one story; a half-century ago the same building was torn down and built three stories and basement, which was practically just four times as much of a building as formerly. A quarter of a century ago it was again rebuilt and went higher in the air, and if it were to be rebuilt now, it is hard to tell how high it might go. Of course, if you simply build bigger, the mechanic has nothing particularly new to learn, for he goes on and on with the same operations, but now the material and mechanical operations in construction are different.

If a business block has been so won-

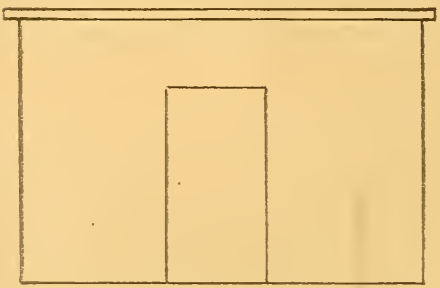
derfully changed, what can we expect of the dwellings where there are no end to the changes. We know there are no ends to the changes in school houses, and



if we spent more time in church likely we would see more need of building changes there.

To give a detailed description of these changes would take more pages than "The Carpenter" will ever have, so I am just going to illustrate and explain briefly a few noticeable changes.

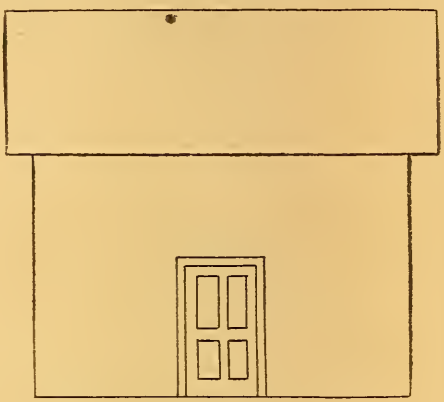
A half a century ago if a man built a home he usually put a barn on the



back end of the lot, and as a rule it took more material to build than many of the houses of today.

The cheap barns were built with wide boards nailed on up and down, and I am not sure but if we still had wide boards they would yet be called barn sheathing. They did not need corner boards. They usually had one small window as end elevation shows.

A quarter of a century ago a home was not finished unless it had a coal shed on the back end of the lot. These were often built with barn boards nailed up and down: three nailed together for the door; no window, only the opening



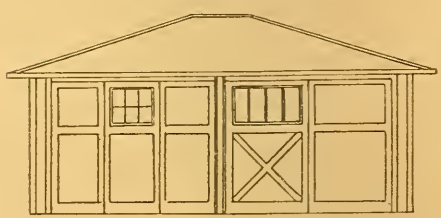
to throw the coal in, but they, too, are a thing of the past.

Today no one thinks of building a home without at the same time building



a double garage on the back of their lot. If they have no Ford, they think that some one who has will rent it.

The old-fashioned solid piece of rolling door is still used, and for a double garage one track is on the outside and the other on the inside. Of course, as you



go out you naturally shut the door in the other fellow's face. Or, at least when you open yours, it closes the other. Some

doors are made double hinged and swing out, but the better way is to make the doors three in one inside track that turns the corner on the inside and the doors follow each other around out of the way. There is no end of the style of doors or the ways of making them with glass or without, barces or beaded ceiling put on the bracing way.

I hope this article will help to make the carpenter realize he must keep up with the times and be on the alert to what is going on or he will find himself a back number, while the observing up-to-date carpenter will be in demand.

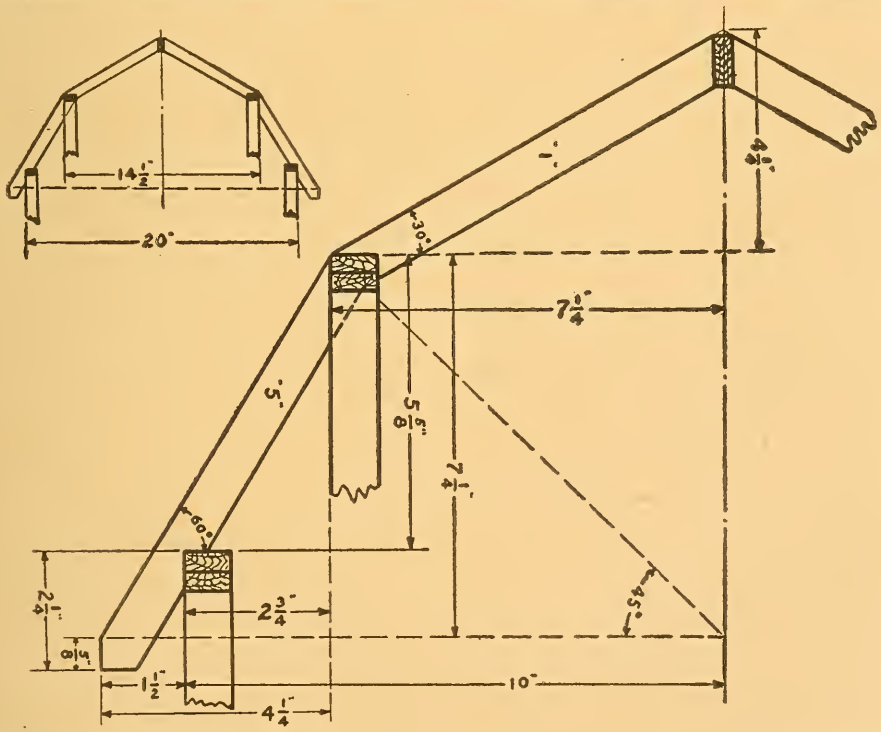
Suggestions For Laying Out A Gambrel Roof

Referring to to the letters by Brothers Rowland Hill in the July issue and Lon W. Skinner in the November issue of "The Carpenter." may I make a few suggestions that might be helpful.

I cannot agree with Mr. Skinner that no one ever saw a gambrel roof that was built pleasing to the eye and at the same time built for what it stood for, a gambrel roof.

The term gambrel merely implies that the slope or pitch of a roof is broken. That is, instead of the gable end having one continuous slope or pitch it is composed of two slopes, the lower half of the roof having the greater pitch. The proper proportions to use in laying out a gambrel roof is a matter depending upon individual judgement and the needs and desires of the owner or architect. Some builders give the upper rafters a very flat pitch, while others give a very steep pitch.

If we are to simplify the framing of roofs and the use of the steel square for the average carpenter, such terms as square root, table tangents, etc. must be avoided. In the problem submitted which was built in the carpenter shop at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y. the knuckle joint is placed half. way between the facia line and the ridge thus making both sets of rafters the same length and at the same time giving a pleasing appearance.



The simplest and easiest way to frame such a roof is to lay it out as shown in the illustration. Then the run of the lower rafter can easily be determined as in this roof, 4¼ or in practice 4′ 3″. The total rise of the same rafter in this roof is shown to be 7¼″ or full

size 7′ 3″. Applying the formula Rise in inches divided by Run in feet equals rise in inches per foot of run. Working this problem out we have 87 divided by 4¼ or 20½″ rise in one foot. Use 20½″ and 12″ on steel square, mark on 20½″ for plumb cuts and on 12″ side for all level cuts. The rafter is supposed to pitch at an angle of 60 degrees. If you figure the problem out mathematically you will discover that 20½″ pitch gives 59¾ degrees. Why spend so much time in talking about a fraction of a twelfth of an inch or a fraction of a degree. What difference does it make in framing a roof. If it is laid out absolutely correct, the average carpenter will lose this small fraction in cutting away his line. Let us get down to business and not spend so much time in discussing technicalities, and then get no where but confusion.

The run and rise of the upper rafters can be found in the same way as shown in the illustration. The total rise 4¼″ squared or in practice 4′ 3″ and the total run 7¼″ or in practice 7′ 3″. Applying the same formula Rise in inches divided by Run in feet or 51 divided by 7¼ or 7″ rise in one foot. Use 7″ on tongue and 12″ on blade, mark on tongue for all plumb cuts and on blade for all level cuts. The rafters are supposed to pitch at an angle of 30 degrees. Here again you will discover that 7″ rise per foot gives 30¼ degree. The average mechanic will lose ¼ degree or ¼ of a twelfth in laying out, then why lose so much sleep about it.

With the rise in inches per foot determined, the rafters can be laid out by stepping off as in the usual way or a rafter table may be used giving the lengths and the square need only be used in laying out the cuts. A book like Full Length Roof Framer published by A. F. J. Reichers, Palo Alto, California is a most important accessory to the steel square and should form part of the equipment of every carpenter.

Full instructions for framing gambrel roofs and steel square problems will be found in the writer's book "A Practical Course in Roof Framing," copies of which can be secured by addressing the writer.

R. M. Van Gaasbeek.

Pratt Institute. Brooklyn, N. Y.

Plumb and Level

What do we mean by the familiar and much used term in carpentry, "it's plumb, and it's level?"

Well we simply mean: A straight line, away from, or toward, the centre of the earth. This applies to both the "plumb" and the "level" lines.

The truth of this, is apparent when we consider the fact that one is at right angles to the other, and must, therefore, have both lines intersecting at a point at the earth's centre, in order to be actually level or plumb, in the true sense of the term.

Of course on the earth's surface, where we use the terms, in our craft, we seldom give these things any thought in this connection at all. The smallness of our work gives us no occasion, to ever think about it. The architect that designs very tall buildings, does, however, consider this law of science.

Assuming it were possible to erect a building a mile high, and the walls were plumbed with a plumb bob, when the top would be reached one would find his building plumb all right, but he would also find it about ten feet longer and wider at the top, than at the bottom. And if the building was continued sufficiently high it would become an inverted pyramid. Due of course to this principle of the earth's centre being the centre of gravity and calculations.

In the accompanying diagram I have attempted to illustrate my remarks on lines and their relation to each other.

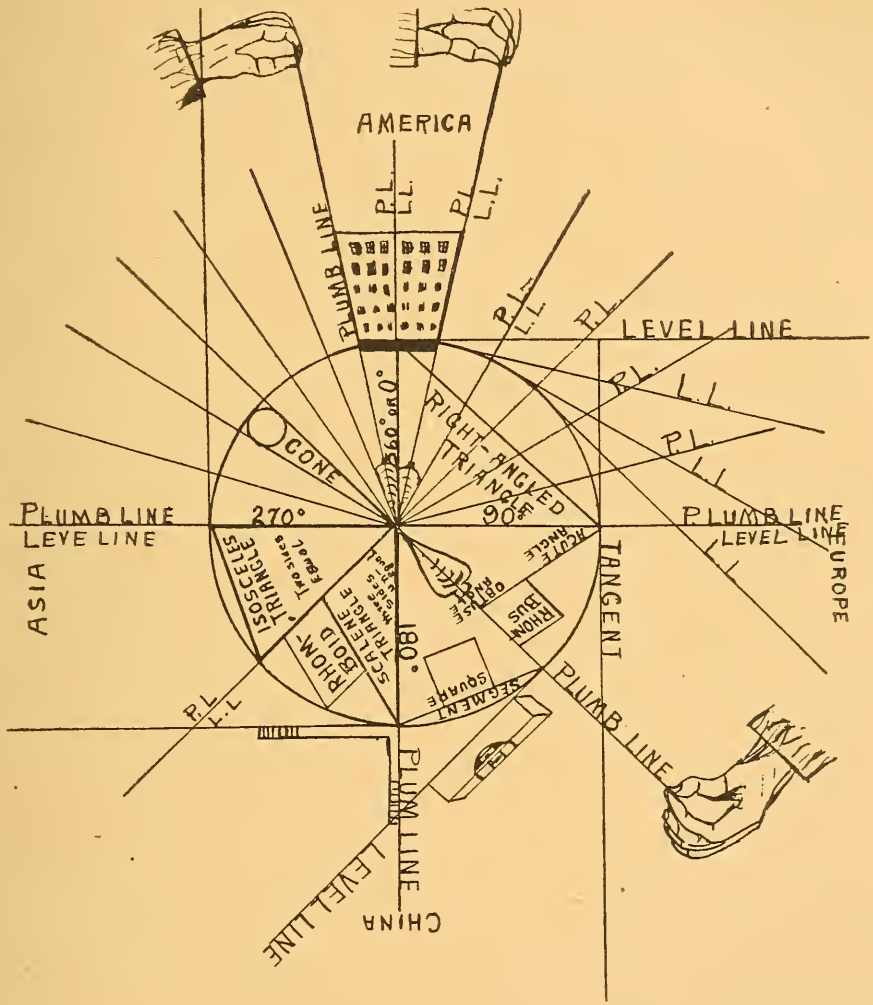
The circle is supposed to represent the earth. I have used a common centre from which to radiate degrees. You will observe, of course the geometrical fact that every "vertical" line has its 'horizontal' line at right angles to it. And vice versa.

These lines are in reality all straight lines passing through the earth and bisecting each other at the centre. At the circumference however, you will observe that the bisection occurs at any given point of our operations. The 'level' line one will observe, if carried far enough would go off on a tangent into infinite space.

This, however, is more of a theoretical fact than it is a practical one, the reason

is very obvious when we consider the fact, that a circle is in reality, a series of straight lines at right angles with degree lines, and every time we would to cause the effect. (It won't be in our day).

The other figures are merely problems in geometry with which every school



get a 'level set up' we would be following the earth's curvature in doing so.

Each line marked "P L" means plumb line and shows how a plumb bob works in giving us our plumb lines when we use it in our work. One will see how building in different parts of the world are related to each other geometrically as being 'plumb' and 'level.'

The illustration of the building shows the shape a high 'plumb' building would be if it was constructed sufficiently high

boy is familiar.

Peter A. Reilly,
L. U. No. 40. Boston, Mass.

A Saw Clamp

Am sending a drawing of a full length wooden saw clamp of my own which I would like to see published in our Journal.

It operates as follows:

Place saw between jaws, grasp as shown in Fig. 1, give ¼ turn as in Fig 3, and saw is held rigid. (Same for releasing.) Can be made from either this in our Journal it would give all union carpenters a good idea.

U. L. Wegner,
L. U. No. 892. Oakland, Cal.

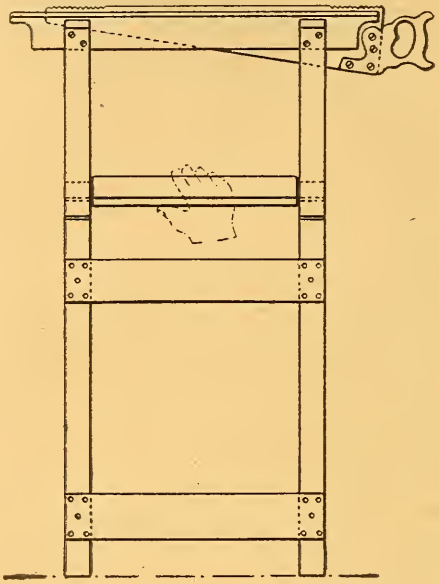


Fig. 1

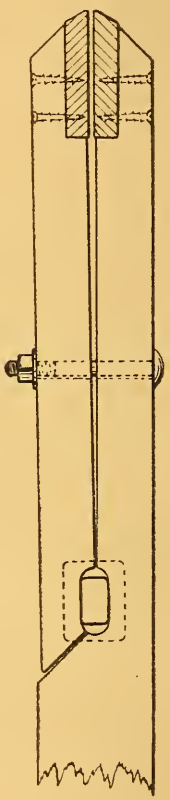


Fig. 2

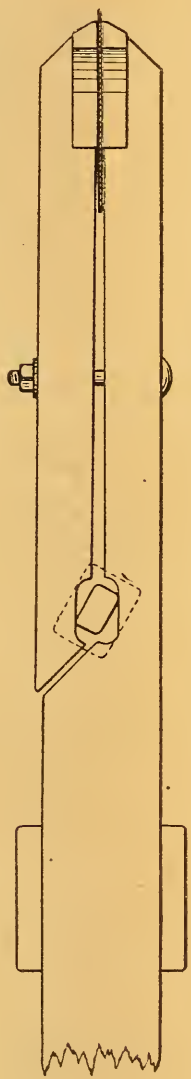


Fig. 3



Fig. 4



Fig. 5

2x3 or 2x4. I know they are practical for I have used a dozen of them both on big jobs and in shops, and every man that used it said it was the best clamp he had ever used. If you publish

Information Wanted

I built a bungalow for myself one story high hip roof, 9 foot ceiling, tongue and groove sheathing all around, building paper and that slate finish rubberoid

shingles on that. I am bothered with sweating windows, the water runs off of them at times. I closed in my porch with glass. There is no heat there but those windows sweat as much as those in the house. Can some brother give me a remedy? If so publish it in the Journal.

H. W. Logeman,
L. U. No. 191. York, Pa.

Data Tables

By Richard M. Van Gaasbeek, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.

It is with a great deal of interest that I look forward from month to month to craft problems published in "The Carpenter." I have been making a study of the roof framing lessons published serially by Mr. H. H. Siegele but I cannot always agree with some of the statements made by him.

In the December issue in the course of his lesson he states "Some carpenters like to read roof framing tables both for obtaining cuts of rafters, and for obtaining the lengths of the rafters. We do not like this method, for the reason that it does not require the user of it to think—for the thinking has all been done by some one else." The above statement by Mr. Siegele does not impress me as progressive. If carpenters are to put up a serviceable building, haven't they got enough to think of without throwing to the discard all labor saving devices, both mental and physical, that it is their good fortune to have placed at their disposal.

If I can express myself without being misunderstood, carpenters should be taught how to apply themselves not how to think. A mechanic cannot apply himself without thinking but I mean unnecessary thinking. If a mechanic knows how to apply himself and gets a job done before the other fellow gets through thinking about it, he is the man that is going to forge ahead which automatically increases his earning power and keeps him on the job the longest. Why do engineers use data tables? Why do banks use adding machines? Why have similar devices been developed? There is only one answer. To save the time of the individual so that his efforts may be directed along other channels where his services are needed the most.

We teach roof framing at Pratt Institute by using the steel square and fence and stepping off. We do this for the purpose of discovering how the figures in the data tables were determined, but I do not expect my men to step off when working on the job. It is practically impossible for any mechanic to step a square off twelve times for a twelve foot run and get an accurate length. It is practically impossible for any mechanic to measure across the face of a steel square to get the bridge measure of the run and rise and get a true reading. Data tables have their place and are as necessary in the tool kit of a progressive mechanic as any new and up-to-date tool is.

Mr. A. Riechers a member of the Brotherhood located in Palo Alto, California has published a book entitled "Full Length Roof Framer" that I highly indorse and should be carried in every mechanics kit. Every member of my evening classes owns a copy. With the run and rise known for all standard pitches refer to his data tables for the length. Use a steel tape for laying off the length and use the steel square and fence for laying off the plumb and level cuts. The average carpenter is compelled to leave school at an early age and without proper training he is seriously handicapped in practicing his chosen calling. Why not help him to apply himself and teach him to use mathematics without him knowing it so that he can keep in the running with others who may have had greater opportunities in their early days? Why not?

In Answer To Brother Seigele

May I venture to make a criticism or two of the articles in regard to roof framing in "The Carpenter"?

In the November issue the directions for "stepping off" a rafter, are technically correct, but why teach an apprentice an obsolete method and one so liable to errors and inaccuracy as is the stepping off of a rafter? It is evident that in stepping off a rafter it is easy and very likely that an error can be made in every "step" while if the entire length is measured in one operation there is only one chance for an error. It may be advisable to show the apprentice the reason for all the old time ways of getting at these measures but he is entitled to be taught the more up to date and accurate methods of present day use.

"Stepping off" ways of getting measures as well "measuring line" methods are a "hang over" from the time before the steel square and the circular saw and band saw were invented and came into general use. When practically all timbers used in framing were hewed, and consequently the corners were not in shape to be used to work from. With the introduction of the circular and band saws and the general use of sawn lumber the use of the edge and side of lumber is quicker, easier, and entirely practical. The steel square is divided on one side into twelfths of an inch and makes the drawing of plans to the scale of an inch to the foot easy and in such cases every twelfth on the plan represents an inch and on a plan of the roof the rafter can easily be measured to within a quarter of an inch or less which is near enough for all practical purposes and in nine cases in ten more accurate than will be secured by the "stepping off" way.

And the use of the "measuring line" as shown on the cuts in "The Carpenter" is another "hang over" and entirely useless and unnecessary. The edge of the rafter can just as easily and more conveniently be used. It is only necessary to teach and remember that the length of the rafter is always measured from plumb line to plumb line and that the horizontal line has nothing to do with the length of the rafter and only shows the amount of rafter to be left above the plate.

The use of the terms "quarter pitch," "half pitch," "third pitch," and so on are also "hang overs" from the day when the only practical way of getting the length of rafters was by laying out the timbers on the ground, measuring the distances of the width of the building and the height of the proposed roof and getting the length and cuts of the rafters by marking them on the timbers as they lay on the ground. (I have seen this done in recent years by men who did not know how to use the steel square.) In which case it is easy to see that with a building twenty-four feet wide and a roof six feet high above the plate, the height was one quarter the width, and the same thing occurred with a height of eight and twelve feet. In which cases the rafter cuts would be 12 x 6 feet, 12 x 8 feet, and 12 x 12 feet.

I think it is well to show all these things to the apprentices for their information but the more accurate and up to date method should be taught. In these days when a high school education is easily within the reach of practically every boy before he reaches the age when he should begin his apprenticeship, he could easily understand all these methods he is entitled to be taught them.

Geo. L. McMurphy.
L. U. No. 1923. Tacoma, Wash.

Answer To Brother Reilly

I always read "The Carpenter" with a great deal of interest, especially the craft problems and noticed on page-60 of the December 1926 issue there is a "Correction by Brother Reilly." However, the corrected statements made by Mr. Reilly is more in error than the original one unless it is a misprint.

In the second paragraph his statement should have been "It should be: The area of circle is obtained by multiplying the radius by half the circumference." However, being an engineer and having worked with carpenters for a good many years I think it would have been much easier to say that "The area of a circle is obtained by multiplying the square of the radius by 3.1416." I say this because it is not necessary to find the circumference which would be needed according to Brother Reilly's statements. Having the radius it is only necessary to multiply it by itself and then multiply that total by 3.1416. The method which is frequently used by engineers is to use the formula "Area equals .7854 x D square," the D being the diameter which is dimension frequently given. The figure .7854 is merely Pi divided by four.

In closing I want to say I believe that there are many problems which seem to be rather difficult when worked out with a carpenter's square that are much simpler when worked out by the method of proportion as is necessary in solving the problem which is suggested by Brother Carrier on page-62 of the same issue of "The Carpenter."

Erwin M. Lurie.
Chicago, Ill. Civil Engineer.

Dimension Lumber

In November issue of "The Carpenter" Brother C. A. Carrier, L. U. No. 448, Waukegan, Ill., states that the term "Dimension Lumber" is applied to lumber

known as scantlings, 2" x 4". 2" x 6", joists, beams, girders, posts and other timbers when the thickness is 2" or more.

From my experience I would say that there is no set width or thickness for dimension lumber.

Dimension Lumber—is a term used for pieces that are dressed on one side and one edge (i. e.) from lumber reckoner of a large Technical Collge.

L. C. Cliff.
L. U. No. 1. Chicago. Ill.

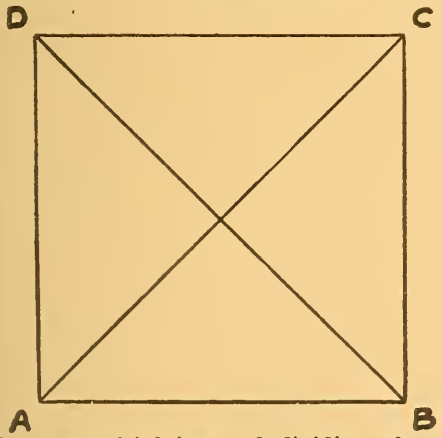
Answer To Brother Bradshaw

A stair could be built, so as the backside of second—top riser could be part of the partition at that point.

A straight stair is always preferable when speed and economy are the two leading essentials.

In regard to Board Measure:

The rule that carpenters need is a uniform and swift, easy rule. We cannot take the Duodecimal, as the compound rules are not swift, as it is con-



tinuous multiplying and dividing along the whole operation.

To keep it as short as possible we must use square feet: The most of the problems shall be in fractional form, but, that cannot be avoided when brevity is desired.

Lengths are not told in fractional form; but widths and thicknesses are.

For one rule we must assume an easy thickness, therefore one inch is good for superficial feet: If a board is sold for its real thickness such as 1¼" it is easy to add ¼ to the product or use it as ¼ layers.

Many men calculate thickness and width by what they think is a rule of inches, but that is a mistake, they are square feet rules. Some do not notice it as they change the inches to feet mentally.

There are two widths we cannot change mentally to easy figures, they are 5" and 7" but, the other nine can be changed as 1" equals 1-12 ft.; 2" equals 1-6 ft.: 3" equals ¼ ft.: 4" equals 1-3 ft. 5" equals 5-12 ft.: 6" equals ½ ft.; 7" equals 7-12 ft.; 8" equals 2-3 ft.; 9" equals ¾ ft.: 10" equals 5-6 ft. and 11" equals 1-12 ft. off next foot longer.

Three examples is sufficient for all. If we have three board before as all considered as 1 inch thick their lengths being 8 ft., 10 ft., and 16 ft., and their respective widths being 10", 9" and 15". Then 1" layer x 10-12 ft. x 8 ft. equals 1 x 5-6 ft. x 8 ft. equals 6 2-3 sq. ft. at 6c per sq. ft. equals 40c.

And 1" layer x 9-12 ft. x 10 ft equals 1 x ¾ ft. x 10 ft. equals 7½ sq . ft. at 6c per sq. ft. equals 45c.

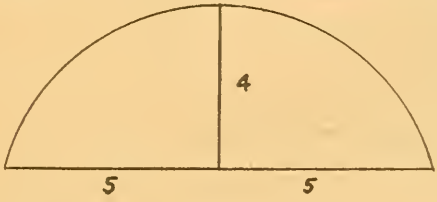
And 1" layer x 15-12 ft. x 16 ft. equals 1 x 5-4 ft. x 16 ft. equals 20 sq. ft. at 6c per sq. ft. equals $1.20.

If any of them had been 2" thick; then 2 layers x 5-4 ft. x 16 ft. equals 40c sq. ft. at 6c per ft. $2.40.

Brother Chip.

Answer To Brother Shaw

In the November number of our "Carpenter", Brother Ray Shaw explains about a segmental arch. Now his explanation is very good and correct, but not all of us have studied Trigonometry and I don't believe that more than twenty out of a hundred understood his



explanation. I have what I think an easier rule to understand and to remember which is to square half of span, divide by rise, add rise equals diameter half of diameter equals radius.

5 times 5 equals 25, divided by 4 equals 6¼ plus 4 equals 10¼ divided by 2 equals 5⅛ or 5 ft. ½ in.

R. Kretzmer,
L. U. No. 312, New Milford, N. J.

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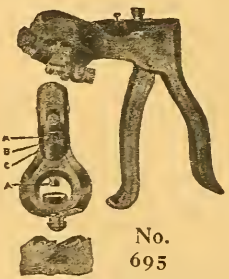
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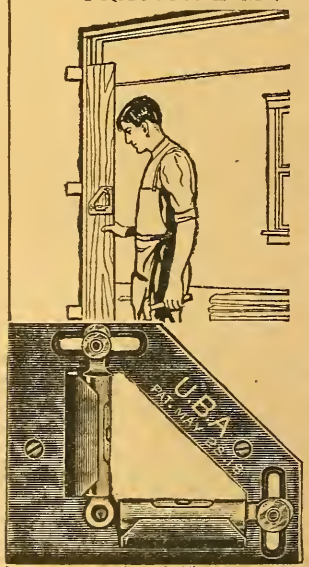
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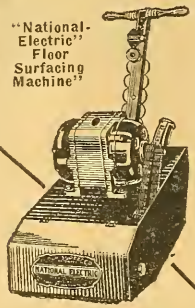
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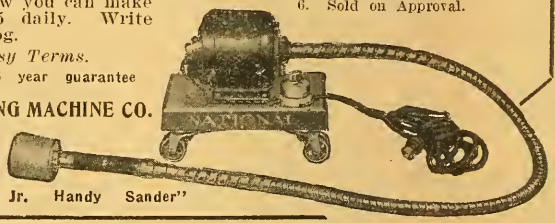
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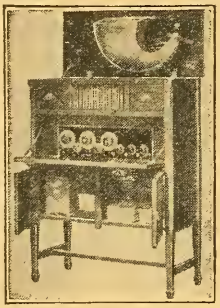
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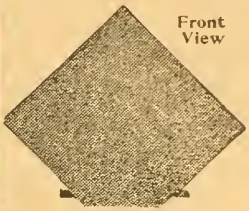
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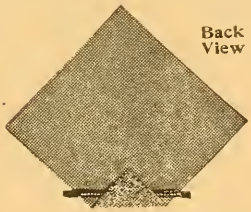
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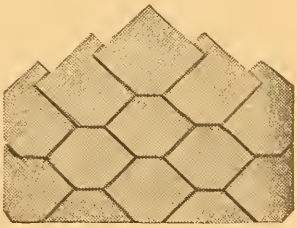
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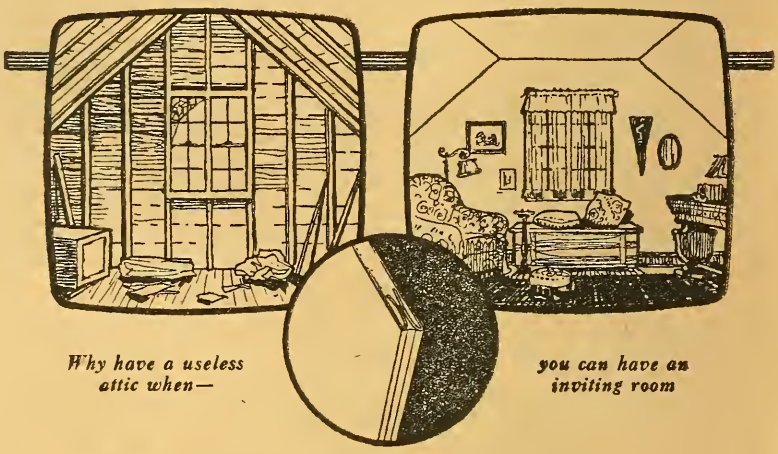
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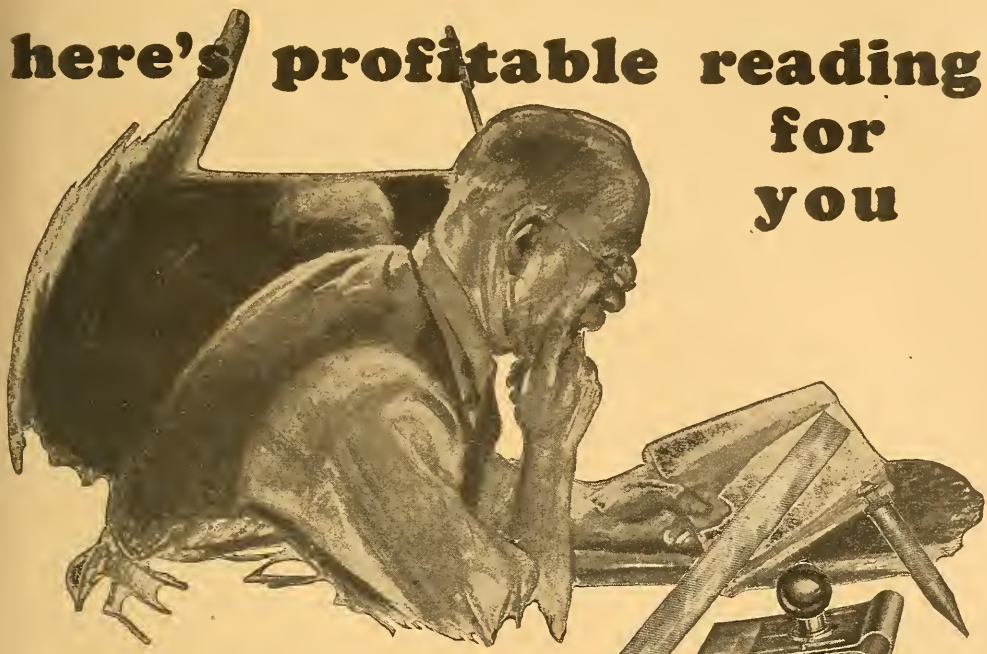
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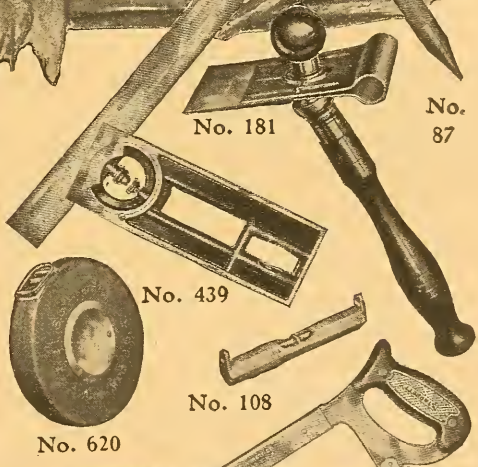
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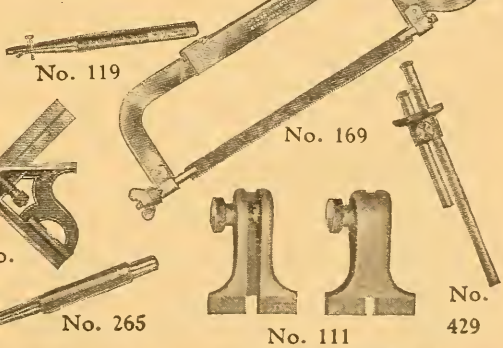
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THE L. S. STARRETT CO.

World's Greatest Toolmakers
Manufacturers of Hacksaws Unexcelled
Steel Tapes—Standard for Accuracy

ATHOL, MASS

Use Starrett Tools

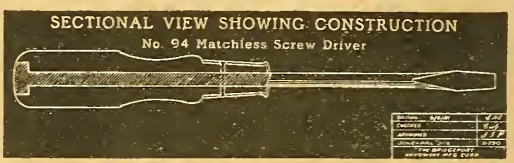
Matchless SCREW DRIVERS

BEST FOR CARPENTERS

HANDLES WON'T SPLIT OR LOOSEN. BLADES WON'T BEND OR TWIST IN HANDLE, POINTS WON'T BREAK OR BEND UNDER HEAVY STRAINS



Driving 8 Inch Blade Through Four Inch Hardwood Timber



CUTS SHOWING TESTS MADE FROM ACTUAL PHOTOS



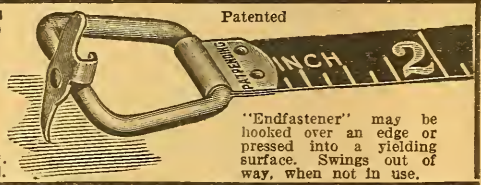
6 Inch Size Supporting Man's Weight

made only by THE BRIDGEPORT HARDWARE M'F'G. CORP., Bridgeport, Conn.

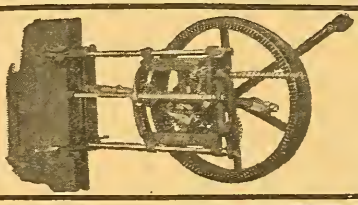
K&E *STEEL TAPES*

"Home" and "Okeh"
can now be supplied with the new
"End-Fastener"
a great, patented improvement.
Ask your dealer for a demonstration.

KEUFFEL & ESSER CO.
127 Fulton St., New York, G. O. & Fact., Hoboken, N. J.
Chicago St. Louis San Francisco Montreal.



"Endfastener" may be hooked over an edge or pressed into a yielding surface. Swings out of way, when not in use.



WHICH—8 DOORS A DAY OR 64 A DAY?

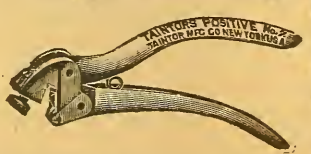
8 doors a day is about all the best carpenter can mortise with brace and chisel. And it's hard, back-breaking work. With Champion Mortiser he can do 60 to 80 a day—and do it easy. Cuts any size, any depth. Every mortise with smooth, straight sides and square bottom. Easily carried. Price $40.00 f. o. b. factory. Complete with any two bits (1-4 to 1 1-4 in.) Extra bits $2.00. Write for literature.

Colgan Machinery & Supply Co., 301 Hayden Bldg., Columbus, Ohio

A TOOL-BOX NECESSITY — THE TAINTOR POSITIVE SAW SET. The Tool which sets your saw Right.

Is there a Taintor in Your Tool-box? If not, talk it over with your hardware dealer. Send for Book: "Care of Saws." Free to members of the Brotherhood.

TAINTOR MFG. Co., 95 Reade St., New York City.



The "INTERLOX" Thinks

Don't use a stick or guess at a measurement. Quick, accurate, durable and rustproof. Use it once and you will never work without it. Write today for liberal selling inducements to mechanics.

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Invented by a Brotherhood Man
The famous
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gives both inside and outside measurements instantly.



Sterling Window Balances

Give Everlasting Satisfaction

No Cords *No Pulleys*
No Weights *No Troubles*



Windows run on rollers. Easy to raise and lower, windows stay where stopped. Nothing to break, knot, jam or tie. Nothing to wear or get out of order. Nothing to worry about or renew ever. Windows may be removed instantly for cleaning or glazing.

Complete details FREE or Set of Four Balances $1.25 postpaid.

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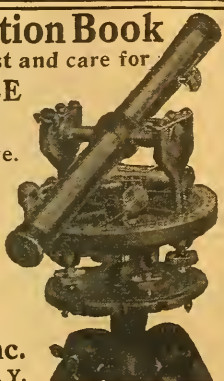
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You Will
Increase Your Business
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For the Roofs and Floors of PIAZZAS, SLEEPING PORCHES, ETC.

We Want Your Business and You Will Want

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WORK ALL WINTER

By installing ALLMETAL WEATHERSTRIP during your spare time, and you will make more money than ever before.

Every home and apartment house needs Weatherstrip Protection.

ALLMETAL Weatherstrip is sold cut to size required for each opening. It is easily installed and our "Directions for Installing" book enables any good mechanic to install the material perfectly.

We LOAN you tools which greatly reduce your labor and aid you in doing first class work.

Return Coupon Today For Samples

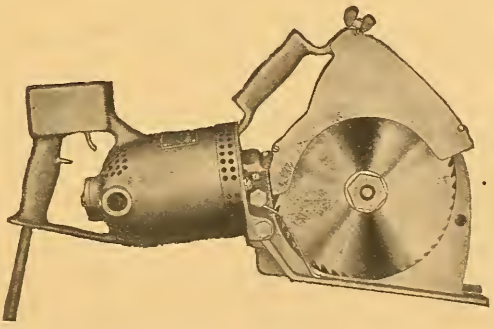
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227 West Illinois St., Chicago, Ill.

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Address

City State.....

LET ELECTRIC POWER DRIVE YOUR SAW AND SAVE YOUR STRONG RIGHT ARM!



The CROWE SAFETY SAW, has every safe guard attachment which will prevent any possible kind of an injury to the operator, and, is approved by the safety departments of the Industrial Commissions of Ohio, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Carpenters now using the CROWE SAFETY SAW, have, without exception found that they do not want to go back to using their right arm for sawing lumber. It's universal motor can be operated with either direct or alternating current. A well balanced one man tool which makes the day's work very much easier as it does away with the drudgery of the hand saw.

Write today for full information about this wonderful tool.

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BETTER WORK BY GOOD WORKMEN

The Sharper the Tool, the better the work.

The sharper the Sandpaper, the quicker the job with an unexcelled finish.

This is only to be found in Barton's Adirondack Crystal Garnet Paper, which surpasses Flint Paper, in both keenness and durability.

H. H. BARTON & SON CO.
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Please send me the sample sheets of Adirondack Crystal Garnet Paper.

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Try some and get your money's worth!

BARTON'S ADIRONDACK CRYSTAL GARNET CABINET PAPER

TRIAL SHEETS FOR YOUR TEST AND APPROVAL!

Let Your Next Level be an EMPIRE

This Level sells for $7.00

That is the one way to free yourself from level trouble. The EMPIRE Aluminum with the interchangeable vial cases is the best made and most dependably accurate level made. Also. the level cases are removeable so that if you break a glass you can repair it yourself by merely putting in a new case. There are many other types of levels in the EMPIRE line — both wood and aluminum. See your dealer or write for a catalog.



No. 1E six glass level with interchangeable vials.

EMPIRE LEVEL MFG. CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

Winter Winds Bring Weather Strip Profits

FEDERAL METAL WEATHER STRIP

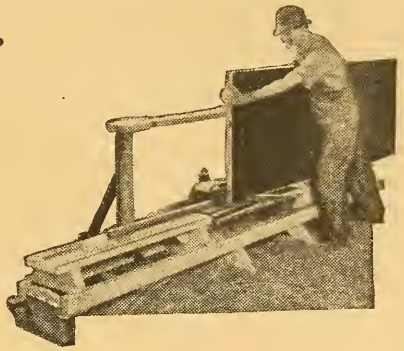
Right now—when winter blasts are beginning to whistle around loose fitting doors and windows—is the time to make large profits selling Federal Metal Weather Strips. Every home, office building, school, church or apartment building is a prospect.

Let us make you our agent in your town. Others are making money and you can too. Write to-day for details of our proposition.

Federal Metal Weather Strip Company

4540 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Illinois

This Carpenter is in Business for Himself—



TIRED of working for someone else, he bought a Wallace Portable Jointer and is now sub-contracting jobs of fitting doors and windows exclusively. He saves the contractor money and makes a handsome profit for himself—he is a specialist.

There are many like operations wherever large buildings are being constructed for you to do likewise.

With the assistance of Wallace Portable Jointers, Universal Saws, and Band-Saws, many carpenters have quickly elevated themselves from wage earners to successful contractors.

Write us for details of how you too can quickly become an employer instead of a wage earner.

J. D. WALLACE & COMPANY

154 S. California Ave., Chicago, Illinois

A WEEK'S WORK IN ONE DAY

Here's Experience to Guide You



Are you interested in becoming a reliable contractor by combining competent workmanship with dependable equipment?

The FREE-O-DUST SUPER SURFACER

will earn for you from $30.00 to $50.00 per day the year round sanding wood and composition floors. You are not obligated when you write us for information.

Manufacturers of Floor Surfacing Machines for over 20 years.

ELECTRIC ROTARY MACHINE



This machine is adaptable for sanding floors where an exceptionally high finish is necessary. Also for polishing marble, Terrazzo, etc., waxing, polishing and scrubbing. A different attachment is used for each job.

☐ Please send booklet "A DAY'S WORK" on machine shown at left which explains how I can do the work of 6 men.

☐ Please send literature on the handy machine shown at right.

ELECTRIC ROTARY MACHINE COMPANY
3835 W. Lake St., Chicago, Illinois
Branch Office --- New York City



In this illustration two negatives were used to give a conception of the true size of Douglas Fir trees by comparing them with ten-story office buildings.

Photo by Cress, Seattle

Durable Douglas Fir

America's Permanent Lumber Supply

WEST of the Rocky Mountains is more timber that will make lumber than *all* of the lumber that has been manufactured in the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota since the Revolutionary War.

The greater portion of this enormous forest wealth *is concentrated in the coast region of the Pacific Northwest.*

After mature trees are removed, new forest growth is so rapid that in less than fifty years more lumber is produced per acre than after century-long waits in other regions.

Douglas Fir dominates this forest, and with it grow West Coast (Sitka) Spruce, West Coast Hemlock and Western Red Cedar. All of these are widely used in building construction and are available in any size and grade at your local lumber yards.

A postcard request will bring our free booklet on West Coast woods and their uses.

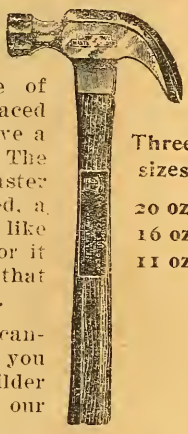
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America's Permanent Lumber Supply

WEST COAST LUMBER BUREAU
5560-A Stuart Building, Seattle, Washington

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DESIGN



EVERY ounce of weight is placed where it will have a telling effect. The Germantown Master Builder is, indeed, a tool that you'll like to work with, for it is the best that money can buy.

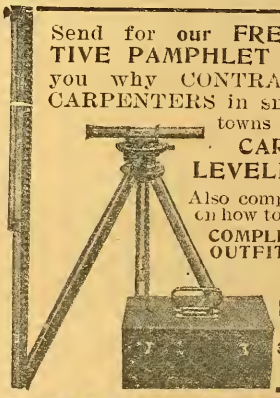
If your dealer cannot supply you with Master Builder Tools write for our catalog.

Three sizes
20 oz.
16 oz.
11 oz.

GRIFFITH TOOL WORKS

Philadelphia, Pa.

Hammering away for 70 years



Send for our FREE DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET that will tell you why CONTRACTORS AND CARPENTERS in small cities and towns SHOULD HAVE OUR

CARPENTERS' LEVELING OUTFIT

Also complete instructions on how to use the same.

COMPLETE OUTFIT.....$22.50

WRITE TODAY.

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BUY DIRECT SAVE HALF

GRADE A QUALITY GOODS at WHOLESALE





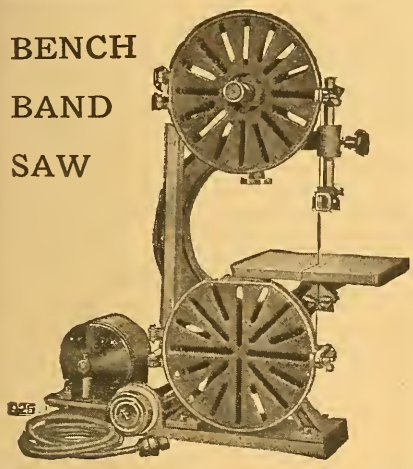
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144-54 West Pershing Road, Chicago, Ill.

ESTABLISHED 1876

BENCH
BAND
SAW



Fully equipped with motor, switch, cord and plug for lamp socket.

Height, 26". Length, 26". Wheels, 12". Weight complete, 240 lbs. Furnished also for belt drive and with or without wheel guards. This is one of the many machines for the carpenter shop made by

American Saw Mill Machinery Co.
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Ask for Catalog

Start the year right!

Each year you've said to yourself, "This is the last year I'm going to make money for somebody else. Next year I'm going to start out for myself."



Here's Your Chance!

Be your own boss. Join the ranks of that happy and successful army of carpenters who have doubled and tripled their incomes with the

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It pays well to invest a *little*, when it will earn you a *lot!* Begin now to lay by a tidy sum so you won't have to work hard all your life. It's very simple! Just write for an interesting little free booklet "How to Make Your Dollars Grow."

Lincoln-Schlueter Machinery Co.
230 West Grand Avenue Chicago, Ill.

NOTE: All grades of sand-paper for surfacing machines carried in stock.



NEW!

Retail Price $2

5 featured CLAW hammer

Nothing like it. Perfectly balanced, one pound hammer and chisel combined . . . can be used as a scraper and trimmer, too.

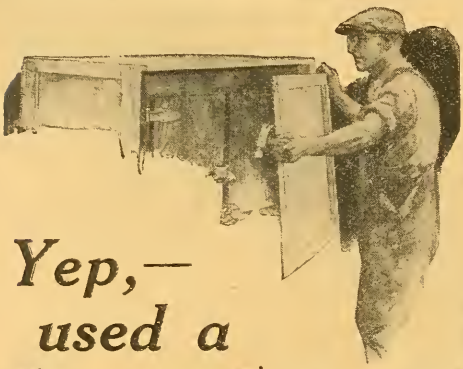
Note these five exclusive points:—

1—Chisel Edge.
2—Upper End of Claw—starts stubborn nails.
3—Grip of Claw—Can grip pointed end of nail and pull head through wood.
4—Two Side Claws—Gets grip where no other hammer or claw hatchet will fit.
5—Off Set Head—Additional inch fulcrum. 10's can be pulled with one pull.

Send us your name and address for a fully illustrated pamphlet describing this wonderful new tool.

Chisel-Edge Claw Hammer Co.
H. A. Ayvad, Dept. K, Hoboken, N. J.

CHISEL-EDGE CLAW HAMMER



Yep,— used a Cheney fr years!

"I allus did think a Cheney was 'bout the best hammer made 'n' I've never changed my mind all these years."

"*Never* seem t' get as tired swingin' a Cheney—'s got a "hang" that's just right 'n' a head that's stood f'r a heap of punishment in my work—lemme tell yuh! But good tempering accounts f'r that—'long with th' good tool steel they put into Cheneys. You can't beat these clear hickory handles with the "Never-Slip" grip, either, f'r comfort in th' hand or f'r looks."

"Yep' I'm f'r a Cheney, first 'n' last—'n' you'll be, too, soon 's you use one. It doesn't take as many years as I've been swingin' a Cheney t' show yuh, neither —one day's work's aplenty."

388

PRENTISS VISES

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CHENEY HAMMERS

START YOUR OWN BUSINESS WITH

The "BEAVER"

WONDER WOODWORKER

Does 23 Operations With High Speed!



Piling up Profits for Many!

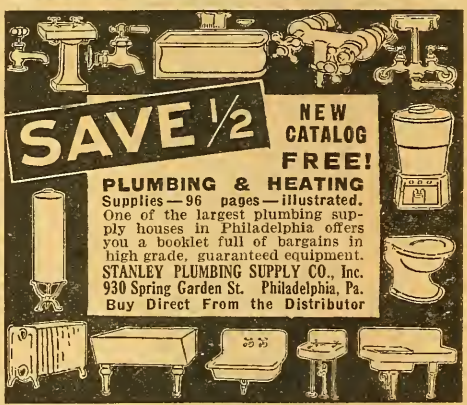
Patented

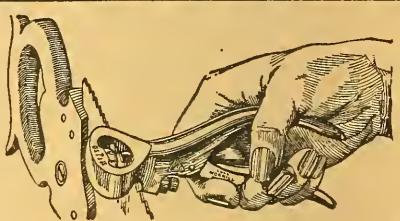
SO GOOD THAT YOU MAY TAKE A YEAR TO PAY!

Send name and address Today for full information.

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MORRILL SAWSETS

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"Saw Points" Telling You "How To Joint, Set, And File Saws." Sent Free Upon Request.

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96 Lafayette St. New York.



Good work requires good tools—that's why carpenters prefer Klein's.

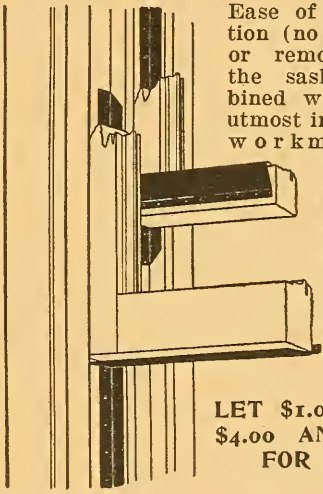
Husky where strength is needed—perfectly balanced, with strong jaws and keen cutting knives. You don't know what plier satisfaction is until you try a pair of Klein's. Your hardware dealer carries them.

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Established 1857 — Chicago Ill USA

Does $4.00 an Hour Interest You?

Then Become One of Our Representatives in the Sale and Installation of

A B C WEATHERSTRIPS



Ease of installation (no grooving or removing of the sash) combined with the utmost in quality, workmanship, and service, have made ABC Weatherstrips the fastest selling and by far the most economical weatherstrips on the market.

LET $1.00 EARN $4.00 AN HOUR FOR YOU

Send us $1.00

and we will forward you at once, complete material for

ONE DOUBLE HUNG WINDOW

including all directions needed for installation.

We make this special offer because we want you to convince yourself how easily ABC Weatherstrips are installed and how readily they appeal to all who see them. *ABC Weatherstrips sell themselves!*

Many of our representatives, working alone, earn $4.00 an hour and even more. Start NOW to increase *your* income by simply filling in the attached coupon and mailing it to us, together with one dollar.

Date.....

Hoffbauer Co., Inc.,
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I enclose $1.00 for which please send by parcel post prepaid, the ABC Weatherstrip material needed for double hung window, with directions for installation.

Name

P. O State.....

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Big Saving ON GUARANTEED Plumbing Heating and Water Works Supplies

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$58.25 up. For 38 years KAROL has sold products of the finest material and workmanship. We guarantee everything we sell. .

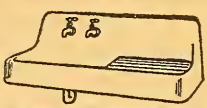


Our Peerless Outfit Complete $114.

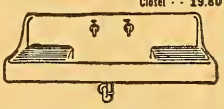
Less Shower Equipment.

A Big Seller at a Big Saving

INDIVIDUAL PRICES
Bath Tub $64.50
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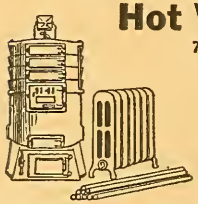
RIGHT OR LEFT SIDE
Porcelain Enameled 42 in. Apron Sink with faucets and trap. Complete **$30.70**
OTHER SIZES UP TO 52 IN.



DOUBLE DRAIN BOARD
62 in. Apron Sink Porcelain Enameled, with trap and Comb. Swing Spout Faucet and soap dish **$55**

Compare Our Prices with Others

Hot Water Boilers

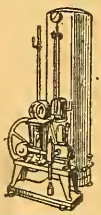


700 FT. RATING
$71.15

Full line of Hot Water and Steam Boilers — Furnaces, Pipes, Radiators and Fittings.

Electric Automatic WATER SYSTEM

$87.50



42 GAL. TANK OUTFIT

Complete—nothing else necessary—works continuous without attention.

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What About Your Hammer

No tool is more in use, more in evidence than your hammer.

Have you a hammer you can be proud of? No matter how long or how hard you've used it?



Make It A MAYDOLE

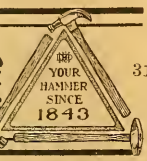
Then nobody'll dispute your judgement. For every Maydole Hammer must live up to a stndard based on 83 years of specialization in the art of fashioning fine hammers from selected tool steel and second-growth, airdried hickory.

Ask your dealer to show you a genuine Maydole. You'll see for yourself the minute you get it in your fist that it's *your* hammer.

We have a useful and interesting Handbook that is yours for the asking. Simply tell us to send you Handbook 23-A.

The David Maydole Hammer Co.
Norwich New York

Maydole Hammers



Get into the Floor Surfacing Business While the Field Is Fresh

$40 to $50 a day easily earned with an AUTOMATIC—



the result of 16 years' manufacturing experience. Force Feed Lubrication—SKF Ball-bearings — Whitney Silent Chain —Roller Pressure Regulator — ALL Dust taken up on forward operation with New Vacuum Nozzle. All working parts inclosed. Write today—Let us tell you how to get started in this paying business. Free trial.

The Little Automatic Surfacing Machine (on table) is a wonder for removing varnish from desk tops, counters, etc., or for all sorts of new work.



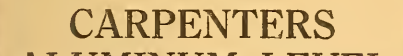
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38 Jackson St.
Dept. W
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SAND'S WOOD AND ALUMINUM LEVELS

STANDARD OF PERFECTION AND ACCURACY

Built for the artisan and discriminating mechanic of the craft

CARPENTERS ALUMINUM LEVEL



No. 24-24" 6 Glasses, $6.00.

Also make 26" 28" 30" lengths. Reversible. Can be used in any position. Will plumb any end or level any edge up.

SAND'S LEVELS TELL THE TRUTH

Sold by hardware dealers everywhere, or sent direct on receipt of price. Parcel post charges prepaid. Send for complete catalogue.

SAND'S LEVEL & TOOL CO.
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Money-Making Tools



I need YOU with 100 firms BEGGING ME to send them more DRAFTSMEN.



Many offer to take BEGINNERS, at $50 a WEEK. Graduates can start at $90 and $100! GET BUSY!

Drafting is the BIG field, men. Every industry you can name BEGINS with the draftsman. Without mechanical drawings—by the thousands—every shop in the land would be STOPPED.

In fact, it is the SERIOUS SHORTAGE of draftsmen that brings this offer: *I will furnish all instruments, supplies, even to the table, to those who start now!*

PAY AS YOU GO Don't give me the excuse that you have no ready money for this golden opportunity. I am not so interested in *cash;* I want your *application.* I want at least 200 men to start *right now.* I want them ready to recommend by Spring! We will get a flood of letters saying "send us draftsmen," from every sort of industrial and engineering concern, and we *must* make good.

The first week's pay envelope of many a Dobe-trained draftsman has held enough to cover the entire cost of the course! Most students learn evenings, keeping on with their old work until ready to step into somebody's drafting room. The first month equips you to take on simple drafting jobs on the side. It helps you learn; I gladly permit this.

Well-Paid Positions Every Way You Turn

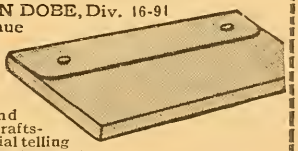
A draftsman soon forgets the days when he used to wonder where to get a job. Instead, he asks "What line of work interests me most?" And "What part of the country suits me best?" Twenty of my graduates went to Florida this year; three are in Japan; last month one wrote me from Ceylon. And I wish we had the count of how many Dobe draftsmen have become chiefs!

Positions loom up almost as soon as you are enrolled in a Dobe class! We receive requests *daily* for junior men—for men only partly through our course. "We'll take a *beginner*," some concerns write us, "so long as he is a Dobe-trained man and has begun *right!*"

IT'S EASY and interesting to learn drafting. For drafting isn't "drawing"! You don't need any "talent." A draftsman uses *tools* for every line and every curve. You couldn't make them crooked if you tried! That's why drafting is so easily learned—and so interesting. *For you do everything by rule.* So, I guarantee to make *anyone* a finished draftsman; if you can read and write, you can learn this line. One of my students is 51 years old; another is just seventeen. *But they'll all be making a grown-up salary by Spring!*

WARNING! The special offer of *tools* is for immediate action. Don't expect me to hold it open indefinitely. Clip the coupon *now* for free book:

CHIEF DRAFTSMAN DOBE, Div. 16-91
1951 Lawrence Avenue
Chicago



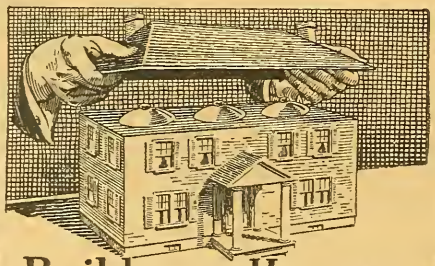
Special Tool Offer

Send me FREE and POSTPAID Successful Draftsmanship Book and material telling all about your home course, terms, etc.

Name.....*Age*.....

Address

P. O.....*State*.....



Build your House like a *Fireless Cooker*

A fireless cooker keeps hot because it holds the heat. It cooks the food with only a fraction of the heat required in a stove, because the heat in the cooker cannot escape.

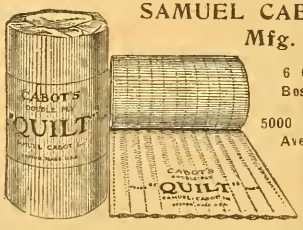
Cabot's Insulating "Quilt"

keeps the whole house warm in the same way. It insulates the house as the cooker is insulated and prevents the heat of the heater from escaping through the walls and roof. It saves coal enough to pay for itself in two hard winters, besides keeping the house warm and comfortable for all time, and reducing doctor's bills.

"Build Warm Houses

It is Cheaper Than Heating Cold Ones"

Sample of Quilt sent free



SAMUEL CABOT, Inc.
Mfg. Chemists

6 Oliver St., Boston, Mass.

5000 Bloomingdale Ave., Chicago

Mail this coupon

Samuel Cabot, Inc., 6 Oliver St., Boston.
5000 Bloomingdale Ave., Chicago.
Send me free sample Cabot's Quilt and full information:

Name.

Street.

Town..... State.....



These free books get the orders. 40 pages of interesting flooring facts.

Oak Flooring Jobs Will Make More Money for You

Call on prospects in your neighborhood, and take a copy of "The Story of Oak Floors" with you. Hundreds of homes need to be "toned-up" by laying Oak right over old worn floors. You can easily show the housewife what a saving there will be in housework with clean, bright Oak floors, how sanitary they are, permanent, and beautiful. Everything in the house will look better, newer, more up-to-date.

Oak Flooring is Not Expensive

The cost will be less per room than many articles of furniture. Quote cost by the room, not by the 1000 feet, and the figure will surprise your prospects. Any local lumber dealer will be glad to give you samples and prices of different grades. Figure the cost of laying yourself, and go after this profitable business.

We Will Help You

Wm. J. Benko of New Brunswick, N. J., got 6 jobs by distributing 10 books. You can do it, too. Mail this coupon for copies of this illustrated 24 page book, showing flooring finishes in color; and for other free literature telling you about measurements, standard grades, how to handle, lay, nail, scrape, and finish Oak floors.

OAK FLOORING BUREAU
851 Hearst Bldg., Chicago

Please send me free literature: "The Story of Oak Floors" and "How and Where to Use Oak Floors."

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ State_____

Make Money on the side with this Parks!



Cabinet Shop Special No. 10

$290 with motor

Put this Parks Cabinet Shop Special No. 10 in your basement. Plug into a light socket. Then turn out all kinds of special work to order—toys, furniture, cedar chests, radio cabinets, screens, etc. Make your spare hours worth real money—hand bench work is too slow. This Parks, with band saw, jointer, circular saw and motor is only $290. Add $25 for shaper, $15 for lathe, $2.50 for sander. Send for special circular No. 10.

THE PARKS BALL BEARING MACHINE COMPANY
1549 Knowlton Street, Cincinnati, O.
Canadian Factory: 208 Notre Dame East, Montreal, Can.

PARKS
WOODWORKING MACHINES

A Cylinder Cutter Head For Fast Jointing



Huther Bros. Cutter Head.

This device is especially desirable for jointing and running light mouldings on saw mandrels.

The knives are set with the use of a headless set screw. Flanged side plates strengthen the head and keep knives from twisting while being set. Hexagonal head machine bolts securely fasten the knives.

Huther Bros. Saw Manufacturing Co.

Makers of Better Saws for More than 50 Years

ROCHESTER, N. Y.



Write for catalog No. 46 showing a complete line of Huther Saws including cutter heads and dado heads.

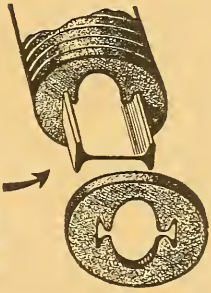


CAN'T BREAK or Loosen

Prove This Yourself

Claws bite into and pull the heads of 60 d nails or brads through a 2-in. plank.

1. EASIEST DRIVING
2. COMFORTABLE and DURABLE GRIP
3. PERFECT BALANCE



FORGED *in* ONE PIECE

of Fine Tool Steel, Grip of Sole Leather Washers, pressed and riveted between the shoulder and steel washer.

Guaranteed "UNBREAKABLE"
by our "Free Replacement" Tag and
SUPERIOR IN EVERY WAY or

YOUR MONEY BACK

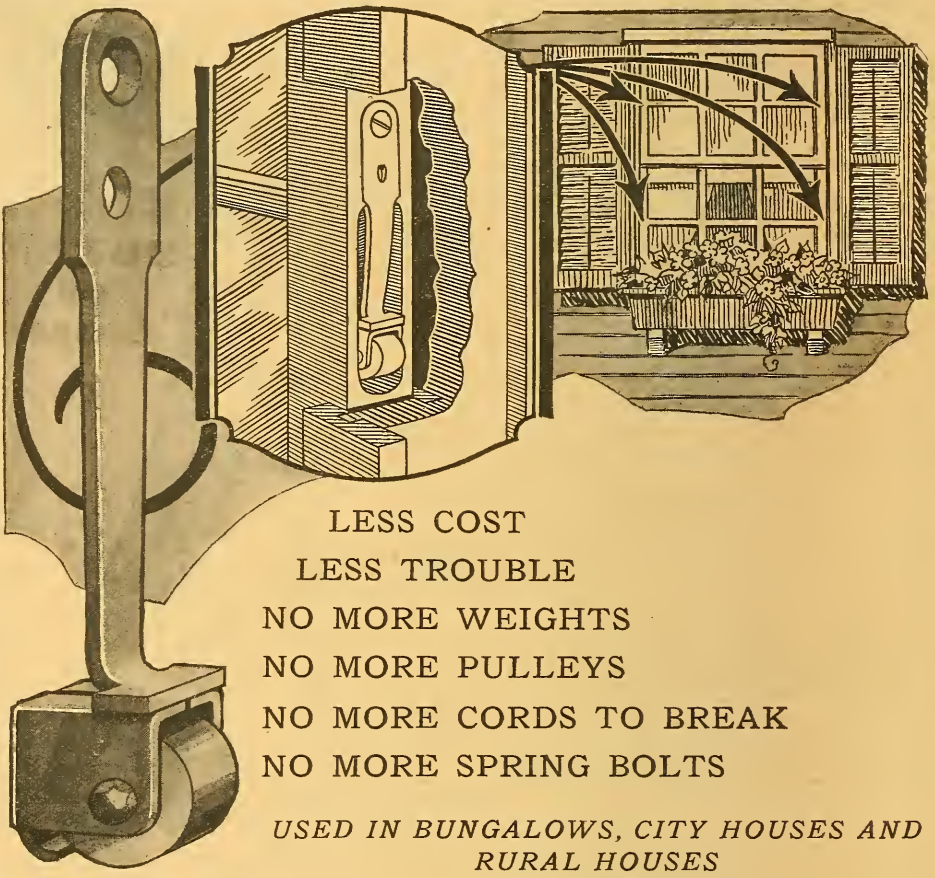
IN 30 DAYS

Using Estwing "Unbreakable" is Leadership

Show this to your dealer, he will be pleased to serve you.
Otherwise send money with order, inclose 15c extra for each tool ordered which pays postage; or pay mail man.

☐	Curved Claw Hammer, 12 oz. Head	$2.00
☐	" " " 16 " "	2.00
☐	" " " 20 " "	2.25
☐	Straight " " 12 " "	2.00
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☐	" " " 20 " "	2.25
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ESTWING MFG. CO. **Rockford, Ill.**



LESS COST
LESS TROUBLE
NO MORE WEIGHTS
NO MORE PULLEYS
NO MORE CORDS TO BREAK
NO MORE SPRING BOLTS

USED IN BUNGALOWS, CITY HOUSES AND RURAL HOUSES

All carpenters and contractors should become familiar with this proposition.

Special discounts to the trade. We are for a limited time offering special discounts to members of the UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS.

Fill in this coupon NOW for a SAMPLE PAIR

The AUSTRAL SASH SUSTAINER

AUSTRAL WINDOW CO.,
101 Park Ave.,
New York.

Please send me a sample pair of AUSTRAL SASH SUSTAINERS for which I enclose 50c (this covers only actual production cost and postage.)

Name

Address

Easier to Handle, too



Gyp-Lap is not only stronger, warmer and fireproof—it's far easier to handle than wood sheathing. One contractor, Mr. B. V. Morris, of Park Ridge, Illinois (progressive suburb of Chicago), says:

"The fact that the Gyp-Lap board is a large unit, and has no splinters, knots or other defects, makes it easy for the men to handle. It saws and nails as easily as wood."

Mr. H. N. Mortensen, another Park Ridge builder, adds:

"Gyp-Lap is the one insulating material that does not lower structural strength. There are fewer joints, less shrinkage, perfect insulation, and the reduced fire hazard."

Remember, too, that Gyp-Lap alone has the famous patented interlocking joint above and below. Try it on your next job, under wood, brick, or stucco. Send in the coupon below for a sample of Gyp-Lap and the full facts.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM CO.
General Offices: 205 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

GYP-LAP

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

The *FIREPROOF* Sheathing

Made by the United States Gypsum Company

Mail this today!

United States Gypsum Company
Dept. 404, 205 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois
Please send me a sample and folder telling about Gyp-Lap.

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Address.....



MR. HAPPY MAN SAYS:

"It's all in the grind. Life is a huge grindstone — some people are ground down — others are polished up — it all depends upon the kind of stuff that's in them. A Saw is a lot like a man — what it is when it comes from the grindstone depends upon the material it is made of. No amount of grinding will make up for poor stuff. And on the other hand, much of the good service of Atkins Silver Steel Saws comes from their exclusive two way taper grinding."

Enclose 35c for nail apron —and ask for "Saw Sense" and useful souvenir.

E.C.ATKINS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1857 THE SILVER STEEL SAW PEOPLE

Home Office and Factory, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Canadian Factory, Hamilton Ontario

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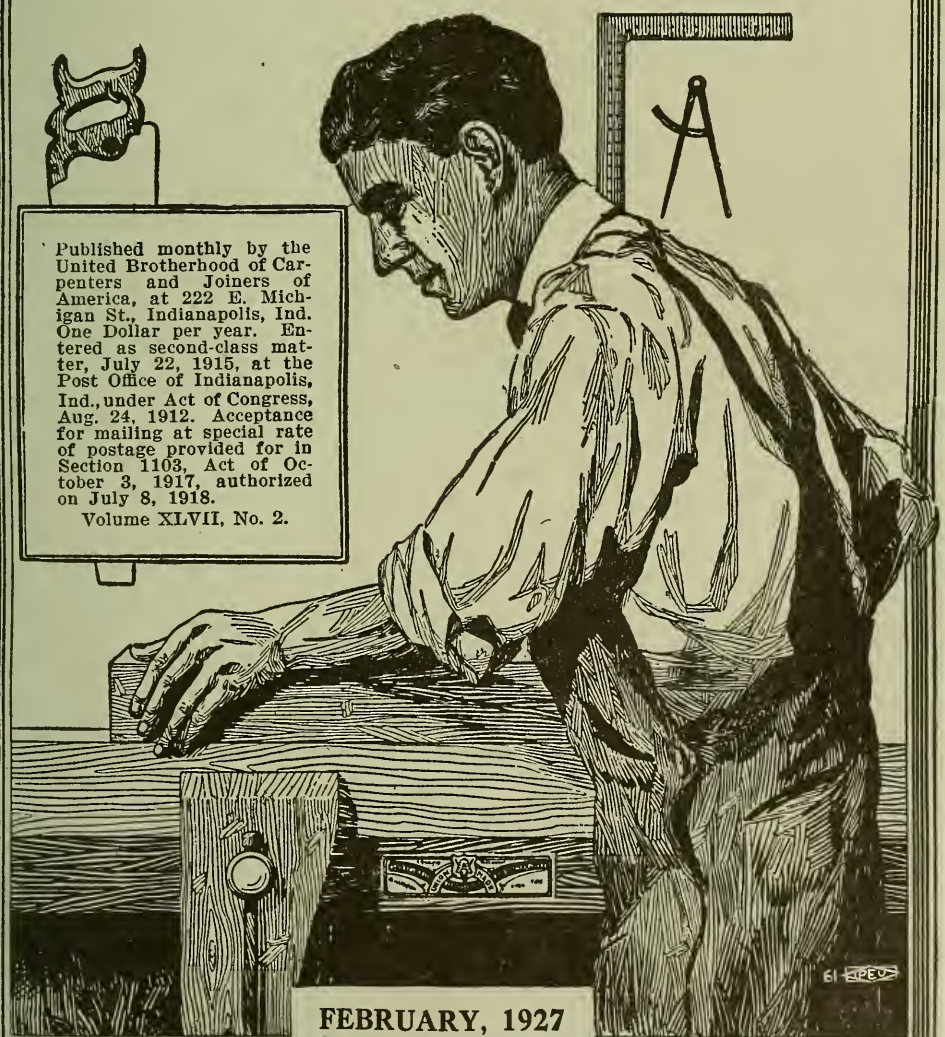
Branches Carrying Complete Stocks In The Following Cities:

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ATKINS

SILVER STEEL SAWS

The Carpenter

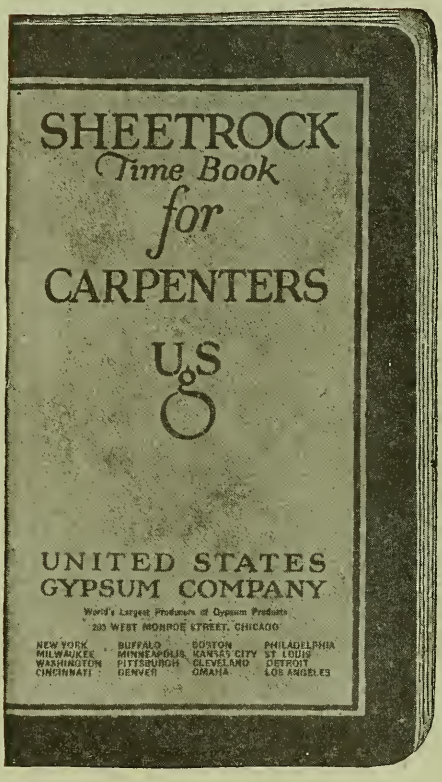


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Volume XLVII, No. 2.

FEBRUARY, 1927

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Sheetrock comes in standard sizes: 3/8-in. thick, 32 or 48 in. wide, and 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9, 10 ft. long

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY

GENERAL OFFICES: Dept. 4, 205 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

Mail this coupon today

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

SHEETROCK

The FIREPROOF WALLBOARD

MADE BY THE UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY

United States Gypsum Company
Dept. 4, 205 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.
Send my SHEETROCK Time Book to—

(Name).....

(Complete Address).....

Sheetrock is inspected and approved as an effective barrier to fire by the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

There are Boards and Boards —but only *one* Sheetrock!



Where can you duplicate Sheetrock's advantages—all of them? Where can you better any one of them?

In *Lightness*? Remember, the only place to cut out weight is in the pure gypsum rock core. Sheetrock is *essentially* 3/8 of an inch thick, for *stiffness*, for *high insulation*, for *firesafety*.

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This is logical. Where should one be able to find all these qualities so surely as where the years of experience have piled up? USG long ago faced and found the solution to one production puzzle after another.

The result of USG pioneering is yours today in Sheetrock, the finest wallboard of any kind obtainable. Branded—on every sheet—your safeguard and guaranty.

May we send you a sample of Sheetrock and a copy of "Sheetrock Walls"? Mail the coupon.

Sheetrock is inspected and approved as an effective barrier to fire by the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

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General Offices: Dept. 4, 205 West Monroe St., Chicago. Illinois

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Sheetrock comes in standard sizes: 3/8 inch thick, 32 or 48 inches wide and 6 to 10 feet long

SHEETROCK

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FIREPROOF . . . INSULATING

Made by the United States Gypsum Company



How you can know it is *pure* copper

THE home owner said he was through with ordinary screening. He asked his jobbing carpenter this question:

"How do you know and how can I know that the screening you are going to use is real copper, pure copper, and not a mixture of something else with copper?"

Here is the answer:

Every roll of Jersey Copper Insect Screen Cloth is marked by the JERSEY Tag.

Look for it, because it is your guarantee that you and your customer are getting screen cloth made of copper 99.88% pure.

Jersey Copper Screen Cloth alone is made of Roebling Wire, and has extra stiffness and tensile strength due to the Roebling special process.

When you look for the Jersey tag and insist upon getting Jersey Copper, you make sure that your screen jobs will be of the greatest serviceability and satisfaction to the owner. You can get bright or dark finish. The latter is nearly invisible.

Examine Jersey Copper in the roll—at your hardware dealer's. If he can't supply Jersey, write us. We will send name of Jersey dealer and free book that tells all about copper for screens.

The New Jersey Wire Cloth Company
620 South Broad St., Trenton, N. J.
All Grades of Wire Cloth Made of All Kinds of Wire

Jersey Copper
INSECT SCREEN CLOTH

MADE OF ROEBLING COPPER WIRE — 99.88% PURE



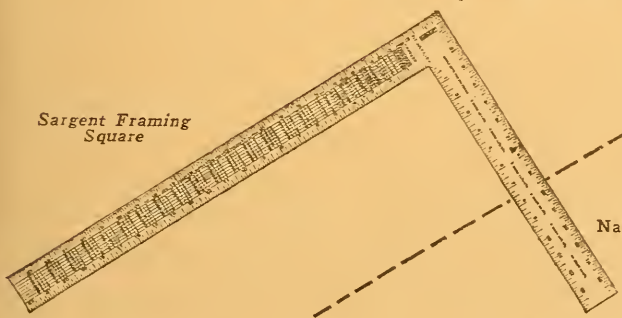
Calculations are unnecessary when you use a Sargent framing square

LET a Sargent framing square do your figuring for you. The necessary figures are all given in the plainly stamped rafter tables. Lengths of common, hip, valley, jack and cripple rafters are given; also all top, bottom and side cuts. They are for ordinary widths of buildings having roofs of common pitches. They are absolutely correct and final. Many carpenters have written us that these are the most complete and most helpful squares on the market.

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We know this is true. For 22 years we have been training men . . . in their spare time, at home . . . to advance and succeed in the building field. Many have now got good contracting or building businesses of their own. Many are salaried men, foremen or superintendents.

This book is really a Free Trial Lesson in Plan Reading . . . written by a practical building expert. It costs you nothing . . . will teach you how to read Blue Prints . . . and may point the way for you to big money. It will show you how

Chicago Technical School for

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—Do You Know—

—how different materials are shown on blue prints?

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—how to lay out a building from the plan?

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—why some lines on plans are shown dotted and others full?

Train by Mail

Go right on with your work. Your spare time . . . as little or as much as you wish . . . is all you need. Our practical lessons and actual blue print building plans come to you by mail. And the cost is little.

Send the coupon . . . today. It will bring you with the free Blue Print Plans and the two books, full information about the Chicago Technical School for Builders. Shows what we have done for hundreds of other men, gives the facts about their success. Tells how some became superintendents in a few months. How others established contracting businesses of their own. Gives all details of this practical builder's course with descriptions, photographs and illustrations.

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Mail the Coupon--NOW

CHICAGO TECHNICAL SCHOOL FOR BUILDERS
Dept. B-100, Chicago Tech. Bldg., 118 East 26th St., Chicago, Ill.

Please send me without obligation your Free Books and Blue Prints for men in the Building Trades. It is understood no salesmen will call on me.

(Write or print name plainly.)

Name

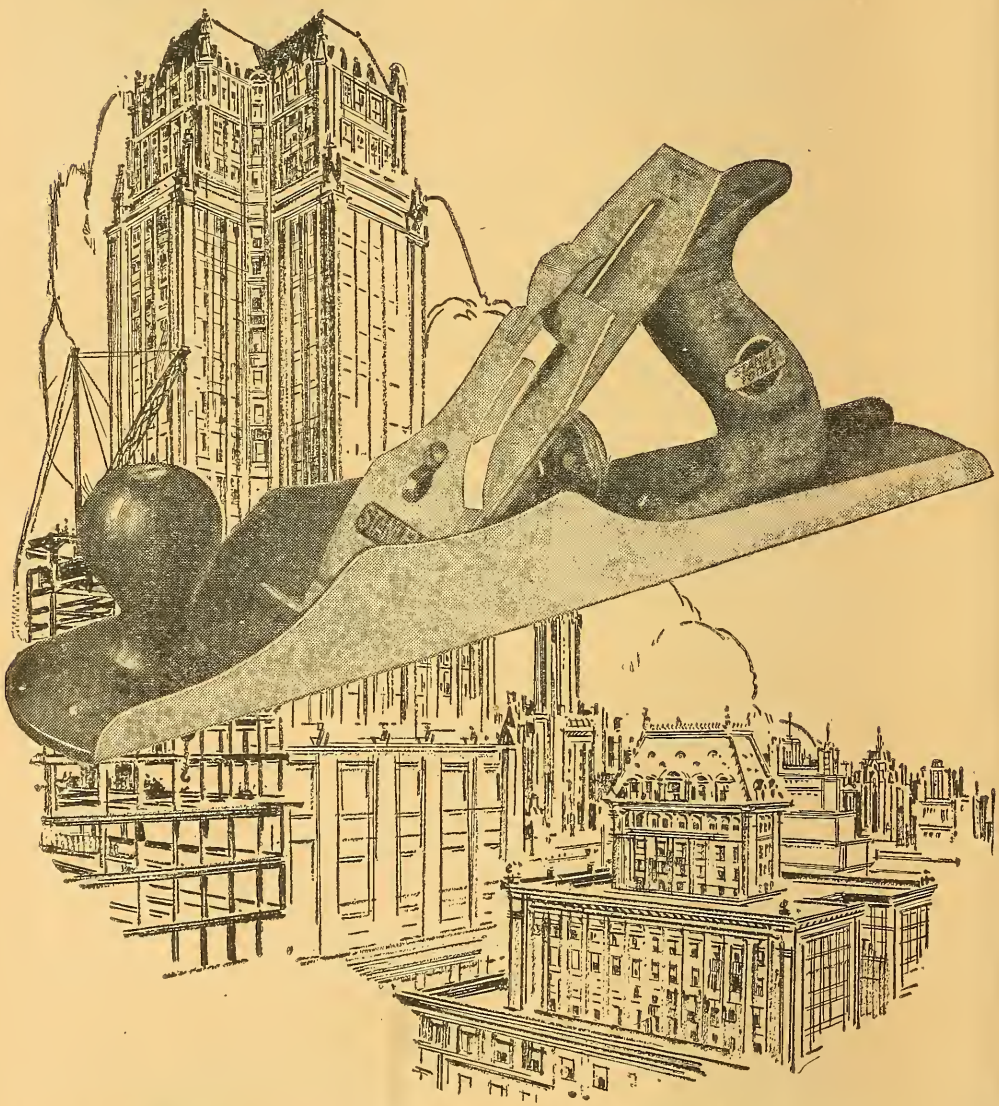
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Builders

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Structural steel for Strength
Steel Planes for durability



STANLEY

THE skyscrapers of today have frameworks of steel for strength. And now you can use *steel* planes for the woodwork in these huge buildings, or on any other jobs. A pressed-steel base provides the necessary rigidity with sufficient flexibility to prevent permanent distortion. But more than that, this base is reinforced by cross-pieces. The other elements of the plane are "built into" this channel, making a perfectly balanced tool. No breakage here.

The Stanley Steel Plane includes the many superior features that are found in *all* Stanley Planes. The frog is of malleable iron and has the two-step parallel-base construction. This gives a sure and solid setting for the cutter iron. The lever cap holds the cutter iron evenly and securely, and yet is easy to remove. Most important of all, the steel plane has all the fine adjustments that have made the Stanley Bailey Plane so popular.

You will want to see these new Stanley Steel Planes and test their balance and adjustments. Your hardware dealer will probably have them in stock or can get them for you.

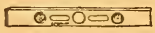
Our booklet C-2 tells about the evolution of the plane, from the very crude tools of our grandfathers, to the improved product of the present generation. You will enjoy reading it. We will gladly send you a free copy.

THE Stanley Catalogue No. 34-J shows the complete line of Stanley Tools and includes many tables of value to the carpenter. Ask your hardware dealer for a copy. If he cannot supply you, write to us.

THE STANLEY RULE AND LEVEL PLANT
NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT
New York Chicago San Francisco Los Angeles Seattle

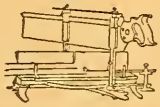
EVERY Stanley tool has the same careful design, high-grade workmanship and fine materials that are found in Stanley Planes. The full line includes:—

PLANES 

LEVELS 

HAMMERS 

HAND DRILLS 

MITRE BOXES 

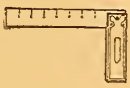
RULES 

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SCREW DRIVERS 

BREAST DRILLS 

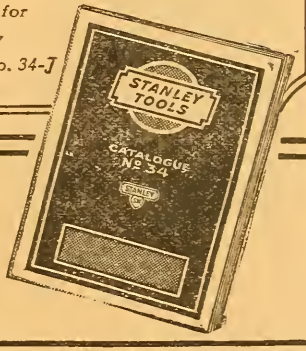
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SQUARES AND BEVELS 

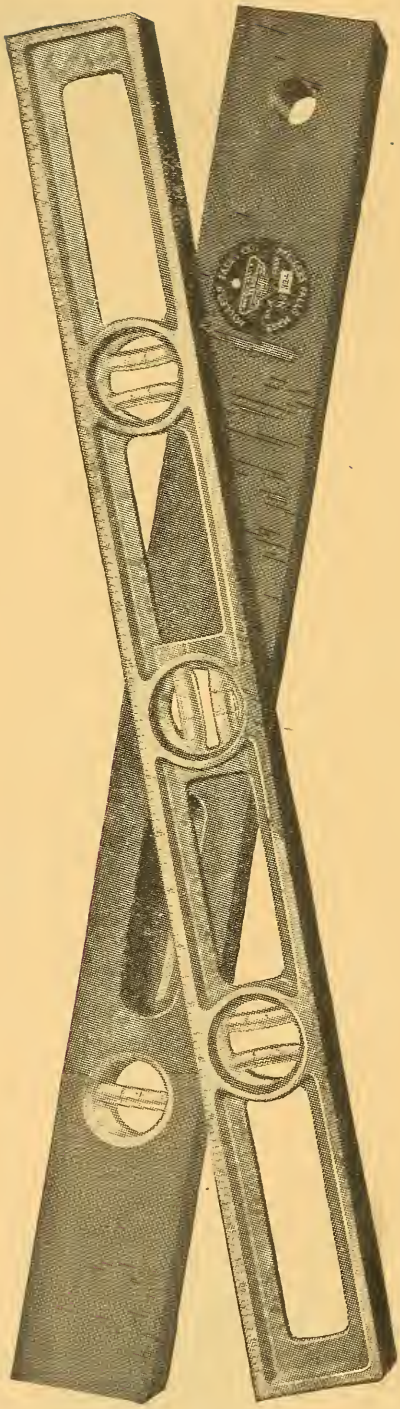
(Butt Gauges, Vises, Saw Sets, Doweling Jigs, etc.)

EXAMINE THE ENTIRE LINE

And send for Stanley Catalogue No. 34-J



TOOLS



DEPENDABLE LEVELS

Here are two Millers Falls Levels. There are eight others in aluminum, mahogany, and pine. But all are alike in this–they are always dependable. Accuracy is built into them at the factory –glasses are solid set. They'll tell the truth to your mechanic's eye for years and years of service.

Look for the Millers Falls display of levels at hardware stores where Millers Falls Tools are sold.

MILLERS FALLS COMPANY
MILLERS FALLS, MASS.

NEW YORK, 28 WARREN STREET
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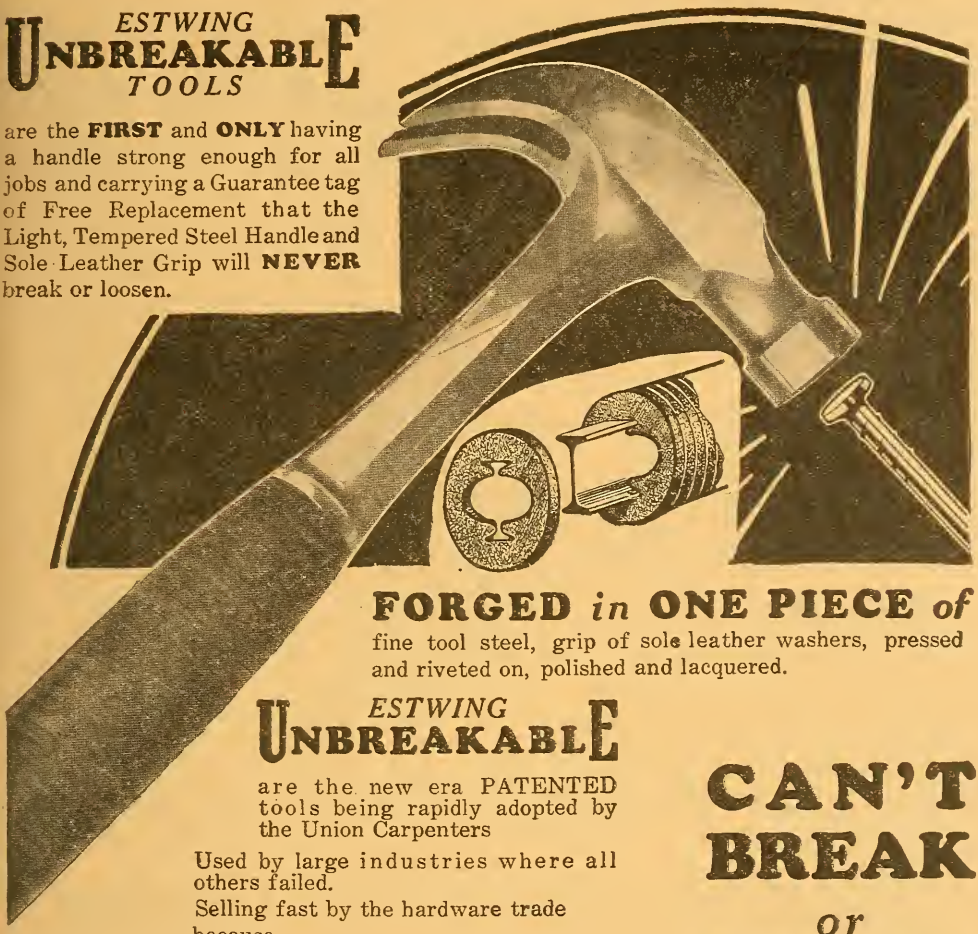
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Used by large industries where all others failed.

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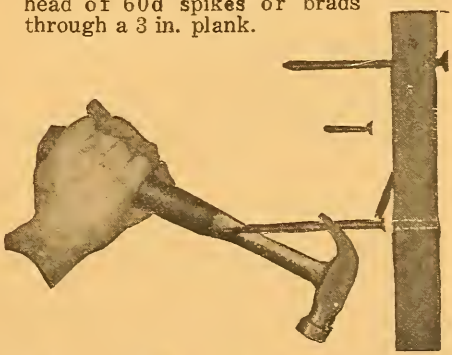
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Show this to your dealer, he will be pleased to serve you. Or send money with order, inclose 15c extra for each tool ordered which pays postage; or pay mail man.

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Prove this Yourself

Bite into the body and pull the head of 60d spikes or brads through a 3 in. plank.



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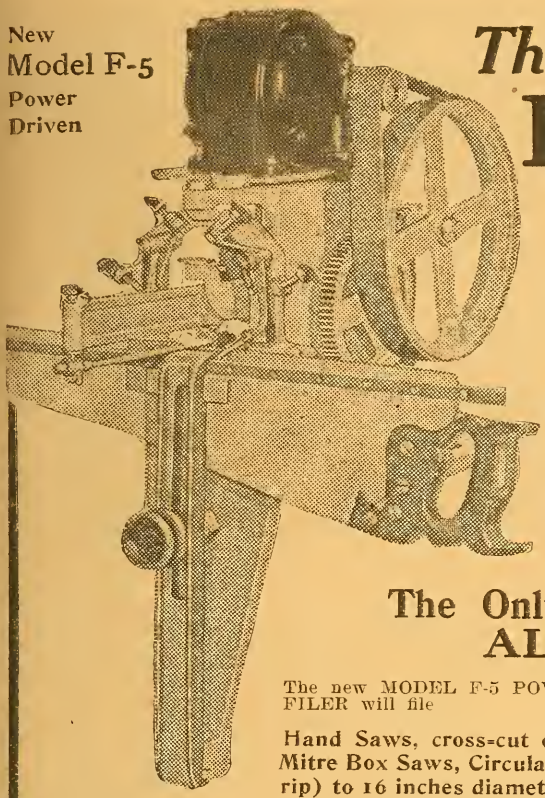
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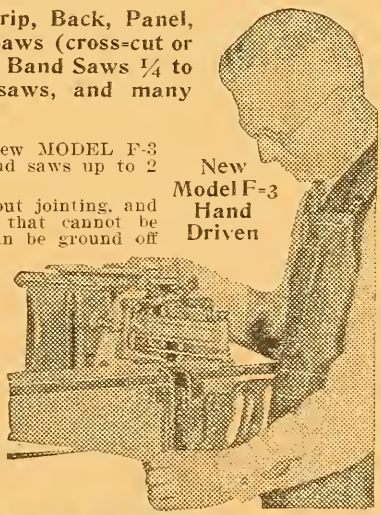
The Only Machine that Files ALL Your Saws

The new MODEL F-5 POWER DRIVEN FOLEY FILER will file

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Any number of points per inch from 3 up. The new MODEL F-3 HAND DRIVE, files all kinds of hand saws, and band saws up to 2 inches wide.

The Foley evens up a saw with irregular teeth, without jointing, and produces a true, fast-cutting edge of perfect teeth that cannot be equalled by the most expert hand filer. Old teeth can be ground off where necessary, and the Foley Filer will cut a perfect set of new teeth.



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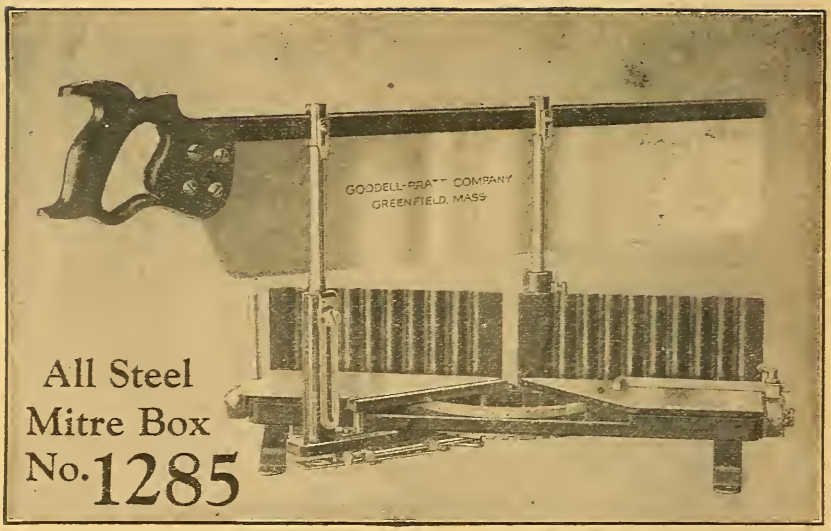
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Toolsmiths

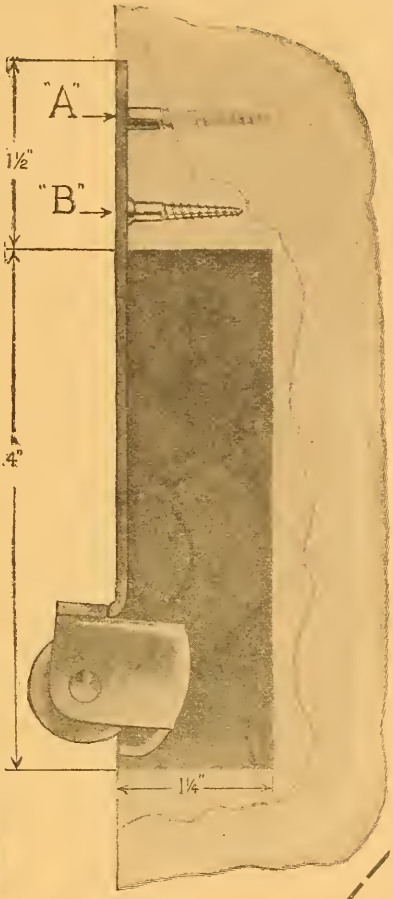
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1500 GOOD TOOLS



Showing mortise cut in edge of sash with SASH SUSTAINER in position.



Side rail of sash broken away to show mortise and position of SASH SUSTAINER.

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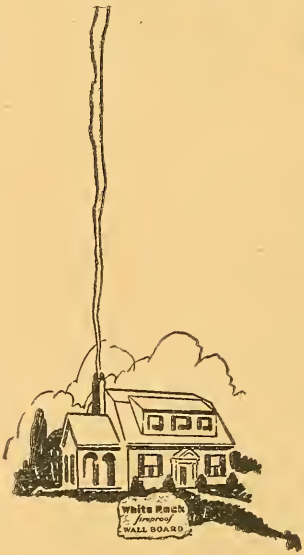


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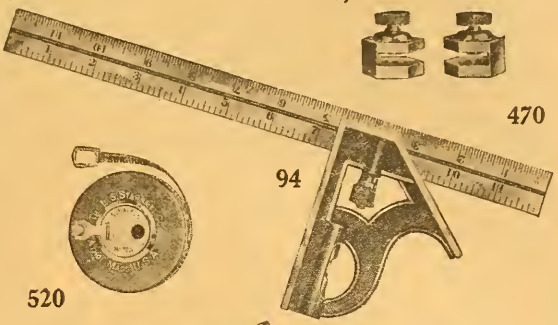
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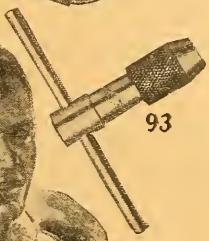
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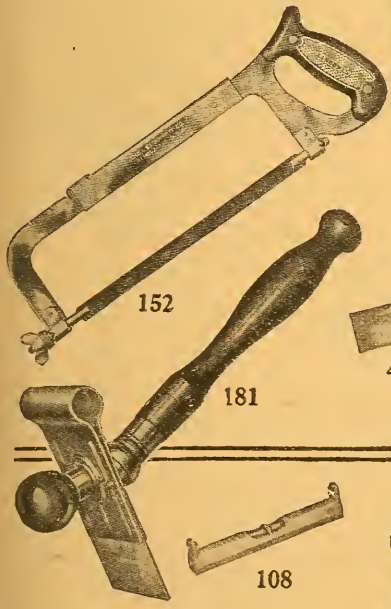
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Use Starrett Tools

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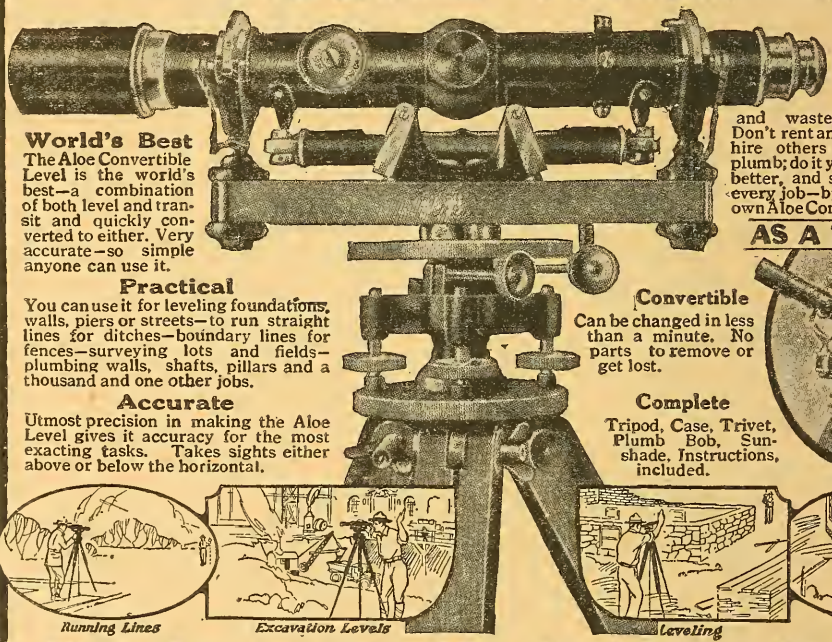
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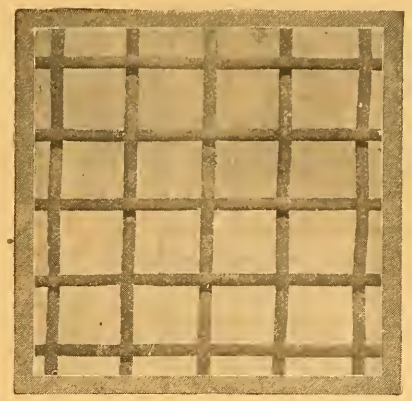
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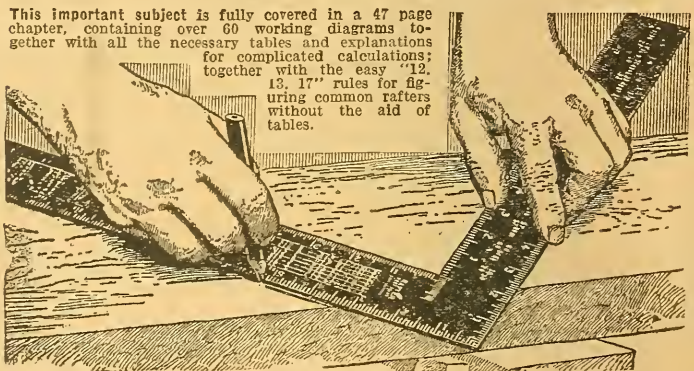
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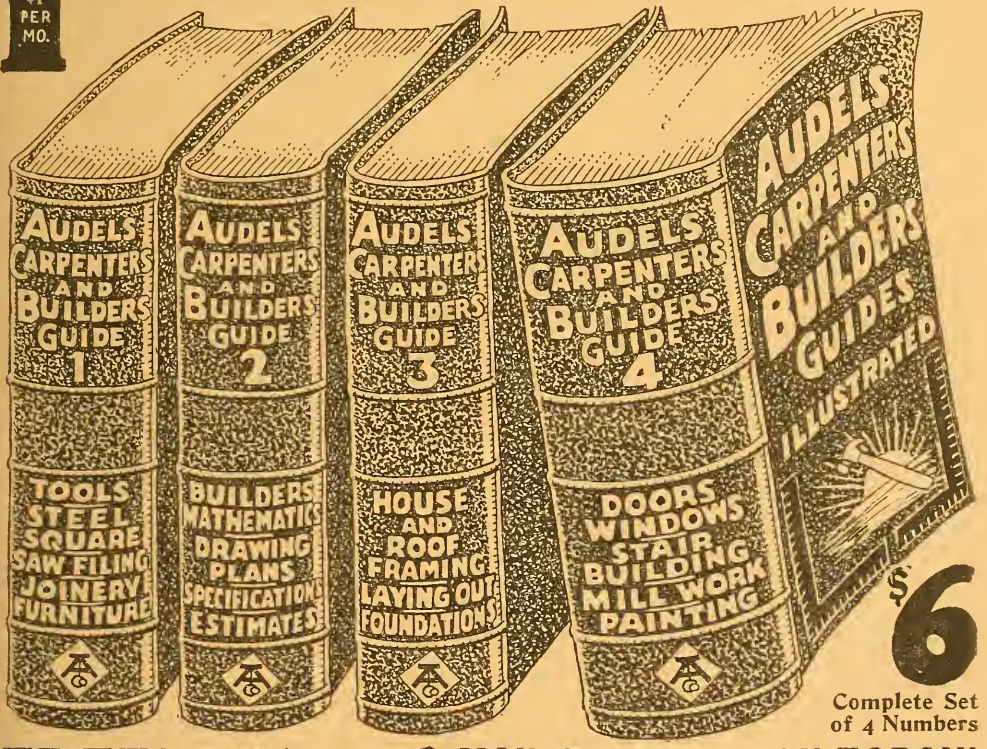
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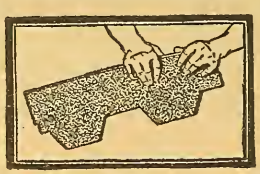
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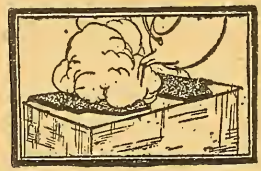
These 6 daring tests help close hundreds of roof contracts



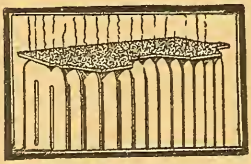
Twist a Beaver Vulcanite Hexagon Slab Shingle. Prove its toughness. Note its full weight of strongest felt.



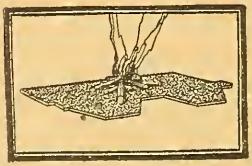
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Put it on ice. Pour boiling water on it. Temperature changes cannot affect it.



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Thousands of dollars

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THE BEAVER PRODUCTS CO., Inc.
Dept. 1702 Buffalo, N. Y.

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The D-8 Lightweight Disston Saw

Have you tried a Disston Lightweight Saw?

Here are a few Disston Lightweight models which carpenters are finding so desirable for present-day sawing.



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THE CARPENTER

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All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

The employment of non-union men of our trade is favored by the Lufkin Rule Company of Saginaw, Michigan, who manufacture a number of tools used by carpenters such as rules, tapes, combination squares, trysquares and other measuring devices.

This concern recently constructed a large addition to their plant on which were employed non-union carpenters.

A GOOD YEAR AHEAD

(William Green, President, American Federation of Labor.)

WHILE no one can foretell the future with certainty, the conditions are strongly indicative that 1927 will be as good if not a better year than 1926. Many of our industries have made real progress in developing production policies and methods that sustain prosperity.

Our trade union movement has made a susbstantial contribution toward making ours a high wage country and demonstrating that high wages are compatible with low unit costs. Our resistance to wage reductions has held a definite influence in shaping industrial policies.

Because wages are high we can do our part in buying the articles industries are turning out in ever increasing quantities. The wage increases for the conductors and trainmen on the Eastern roads and the shopmen on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Canadian National Railroad may reasonably be regarded as indicative of what is to be expected in 1927. The construction industry, which is a key industry, has even now almost as good prospects as last year.

Another favorable indication is the halt that has been called in communist activities in New York City. So completely have communist methods been discredited that it will be less easy to impose upon workers in the coming year.

Bituminous coal and textiles have much to do to bring these industries up to average efficiency. It is more than probable that 1927 will bring both these industries opportunities for real progress.

Prospects ahead are good and our unions should be planning to keep abreast of this progress.

CLEVELAND TRADE SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT

THE third annual commencement of the Cleveland Trade School was held, January 20th, 1927, in the auditorium of the Eagle School Building.

At that time 155 apprentices from five building trades—bricklayers, carpenters, electricians, painters and decorators, and plumbers—were given diplomas to signify their completion of the required period of indentureship and the practical course of study in their particular trade.

The Cleveland Building Trades Apprentice School, officially named the "Cleveland Trade School," operates under the Smith-Hughes Law, a statute enacted by Congress in 1917. It is maintained through the co-operation of the Federal and State Boards for Vocational Education, the local Board of Education, the building trades unions and the contractor's associations. Instruction in each trade is given by practical journeymen who are members of the local unions.

Under the Cleveland plan, every apprentice, at the end of a thirty day trial period, is indentured to a contractor for a period of four years, excepting in the painting trade where he serves a three-year term. During this time he must attend school four hours per week if in the bricklayer and carpenter trades, or one day of eight hours every two weeks if an electrician, a painter or a plumber. The carpenters will attend school one day every two weeks, beginning January 1st, 1927. For the time spent in school the apprentice is paid regular wages by his contractor. The balance of the time he works with his contractor on the job.

Each apprenticeship class is under the direct supervision of a joint committee composed of an equal number of contractors and union representatives, and a representative of the public school system. Willful absence from school or the job, and other infractions of the rules are penalized by the apprentice committee.

To insure the apprentice steady employment the year round, provision is made for a temporary transfer to another employer in case his own contractor runs short of work. This feature of the Cleveland plan contributes to the success of the system, since it tends to prevent boys from leaving the trade because of unemployment before the expiration of their indentureship.

Another important feature of the Cleveland system is the office of Director of Apprentices. The Director is an apprentice co-ordinator representing the joint apprentice committees when dealing with contractors or apprentices. Among his duties are the following: To see that all grievances, whether of contractors or apprentices, are adjusted either informally or brought before the committee, if such adjustment cannot be secured otherwise; to find jobs for boys temporarily out of work; to investigate the causes of school absence, and to act as recording secretary at the meetings of the apprentice committee.

At present there are thirty-six classes being taught in the five building trades.

The Apprentice System in Cleveland is thoroughly established and all indications are that it will continue to maintain a steady growth and elevate the standard of work being done in the building trades.

LUMBER IN THE WAKE OF TWO HURRICANES

(By E. Mark Ferree of The Southern Pine Association.)

THERE are many kinds of buildings, various methods of construction and a diversified array of building materials. Man made tests too numerous to mention have been taken in a thousand and one respective instances, but it is safe to say, that no one test has been common to all, and this has stood where that has failed.

Only by following in the wake of two hurricanes, each of the terrific velocity of more than 130 miles an hour, sparing nothing of the vicious and ever constant torment of their untold strength, can a true and impartial opinion of the hardiness of the subjected area be arrived at.

Wood, age old as a successful building material, has stood the acid test.

Following through from New Orleans, a city of staunch building proportions, to Pensacola, Fla., subjected to the disastrous tropical hurricane of September 18, 1926, to West Palm Beach, Hollywood and the Miami area, on to Key West, Havana and interior Cuba, lifting their bleeding heads from a terrific twister of October 20, rivaling only that which swept South Florida, a good idea has been gained of the type of building which still stands. Throughout the zones of both storms it was found that the buildings best withstanding were of a common type of wood frame construction.

However startling this statement may seem when thought is given to historic Havana where lumber construction has been barred by its building code over a period of years, and the weather beaten and thatched interior of Cuba, it nevertheless is true, as the impartial observer can see.

At New Orleans where hurricanes and tropical storms of varying intensities have been far from uncommon during its more than 208 historic years, even an eye unpracticed in judging the best in building methods can detect a staunchness and strength which gives security. Frame construction is seen at every hand, not only including a majority of the homes, but warehouses and business buildings of one, two and three stories in height. To the casual visitior the city lends an atmosphere of security and soundness, although in many cases the exact cause must be totally unsuspected. The one outstanding reason is that the city stands as a tribute to thorough building methods and an unlimited use of wood.

Morgan D. E. Hite, a widely known architect of New Orleans, points out in an article on the disastrous hurricane damage in Florida that the city has been built throughout its years under the stress and fear of impending storms, and that as a result a definite type of home building which is safe and proved has been designed and become universal throughout the Mississippi Gulf Coast.

This is the wood frame thoroughly bolted, braced, bridged, nailed and spiked and strutted, being made as snug as possible.

Seeking to follow in the wake of the hurricane at Pensacola, a scant two weeks after the visitation of a wind velocity reaching a height of 152 miles an hour and lasting for more than five hours, little or no damage could be found in the city proper, while in the outlying sections homes were in good

condition with only here and there a weakly built shack or shed down. Of course, Pensacola's docks in many places were washed out due to high waters, and many waterfront shacks were razed, but this was of little consequence when compared to the well built structures throughout the area which stood.

C. H. Turner, a widely known contractor of Pensacola, estimated that 80 per cent of the city's homes are built of wood and like New Orleans, it has been built in constant knowledge that hurricanes and severe storms are an ever constant menace to life and property. Therefore, the construction in general is of the best, wind braced and shuttered. He pointed out with pride the fact that of 10,000 houses in the city 8,000 are of wood frame construction and many have stood through hurricanes over a period of years.

Mr. Turner cited the construction of approximately 75 to 100 houses in the past, and all were of frame design. In many cases, he said, they had been finished in veneer brick or stucco, but that primarily they are of wood.

Walker D. Willis, a Pensacola architect, concurred with Mr. Turner in his views of wood construction in Pensacola as did C. L. Griffin and John Massey of the Pensacola Home and Savings Association, a prominent building and loan company. All pointed to good construction and the use of wood in accounting for the remarkable manner in which their city had stood in the face of the hurricane.

Pensacola stands today as a monument to thorough building methods while her sister cities made up largely of other materials are even yet counting their losses.

On through Florida and down the East Coast to West Palm Beach it was found that in every city, builders of all lines were taking inventory of not what had failed, but that which had stood. With pride they pointed to lumber houses ten, thirty and often fifty years old intact while on many sides were the ruins of later companions of the "new age" and of new materials

Buildings and homes of West Palm Beach suffered little or no damage from either hurricane for they were not in the direct paths, but many of the residents lived in fear for they did not find confidence in the homes and buildings of a common type which had failed so miserably at Miami. Several contractors and architects interviewed said that from studies of the Miami situation the wood contruction of their city probably would have stood where buildings of other types would have failed had they been hit.

Much already has been written of the storm torn path from a few miles south of West Palm Beach to Miami, but looking over the building situation here in comparison with other parts subjected to the storm and still intact, it is found that the wood frame type was almost entirely lacking, but the few sterling examples of its true worth are still to be seen. Ruins and wreckage are to be seen at every hand, but here and there, dotting the landscape in pleasant relief, stands a wood home or building.

Hollywood, Hallandale and Dania are arising from the ruins and rebuilding. In many cases residents are replacing their homes by tattered parcels of what was, but at the same time others are taking heed of the past and are rebuilding in wood.

At Miami a great deal of the storm damage has been eradicated, but here as in the rest of the area are seen wood structures towering over empty spaces or ruins where formerly stood pretentious neighboring homes.

The lumber dealers of Miami have taken time by the forelock and with the help of the Southern Pine Association are erecting a model home of frame construction. It is being designed to resist hurricanes and severe storms, and will be built in connection with an extensive educational campaign being conducted throughout Florida

The lumbermen are being assisted by Miami architects and contractors, and are taking timely advantage of the lessons in construction learned from the hurricane.

From Miami to Key West, a typical hurricane city in that it is built to withstand the worst in severe winds and storms, little damage was found. Of course this area was not subjected to the strongest of the winds, and there are few residents or buildings within its limits, verging upon the Florida Everglades . However, Key West, which the day before had experienced a wind velocity of more than 100 miles an hour, was found in excellent condition with

nothing to indicate hurricane winds except the almost complete shuttering of windows and doors.

It is the southernmost city of the United States, and is a strategic point in the defense of the country. The government sets an excellent example in its construction of numerous buildings there—all of wood frame. The Key West Naval Station is the scene of universal wood construction.

From a city of wood to a city of stone—Key West to Havana. Here the building code bars the use of wood, but today broken cornices are being replaced, gutted walls are being rebuilt, shattered roofs are being repaired while out on the hills away from the city real estate subdivisions built much in the same manner as those of Miami barring the use of wood, are lying devastated, a total loss. In these places there was no wood construction and very little of stone as in Havana.

On into the interior of Cuba down to Batabano on the South Coast one finds varying types of buildings ranging from dirt and thatch huts to frame and stone buildings of more pretentious character. Here is where the great damage and loss of life was wrought by the hurricane. The country spaces were laid waste and the flimsy homes and buildings were razed. But even here some homes and the few buildings of wood are seen standing.

At Batabano the story is told of a single house with 32 persons in it being carried more than 200 feet, but holding together and safeguarding the entire company.

Such examples could be carried on at length, but the lone and outstanding fact would force itself above all others—wood construction has stood in the face of two of the most disastrous hurricanes ever known when other building materials have not.

INDIVIDUAL CONTRACTS USED IN "AMERICAN PLAN" INVADE CIVIL RIGHTS

(By N. C. W. C.)

EMPOLYES of many so-called "American Plan" companies are individually signing contracts, continuing automatically, which obligate them to agree that the employer and the individual employe should alone decide under what conditions the employe shall work; that no interference "from any source whatever" is permissible; and that the employe is to do nothing "directly or indirectly, individually or as a member or supporter of any organization society or labor union" to change this.

These promises are so broad as to invade the whole civic and social freedom of the worker in relation to conditions of work and not alone his use of union to influence conditions of work. The contract forbids "interference, coercion, intimidation or unpleasant attention from any source whatever" outside of the employer and the individual employe in the terms and conditions of work. It also obligates an employe to do nothing in any way against this. It therefore forbids not only union interference but also government interference and the employe obligates himself to do nothing to get government intervention.

The government, either the state or the national, as the case may be, regulates hours, safety, compensation for injury, etc. When it so regulates the terms and conditions of work, there is intereference, coercion through the sanctions the law establishes, intimidation even and what might be termed unpleasant attention by the government. An employe signing such a contract breaks the terms of his contract when he votes for a protective labor law in a referendum, or when he votes for a man for the state legislature or the federal congress who, it is understood, will try to secure such protective legislation.

Should an employe advocate unionism to his fellow employes anywhere, he is breaking his promise. Should he do this in an organization of any sort or a society of any sort or on the street corner, he is breaking the promise of his contract. The individual does not promise not to belong to a labor union. But he signs a written contract which courts have sustained that the union shall have

nothing to do with the terms and conditions of his work. This means not only independent labor unions but company unions. The employer and the individual employe are to stand alone and to decide what conditions and terms of work are mutually acceptable.

The contract is renewed automatically by the employe's continuing at work and does not end even with the temporary shut down of the plant or a part of the plant. When one period of the contract is completed, it is considered renewed unless contrary written notice is given.

It takes on, therefore, the nature of a permanent promise of the employe never to give any aid or comfort in any way, so long as he works for the company, to any other method of establishing the terms and conditions of work except by an individual bargain between the company and himself.

The contract stipulates the wage rate the man accepts when he takes the work. But it also stipulates that when another wage is "posted in the plant or otherwise brought to the attention of the employe," this is the contract wage rate, if "said employe continues to work."

FIVE DAY WORK WEEK

(Address by William Green, President, American Federation of Labor, at a meeting of the New York Building Congress, on December 8, 1926.)

PEOPLE have always been slow to accept new theories or new concepts. There has been a manifest disposition to cling to the old because of the risk and uncertainty involved in a change to something new. This characteristic of human nature has been apparent in all political, social and economic reforms and in their acceptance by the public.

"It can be safely said that no reform, however meritorious and however beneficial to the human race, has ever been established without meeting with bitter opposition and without the most earnest and heroic work on the part of those who sponsored and advocated it.

"The average person is cautious and conservative. His acts are influenced by his fear for his own welfare. He weighs carefully in his mind the effect which would follow any change from the existing order and he applies the effect of such change to his material, social and economic welfare.

"This trait of character has been especially noticeable in the discussion which has taken place regarding the suggestion of the American Federation of Labor that industry prepare to adopt the five day work week. The working people of the country believe that we have reached that period in the economic life of our nation when industry can methodically change from the five and one-half and six day work week to the five day work week.

"Labor is gratified to observe that there are many public-spirited people, not classified as being directly associated with labor, and some progressive employers who are in thorough accord with its point of view and expressed opinion. On the other hand, there are those who look upon this proposed change in silent disfavor while there are other large employing interests which are openly opposing it in a most vigorous way.

"The change that has taken place in the daily working hours is a striking illustration of the gradual and complete acceptance of a great economic reform. The original proposal of the workers for an eight-hour work day was met with open and determined opposition. The shorter work day was regarded as revolutionary and economically unsound and many employers of labor gave utterance to dire warnings of industrial demoralization, chaos and destruction.

"This opposition greatly retarded the adoption of the eight hour work day and for many years many working men and women were forced to struggle and sacrifice in their efforts to secure the benefits and blessings of the shorter work day. Some powerful corporations employing thousands of men resisted the establishment of the eight hour day until they were forced, by moral pressure and a sustained public opinion, to yield the untenable position which they had assumed. During all these years the thousands of workers thus adversely affected were forced to work long, unreasonable hours, against their will and in spite of their strong protests.

"Today the eight-hour work day is an established fact. There are none who now advocate the return to the olden days of long hours arbitrarily fixed by the employer. The eight-hour work day is now an accepted and established fact. It is universally recognized as a contributing factor in the success of industry and in the increased efficiency of the workers.

"The advocacy of the five-day work week, on the part of the American Federation of Labor, is based upon two fundamental reasons. One is economic and the other is humanitarian. The workers are convinced that the shorter work week is practical, economically sound, and necessary to the further social and spiritual progress of the great masses of the people. The advocates of the shorter work week are thoroughly conscious of the fact that the economic readjustments involved in the institution of the shorter work week cannot be made until industry and those associated with it are ready and prepared to accept it. Any premature attempt to impose such a vital change might defeat its purpose.

"It may be that all lines of industry are not immediately ready to accept and put into practice the principle of the shorter work week. The preparedness of industrial enterprises for the inauguration of such a reform depends upon their character, equipment and the public interests which they serve. Labor fully appreciates these difficulties and the necessity of developing and applying a policy, in the execution of this reform, which will be sufficiently flexible to permit its adaptation to any industrial condition which may arise. There are many lines of industry which can operate successfully on a five-day work week basis. This has been made possible through the increasing use of mechanical equipment and the development of the efficiency and productivity of the individual worker.

"The use of machinery and electric power is transforming our modern industrial establishments so that the service rendered and the commodities produced have increased many fold while the character of such service rendered has tremendously improved and the cost of the manufactured commodities has been greatly reduced.

"The change from primitive methods of manufacturing and industrial service to mechanical and modern methods represents the revolution which has taken place in the industrial and economic world. We are amazed at the progress which has been made when we compare modern manufacturing enterprises with those of a similar nature operating twenty-five or thirty years ago.

"The best evidence that a shorter workweek is adaptable to industry is the fact that it has been accepted and is operative in numerous lines of industry. It has been tried and tested and found to be economically sound. It is in effect in many more industrial establishments than is generally known or generally believed. Many employers have experimented with it and pronounced it a success while many thousands of employes have been greatly benefited through its operation and use.

"The capacity to produce manufactured articles has increased to the point where continued serious thought must be given to an equalization of our producing and consuming power. We must recognize the stern necessity of balancing our facilities of production with our capacity to buy and use the things produced. There are a number of industries, some of which are basic, which are governed by seasonal fluctuations and which, because of their great productive ability, cannot operate steadily. In all such industries where part time operation is inevitable the substitution of a shorter work week would distribute the working time over a longer period, and, as a result overhead charges would be reduced, improved, scientific methods of production could be employed, wasteful processes could be eliminated, labor turn-over could be reduced and a more efficient organization could be maintained. Industries which would come within this class would be greatly benefited by the acceptance and establishment of the shorter work week.

"The Building Industry has led in the progressive changes which have taken place. It has passed from a seasonal to a non-seasonal industry and in the passing much improvement and many advantages have come to both employers and employes. Building construction is no longer confined within the narrow limits of the summer season. The continuous program of building operations has served to stabilize the industry and to enable building contractors to maintain a working organization of skilled and efficient craftsmen.

"The construction of a modern building excites our admiration, stimulates our civic pride and awakens our wonderment at the progress which has been made. The steam shovel, the derricks which operate with such precision, the swiftly moving elevators, the powerful trucks, the air compressors and various other mechanical devices all testify to the economies which have been introduced in building operations since machinery was substituted for hand processes.

"It would be well nigh impossible to accurately determine the increase in the efficiency of the individual worker employed in building construction. Notwithstanding these astonishing developments we know that the building industry has not yet reached its highest point of efficiency. Further progress and further economies will be introduced in this great industry through the use of improved machinery and improved methods.

"United States government statistics show that industry, with all the improvements which have been made, is not more than forty-nine per cent efficient. It is the further progress which will be made through the use of economies and improved methods in production, construction and service which will make possible the substitution of the shorter work week without increasing the cost of production, construction and service.

"The general substitution of the shorter work week is bound to follow these economic developments. The same underlying causes which brought about the general acceptance of the eight hour day will operate just as effectively in bringing about the acceptance of the five day work week.

"It has been charged by some influential manufacturers that the shorter work week will tend to increase the cost of manuactured articles and that such increased cost will burden the consuming public and greatly handicap American industries in foreign markets. Labor denies this charge and in reply asserts in most positive terms that the establishment of the shorter work week can be brought about without adding to the cost of manufactured commodities. Under the stimulating influence of the economic and social benefits resulting from the establishment of the short work week management, the workers will develop plans and methods which will result in expanding productivity so that the cost of manufactured articles will be reduced instead of increased. The field of industrial efficiency and productivity has not been fully explored or its limitations clearly defined. Thus far we have not reached the limit of American enterprise or topped the standard of American efficiency and service.

"In reflecting over these tremendous possibilities we must take into account the use and importance of electricity in industry. As steam revolutionized our industrial processes so we find electric power is working a greater transformation, at the present time. The general use of electric power has enabled the workers to raise their standard of efficiency and productivity until America has established its industrial supremacy throughout all the nations of the world. It is clearly evident that electric power will be utilized and applied in an ever increasing way in all lines of industry. As the amount of electric power supplied to each individual in industry is increased in like proportion his efficiency and productivity is increased. Though silent and unseen, electric power is the greatest agency making for the establishment of the shorter work week in all lines of industry.

"The best answer to those who allege that loss of our foreign trade would follow the inauguration of the shorter work week is found in the fact that foreign countries are sending commissions to the United States for the purpose of finding the true basis of our industrial supremacy and superiority. Other countries are studying our methods and are endeavoring to ascertain how it is possible for us to reduce manufacturing and production costs while increasing wages and reducing the hours of employment. Apparently they desire to do likewise.

"It is the humanitarian reason offered in support of the shorter work week which makes the strongest appeal to our conscience. The opportunity to live a more complete life and to experience surcease of exacting toil would be a boon to the human race. No industrial reform would be more welcome or acceptable to working men and women than the universal inauguration of the shorter work week. In all our industrial planning we must consider the spiritual

and cultural welfare of mankind. We must emphasize these intangible human values which raise men and women to a higher plane of life and living. The development of the mind, the artistic and spiritual part of life, depends upon recreational, educational and intellectual opportunities. The shorter work week will help to provide these opportunities.

"The exhausting effect of long periods of human labor can only be overcome by rest. Five consecutive days of constant toil make a heavy demand upon the strength and vitality of the worker. He must have time for recuperation. This is especially true where the work done is of a repetitive or monotonous nature.

"A study of the subject of fatigue among industrial workers shows that the efficiency and strength of the workers becomes greatly lessened after a reasonable number of hours have been worked. The material benefits which would come to industry through the establishment of the shorter work week would be made manifest in the renewed strength and energy shown by the workers.

"The extended period of rest accorded the workers, through the adoption of the shorter work week, would enable them to face their weekly tasks with increased strength and vigor. Their bodies, minds and spirits would be restored and renewed and their morale and purpose would be raised to the highest point attainable. There is no doubt but that the workers would, within a short space of time following the change, be performing as much service during the five day period as they formerly did during the five and a half and six day work week.

"It is not possible to comprehend the benefits and advantages which would come to industry, the working people and the public through the inauguration of a shorter work week. Physical and spiritual values would be enhanced, our standards of living would be raised, family and home life would be made increasingly pleasant and a spirit of satisfaction would prevail in the minds of the workers.

"This great reform, the shorter work week, is upon us. We will be privileged to see it quite generally established in all lines of industry, within our day and within our time. Those immutable economic laws which operate to usher in the changes which bring progress and human advancement will force the acceptance of the shorter work week in all lines of industry.

"Progressive and forward-looking employers have sensed the coming of this reform and are prepared to accept it as a natural and logical development in our industrial life. The class of employers which stubbornly clings to the old must ultimately yield to the overpowering forces of progress and modern civilization."

CONDITIONS IN CANADA

AT the convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Detroit, Mich., last October, Brother Richard Lynch a member of our Brotherhood was the fraternal delegate from the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress. In the course of his address he said:

"The population of your great country is close upon one hundred and twenty millions. We people on the North have only a little over nine millions. Our population is low. The Government of Canada wants to increase it through immigration and by allowing the riff-raff and rag-tag of all elements to come and take the places of those who now have no work and cannot find food during the winter months. They are charitable to others, but they forget the home men.

"You, here, are able to organize and be successful with it, but I regret to say that such a state of affairs does not prevail in Canada. I hope at some future date that you will usher into our midst some of your live wires and make us a live people. We desire it, we require it and we expect it.

"We have our own troubles with the picket and the injunction. An injunction taken out in the city of Montreal, the metropolis of Canada, costs $4.00, and the individual who breaks it goes to jail without option of paying a fine. It is an impossibility once you are within the grasp of the law to get extricated —you have to do time.

"The conditions that prevail in Canada are very demoralizing; wages run from 28c an hour to 35c. If a person can live or exist on that, I am at a loss to know why the birds of passage don't stay in Canada all their time during the winter months.

"We need education. I have always adhered to the statement that a nation's greatness depends upon the education of her people. We are looking to you for help. We are suffering in Canada. We have no doctor of eminence to cure our disease. It is still there. I trust that William Green, President of the labor movement of the United States will be the first eminent physician to come into our midst and heal the disease."

THE CHURCH AND LABOR

(By Reverend Jno. A. Ryan.)

THE question may be raised why the Church gives special recognition to labor. Undoubtedly, some persons are saying that our churches should be used only for religious worship and for preaching the Gospel. All such questions and criticisms are based upon fundamental and lamentable ignorance. The Church has the duty and the right to teach and expound all the principles and precepts of the moral law. She must preach charity and justice. And she must apply the precepts of charity and justice to economic conditions as well as to family relations and neighborhood relations. Buying and selling, borrowing and lending, hiring and performing the labor,— all come within the Church's province as teacher of morals. Wages, profits, hours of labor, woman labor and child labor, and a hundred other industrial conditions and transactions present moral aspects. They are either right or wrong. It is the function of the Church to say when they are right and when they are wrong.

This is a continuous duty of the Church. On special occasions such as that presented by the meeting of hundreds of labor representatives it is quite natural and appropriate that the Church should take special notice of the fact and utilize the opportunity to reassert principles concerning the condition and relations of labor.

The foregoing statements are truisms. They are so obvious that they should not need formal re-statement. Moreover, they have been confirmed and emphasized in a solemn way by Pope Leo XIII in his Encyclical on the condition of labor when he declared that: "Some remedy must be found, and quickly found, for the misery and wretchedness which press so heavily at this moment on the large majority of the very poor." Noting briefly the main influences which have made the problem so acute, he sums up their effects in these statements. "Workingmen have been surrendered, all isolated and helpless, to the hard-heartedness of employers and the greed of unchecked competition. . . . A small number of very rich men have been able to lay upon the masses of the poor a yoke little better than slavery itself." A few pages later on, he repudiates the theory that the Church is concerned only with the spiritual welfare of its children. The Church, he declares, "desires that the poor should rise above poverty and wretchedness and should better their condition in life."

The Encyclical sets forth a complete and detailed statement of the rights and duties of the working classes. They have a right to wages which shall be at least sufficient for the maintenance of decent family life and for provision against the contingencies of the future. They have a just claim upon the State for special protection and special legislation. The State should do its utmost to enable the working classes to become property owners. The workers have a right to Sunday rest and to freedom from an excessively long working day. Women and children have particular rights to protection against kinds and conditions of labor which are not suitable to their age and physical powers. In general the laborer is endowed with human dignity, which may not be outraged with impunity, since God Himself, treats it with reverence: therefore: "It is shameful and inhuman to treat men like chattels to make money by, or to look upon them as so much muscle or physical power."

His treatment of this topic occupies fully one-fifth of the entire space of the Encyclical. He shows that to enter pri-

vate societies such as a labor association is a natural right which the State not only may not disregard but is bound to protect. Passing in review the various kinds of labor associations and the ends that they properly seek, he sums up his discussion in this striking sentence: "We may lay down as a general and lasting law that workingmen's associations should be so organized and governed as to furnish the best and most suitable means for attaining what is aimed, that is to say, for helping each individual member to better his condition to the utmost in body, mind and property." A clearer declaration of the right of wage-earners to organize and to establish the kind of unions that will prove most effective for the protection of their welfare could scarcely be desired. Surely a labor union which the employer does not recognize, with which he will have no dealings does not comply with Pope Leo's demand that the organization should be capable of helping each member "to better his condition to the utmost in body, mind and property." This declaration seems to imply rather clearly a condemnation of the open shop and the so-called "American Plan of employment."

One of the most forceful and eloquent paragraphs in the great Encyclical describes the concord which ought to exist between capital and labor. Pope Leo denounces the idea that class is naturally hostile to class, points out that capital and labor each needs the other and commends the practice of mutual agreement. Unfortunately, his teaching on this subject is not always followed by either employer or employe. It has been conspicuously disregarded by certain agencies in Detroit during the last few weeks and particularly the last few days. The assertion publicly made by a certain organization in this city (Detroit) that the leaders of the American Federation of Labor are "men who are admittedly attacking our government," is not only uncharitable but unjust and cruel. Not in this spirit nor along this way will be found the path to industrial peace. Rather will it be found in those arrangements which frankly recognize the right of labor to form its own kind of organization and which enlist the co-operation of the organized workers for the benefit of employe, employer, and the general public.

All intelligent lovers of their country and all believers in the Christian principles of society and civilization should rejoice that in the United States labor is organized according to the spirit and the principles of the American Federation of Labor. In this respect the contrast between most of the European countries and the United States is striking and profound. Across the Atlantic the labor movement is to a great extent socialistic and communistic or in some other way hostile to Christian principles. In America the aims and practices of the labor movement are for the most part in agreement with Christian principles. This should be a cause of rejoicing.

We are aware, or ought to be aware, of the great advantage enjoyed by wage-earners in having access to the unions that constitute the American Federation of Labor. If this great organization does not always live up to the high standards that we would set for it, let us at least be charitable enough to recognize the difficulties which are responsible. And let us be sufficiently just and sufficiently generous to recognize the incalculable good achieved by the Federation in keeping the American labor movement free from doctrines and influences which are not only subversive of social and public welfare but destructive of the faith and morals of our people.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS

THE American Federation of Teachers is a national organization of classroom teachers organized April 15th, 1916, and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, May 9th, 1916. It is, therefore, both a national educational organization and a national labor union. Its purpose is two-fold, to serve the interests of teachers and of the schools whose welfare is their welfare, and to co-operate with the American Federation of Labor in advancing the interests of labor and labor's contribution to education.

During the ten years of its existence it has steadfastly followed these pur-

poses. It was no small achievement for several thousand teachers conscious of a real educational need treading strange paths, to unite on purposes, principles and policies. As teachers they were without experience in organization. They had to break down the tradition that teaching is a profession wherein the teacher has nothing in common with the worker. Local leadership had to be discovered. A nationwide viewpoint on educational problems and a new social consciousness fitting the teachers into the great industrial workaday world had to be developed.

The new relations to each other and to the world about them were accepted by the teachers and developed to the advantage of themselves, the educational world and organized labor. The teachers have won recognition. Locals gained long sought benefits. They learned the advantages and the necessity of organization. They tasted of victory after years of discouragement and defeat. The American Federation of Teachers won national recognition. Its influence came to exceed its real strength. The teachers knew well that a serious forward-looking movement was under way.

The American Federation of Teachers desires to establish an intimate contact and an effective co-operation between the teachers and the other workers of the community.

We second the demand of the American Federation of Labor that enough teachers be employed in each school system to give a reasonable degree of personal attention to each child.

We stand for small-unit, uncrowded, sanitary, and attractive school houses, with intelligent expenditure of money on essentials.

We charter only professionally qualified groups of teachers.

We stand for a $2,000 minimum for a professionally qualified teacher. Not every teacher is worth $2,000, but every child is worth at least a $2,000 teacher.

We stand for close co-operation with all groups of men and women organized to promote better civic life.

The American Federation of Teachers stands for adequate tenure laws.

We believe in Americanizing the native-born as well as the foreigner.

We are working for equal educational opportunity for all, without discrimination on account of race, religion or social status.

Our Slogan is: Democracy In Education: Education For Democracy.

Groups of seven or more public school teachers are invited to affiliate with this National Organization of Classroom Teachers, for mutual assistance, improved professional standards and the democratization of the schools.

Dyeing Trees

Two Maine College students have used a scheme of a German scientist to dye trees from the outer edge to the tree heart. Operation of the scheme is simple. A can of dye is hung near the base of the tree, and from this can two rubber tubes allow the dye to flow into holes bored at the base. The sap then distributes the dye through the tree, in two to four days.

Should this scheme become popular boys, it looks as though one of these days you'll be working with baby blue lumber. And by the way, what do you suppose will happen to the boss, who asks the Irish carpenter to nail some orange siding on St. Patrick's day?

Five-Day Work Week

Mr. W. Burk Harmon, president of a real estate corporation of New York City in discussing the advantages of the five-day work week last December said:

"Establishment of the five-day week in industry means that the worker has another day in which to enjoy his home and all the pleasures of home ownership in country and suburbs. Few workers would be willing to spend this extra holiday in a small city apartment.

"This increasing leisure among all classes of workers has become a remarkable incentive to the own-your-home movement.

"During the nine-year period, 1914-23, there was more than 25 per cent gain in the output per worker. This has resulted in higher wages and greater wealth available for home investment."

Things Worth While

Not what you get, but what you give;
Not what you say, but how you live;
Giving the world the love it needs,
Living a life of noble deeds.
Not whence you came, but whither bound;
Not what you have, but whether found
Strong for the right, the good, the true—
These are the things worth while to you.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING
Indianapolis, Ind.

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FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1927

The Driving Force

IN a recent issue of "Forbes," the editor, in summing up the industrial progress made during 1926, stated that to him, the most significant, outstanding fact of the whole year was the efforts made by employers of labor, to have their employes satisfied and content with their jobs. The editor further stated that the indications were that further efforts will be made along this line during the coming year.

Employers of non-union labor almost everywhere are bending over backwards, using every scheme and method imaginable, in their efforts to keep their employes from becoming members of bona-fide trade unions. This fact is indeed significant. Why are employers becoming so anxious about the welfare of their employes? What do these employers fear? The answer no doubt is that they know that the non-union workmen are realizing more and more each day, that it is to their best interests to become members of Organized Labor. They realize that the greatest benefits are to be derived, by being members of trade unions.

Any employer of labor who has the best interests of his employes at heart, instead of attempting to dissuade, would advise them to become members of Organized Labor, for he knows that Organized Labor is the only instrument today, that sincerely seeks to better the conditions of the workingmen.

Organized Labor is the driving force behind this latest stunt of employers. No one, for a moment, believes that employers are so gentle-hearted, as to seek a state of contentment among their employes if they had not some ulterior motive. What would be the state of affairs if it wasn't for Organized Labor? Do you think workingmen would be enjoying an eight hour day, in some cases a five day work week, a wage commensurate with the services rendered? You can judge for yourself what the conditions would be. If Organized Labor didn't exist, sweat shops and child labor would abound. There would be no democracy, no workers' education. Greed and wealth would stand triumphant.

That is the state of conditions employers seek. They are doing and will continue to do everything in their power to prevent workingmen from becoming members of Organized Labor. By these methods they hope to see Organized Labor lose its influence and prestige, they hope to see its membership fall away. And then, if it does, do you suppose, they will still seek a state of contentment among their employes? With employers holding the whip-hand, workingmen everywhere would be reduced to serfs.

But these employers are seeking and hoping for a state of conditions that will never return. Workingmen realize

that Organized Labor is the real driving force that seeks to better their conditions, and will never stand by idle and watch the destruction of the only instrument that has the welfare of the workers sincerely at heart.

Prosperous Building Year Predicted

IT has become customary in recent years for agencies allied with the building construction industry to attempt to forecast the total amount in construction that will be expended during the coming year.

Some of these agencies have based their estimates on projected permits, others have figured on contracts, while still others base their forecasts on business generally and a natural construction demand.

Many of these surveys and forecasts have come to this office and while there is some difference in the actual figures, all of them agree that 1927 promises to be a very prosperous year for the building industry.

The total construction volume for 1926 was estimated at $6,800,000,000, which is a record figure, being $400,000,000 in excess of 1925, which was the best previous year in the history of the building industry.

Building forecasts as a rule, do not take cognizance of anything but new construction, but other items, such as repairs and maintenance of present construction and replacing normal losses from fire and storm, must be recognized. The figures on this class of work have reached such a large proportion as to almost equal the total amount that will be expended in new construction.

From all indications, the building industry promises to continue prosperous. There being little or no danger of overbuilding, there is no reason that the 1927 total construction volume should not exceed that of last year.

Low Wages Responsible For Death of Babies

DR. Robert Morse Woodbury, in a report issued recently by the United States Childrens Bureau stated that poverty was an important factor in the annual death of 100,000 infants under one year of age, in this country.

He further stated that the annual maternal mortality rate of 20,000, is largely caused by infection due to lack of surgical cleanliness. He says:

"As with infant mortality also, poverty is found to be an important factor in maternal death rates, these increasing as the husband's earnings fall, probably because of lack of proper facilities and adequate care for the poor mother."

Maternal mortality is higher in the cities than in the rural districts. These mortality rates, said Dr. Woodbury, are among the highest in the civilized world and are slightly lower than in the beginning of the present century.

Eliminating Waste

ELIMINATION of waste is the path to greater prosperity said Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce in his annual report.

"The moral and intellectual process of the nation," he says, "is not the offspring of poverty or low living standards."

The betterment of rail transportation, increased use of water resources for electric power, reclamation and common carriage enlargement of the use of electric power were among the objectives laid down, as well as the reduction of manufacturing wastes by establishment of national standards, encouragement of pure and appplied research and development of co-operative agricultural market methods.

" Water is today our greatest undeveloped resource," Secretary Hoover said. "Our streams and rivers offer us a possible total of 55,000,000 horsepower, and of this less than 11,000,000 has been developed. Of our 25,000 miles of possible inland waterways, probably less than 7,000 are really modernized, and the utility of much of these 7,000 miles is minimized by their isolation into segments of what should be connected transportation systems. We still have 50,000,000 acres of possible reclamation and irrigable lands, which, while not now needed for agricultural production, will some day be absolutely necessary to supply growing population.

"Every drop of water that runs to the sea without yielding its full commercial returns to the Nation is an economic loss. The immediate situation, the interest of sound economy and the provision for future needs of the country alike require full use of all our resources."

Official Information

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Of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
Of
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE H. LAKEY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, W. T. ALLEN
3832 N. Gratz St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS
646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
106 E. Plymouth St., Tampa, Fla.

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
3948 S. Grand Blvd., St Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE
810 United Bank & Trust Co. Building
San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1712 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Local Unions Attention

That the Gates Rubber Co., of Denver, Colo., manufacturers of the Gates Half Sole, is in favor of the 'open shop' is learned from Rec. Sec. M. H. Waltman, L. U. No. 55, Denver Colo. This company pays their carpenters a wage scale 40 per cent lower than is received by our members.

Notice

Travelling members seeking work are requested by the Sacramento, Cal., District Council, to steer clear of that vicinity. Many men are now idle and future prospects aren't very promising.

* * *

There is no building boom in Joplin, Mo., advises Rec. Sec., W. G. Holt of L. U. No. 311. Unless you wish to walk the streets, choose some other locality.

* * *

A big majority of the members of L. U. No. 253, Omaha, Neb., are out of work, advises Rec. Sec., Wm. M. Brewer. Future prospects are even worse than the present conditions. Give Omaha, Neb. a wide berth.

* * *

The Polk County District Council of Lakeland, Florida, wishes all travelling carpenters to know that 90 per cent of the members of the D. C. are at present unemployed. Future prospects aren't very encouraging. Steer clear of that vicinity.

* * *

Albany, N. Y. is being flooded with carpenters due to erroneous newspaper statements stating a building boom there, is the word received from Wm. Wensley, Sec.-Treas., of the Albany District Council. One third of the carpenters there now are out of work. Travelling members will do well to stay away from that vicinity.

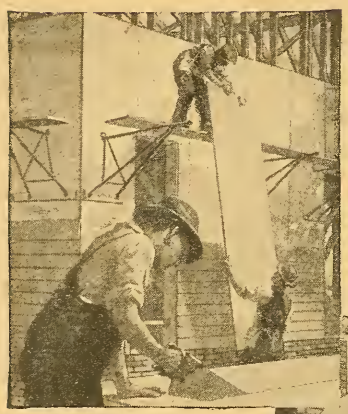
* * *

Travelling members are requested to steer clear of Bellingham, Wash. Fin. Sec., Fred H. Luke reports that many of the carpenters there now are idle and each additional arrival makes things worse.

This Low Cos

against

keeps busin



AS SHEATHING. *Celotex replaces wood lumber and building paper—adding strength back of wood, brick and stucco exteriors* at no extra cost.



IN ROOFS. *Celotex supplies insulation where it is most needed. Costs very little and year after year saves fuel.*

BROAD, strong boards of Celotex, light in weight and easy to apply, are fast replacing wood sheathing and lath in modern homes everywhere.

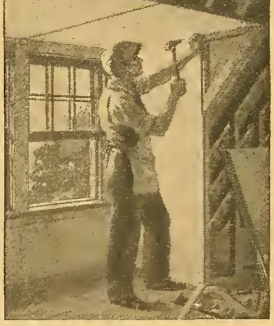
For this amazing insulating lumber satisfies both the hom and the carpenter. Properly a the average home Celotex gi protection against the sharp e of America's climate—shuts ever winter's icy blasts and s stifling heat.

Home owners are quick t ciate this additional comfort—t thusiastic approval is your be of new business. And Celotex profitable jobs, for carpenters k Celotex is a great time and lab

Celotex is exceptionally eas ply. It is sawed, erected an just like wood lumber, only w



INTERIOR FINISH. *You can use Celotex itself for your interior finish with many beautiful effects. Its pleasing texture makes an attractive wall, either in its natural soft tan color or decorated.*



FOR OLD HOMES. *In homes already built, lining the attic with Celotex brings many of the advantages of insulation . . . adds a room . . . and saves much fuel money.*

CEL

INSULAT

Protection . . .
Cold and Heat
ss coming your way

Celotex Insulating Lumber satisfies your customers by giving them more comfort summer and winter . . . And it saves time and labor wherever you use it.

bother. Celotex boards are uniform—4′ wide, 8′ to 12′ long, 7/16″ thick and weigh about 60 pounds per 100 square feet. There are no short pieces or odd sizes; every board is usable—free from cracks, knotholes or stain.

Because Celotex is not an extra item in building, it adds little or nothing to costs. As sheathing it replaces wood lumber; under plaster it replaces wood lath. There are many other Celotex uses that bring in extra profits on every building job. Interiors finished with Celotex combine attractive appearance with greater comfort. Attics or basements lined with Celotex cut fuel bills and made homes more livable. Celotex makes an ideal garage lining, too.

All lumber dealers can supply Celotex. Mail the coupon for The Celotex Building Book and Specifications showing how to apply it.

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LUMBER

THE CELOTEX COMPANY, Dept. T-662
645 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Please send me the Celotex Building Book and Specifications.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....*State*.....

The Carp., 2-27

Handy Attachments For The Square

The L. S. Starrett Company, Athol, Mass., has brought out some neat, little attachments for the carpenter's steel square that are proving very popular with the trade on account of their small size and low price.

These attachments, known as the No. 470 Stair Gage Fixtures, are, as their name implies, exceedingly useful for laying out stair stringers and as a gage for valley cuts, hip and rafter work. A turn of the knurled thumbscrew clamps them securely to the square. They are light but strong and take up no more room in the tool box than would a pair of cuff buttons.

Thirtieth Anniversary of Waukegan, Ill. Local Celebrated

Local Union No. 448 of Waukegan, Illinois celebrated its thirtieth anniversary at the Masonic Temple in that city on Saturday evening, January 15th, 1927. Although the thermometer registered considerably below zero, a large gathering was present; in fact the hall was filled to capacity. A splendid program had been arranged. W. O. Sampson acted as master of ceremonies, with Robert Vandergraf, Henry Deacon and several old timers assisting. Refreshments, good music and a wonderful entertainment were enjoyed. Second General Vice-President Geo. Lakey who served as the first Business Agent of the Local gave the principal address.

Madison, Wis. Local Holds Annual Blowout

On December 15th, Local Union No. 314, Madison, Wis., held its annual entertainment. About twelve hundred guests were present, including the members with their wives and families.

The entertainment consisted of a varied musical program, in which was featured the Carpenters' Glee Club, composed of twenty-five members of L. U. No. 314, several addresses, an old time dance; card games, followed by a buffet lunch.

The principle speaker of the evening was General Representative George Orris, who delivered a very interesting address.

The committee in charge of the affair left nothing undone, and is to be congratulated upon the success of the annual entertainment.

Prosperous Season Celebrated

On Nov. 20th, the South Shore District Council of Braintree, Mass. celebrated the closing of a successful and prosperous season, with a banquet and theater party.

The guests included the delegates to the District Council, and four others who were chosen for doing the most in assisting the D. C. in promoting the welfare of the organization. They included Brothers R. Harlow, L. U. No. 888; J. Hamre, L. U. No. 1550; G. A. Astre, L. U. No. 762, and W. Pratt, L. U. No. 624. The four guests were the after dinner speakers, and they delivered timely and interesting talks.

Following the banquet, all repaired to the theater. The affair proved a huge success and the committee in charge of the arrangement, which included Bros. Wilkins and Raynor of L. U. No. 1550, is to be congratulated upon the success of the celebration.

Appreciation of Services Shown

In appreciation of the very valuable services rendered by the Board of Building Trustees of the Chicago District Council to the membership in that district in the erection and subsequent care of their handsome Labor Temple, each of the five Trustees, Thomas Ratcliff, Charles H. Sand, Werner Johanson, Benjamin Wittman and R. L. Wolfe, were presented at a regular meeting of the said District Council, held on January 7, 1927, with a very handsome solid gold watch and chain, suitably inscribed and monogramed. First General Vice-President Cosgrove, in a very fitting manner, made the presentation, prefacing same with a suitable address, which was greatly appreciated by the delegates, after which each Trustee responded. General Treasurer Neale was present at the meeting and was called upon to make a few remarks which were very cordially received.

Jamaica, N. Y., Local Holds Smoker

On December 13th, Local Union No. 284, Jamaica, N. Y., held its annual smoker. The guests included the members and their friends.

A varied musical and singing program was followed by a buffet lunch. The event proved a most enjoyable one and will be long remembered by all those present.

Much praise goes to the committee in charge, which consisted of Brothers T. Sephton, L. Duff, E. Ward and N. P. Valentine, for the splendid manner in which the affair was put over.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted regarding the whereabouts of B. B. Sansing, a carpenter, of whom the accompanying



photograph is a good likeness. He disappeared from Ashland, Ky., in November. Any information regarding his whereabouts will be appreciated. Address A. F. Frazier, R. S., L. U. No. 472, 1325 Carter Ave., Ashland, Ky.

* * *

Information is wanted regarding the whereabouts of Darrah J. Pope, a carpenter, who left his home in Washington, D. C., Dec. 9th, and has not been



seen or heard from since. The accompanying photograph is a good likeness of the man, and he is described as being 5 ft. 7 in. tall, weighs 135 pounds, limps in left leg. Anyone knowing his whereabouts, kindly communicate with his wife, Mrs. Darrah J. Pope, 505 L St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

* * *

Information is wanted regarding the whereabouts of Fred M. Thompson, a carpenter, whose last known address was San Francisco, Cal. He is thought to be working at present at Tia Juana, Mexico. Anyone knowing his whereabouts, kindly communicate with his sister, Miss Babe Nugent Thompson, 902 Baugh St., East St. Louis, Ill.

* * *

Information is wanted regarding the whereabouts of William Melville Baird, who was last heard from four years ago in San Pedro, Cal. He is described as being 47 years of age and of Scotch nationality. Anyone knowing his present whereabouts, kindly communicate with his brother Thomas Baird, 3941 Whittle Ave., Oakland, Cal., or Rec. Sec. M. P. Musser of Local Union No. 316, 90 North 17th St., San Jose, Cal.

Nobility

True worth is in being, not seeming;
In doing each day that goes by,
Some little good—not in dreaming
Of great things to do by and by.
For whatever men say in their blindness,
And spite of the fancies of youth,
There's nothing so kingly as kindness,
And nothing so royal as truth.
We get back our mete as we measure:
We cannot do wrong and feel right;
Nor can we give pain and gain pleasure,
For justice avenges the slight.
The air for the wing of the sparrow,
The bush for the robin and wren,
But always the path that is narrow
And straight for the children of men.
We cannot make bargains for blisses,
Nor catch them like fishes in nets,
And sometimes the thing our life misses
Helps more than the thing which it gets.
For good lieth not in pursuing,
Nor gaining of great nor of small;
But just in the doing—and doing
As we would be done by, is all.
Through envy, through malice, through hating
Against the world early and late,
No jot of our courage abating,
Our part is to work and to wait.
And slight is the sting of his trouble
Whose winnings are less than his worth:
For he who is honest is noble,
Whatever his fortunes or birth.

—Alice Carey.

DEATH ROLL

E. M. RICHARDS, L. U. No. 899, Parkersburg, W. Va.

ANTONIO AGRESTO, L. U. No. 1050, Philadelphia, Pa.

Correspondence



An Old Timer Wants Action

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In looking over the correspondence in the December issue of our Journal I saw an item that speaks my sentiments exactly. It is headed "Our Pension" and was written by Brother W. Traugh of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, and like him. I feel that if anything is going to be done for the old carpenters, I think it is time to start.

I joined the carpenters union March 18, 1899 and have never been behind with the payment of my dues, never paid a fine and have at all times done my duty as prescribed by the By-Laws and Constitution. I am now on the shady side of 60, and when I go on a job the younger men look on us old men as though we were trying to take something away from them. I have stood by the organization all these years. went through many a strike and was always on the side of the union first, last and all the time.

So don't wait until all of us old timers pass over the divide, for then it will be too late to help those that have helped make the Brotherhood what it is today.

T. F. Howard,

L. U. No. 110. St. Joseph, Mo.

Wants Pension Paid Now

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Have just read the letter of Brother W. D. Traugh of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio on our Pension. I wish to say that I certainly do say amen to every word in his letter. I cannot boast of as long a membership in our union as he can but April 26, 1927 will find me a union carpenter for 23 years and being in my 69th year. I lost my job on account of old age, they don't want us old men on the job any longer and they won't have us either.

Now as our General Executive Board has purchased this land in Florida and started this matter of trying to help our old members, why don't they do it? Are they waiting for all the old true and tried members to die off before they do something for them? I believe it would be a good plan for all our Locals to take this matter of the old carpenters up with our General Executive Board or let the Board start the Pension plan while they are dickering about building the Home in Florida. Let the slogan be "do it and do it now." It will be too late after all our old brothers who have stood by our union are dead and gone.

Start the Pension and after the Home is finished let those who wish go there and have their pensions cease. Let those of us who wish to live our last days with our families receive our pension, and if it can be increased, all the better as our union believes in good wages and they should believe in our old men being taken care of and living on as good a plan as is justifiable.

Brother Traugh and myself are not the only ones that are interested in this problem of old carpenters, who are not only old but have been disabled by either rheumatism or some other old man's ism. Let us hear from other old timers who are interested.

Yours Fraternally,

Chas. R. Herbert,

L. U. No. 1665. Alexandria, Va.

Safety on The Job.

Editor, "The Carpenter":

While recovering from injuries received last summer, I wish to say a few words concerning safety-first in regards to our fellow workmen while at work. I was employed by a contractor in South Bend, Ind. While at work on a hotel we were detailed to build a swing scaffold for the bricklayers. I refused to work with the material furnished, as 1 x 4 strips full of knots were to be used for hangers. Another carpenter made the following remark "what do you care; you are getting paid for it!" I called the bricklayer foreman, with the result that the scaffold that was built was torn down and built again properly from the ground up.

The next day we were sent out to build a temporary shed for cement and

tools on another job. The same carpenter who did not care since he was getting paid for it was selected by the superintendent as temporary foreman. Instead of the usual way of all four walls up first then the roof—this amateur foreman directed us to get the 40 ft. side walls up then the roof omitting the end walls. Now my partner and I cross-braced the side walls firmly enough to withstand a baby cyclone before we laid the roof. When the roof was completed I was sent on the east side to fill in between the rafters. Before I commenced I went through the shed and instructed everyone to leave the braces on until the building was completed. Then proceeding with my work I paid no attention whatever until the building swayed over eastward and collapsed—covering me up before I knew what happened. They raised the ruins and dragged me out. My leg was broken above the knee and I suffered other injuries. I asked how it happened and was told the foreman knocked out all the braces to make room for a load of cement. There was another brace on the outside but since it was in the road of the truck he knocked it off too and the building went over. I have been in the hospital since the 8th of September, was in bed three months, now I'm up half an hour at a time, walking with crutches. I'm wearing an iron splint completely surrounding the leg night and day, and the doctor says I must keep all weight off my leg for six months.

In order to keep my family supplied I had to sell the lot I owned and intended to build on. A compensation of $13.20 a week is all I receive. The criminal act of the foreman is not noticed since he reported to the contractor that I went behind the building for shelter during a storm. Good excuse. The wind did not blow that day more than an ordinary breeze and I was nailing a board when I was forced over and covered up. I feel thankful to L. U. No. 413 for the help I received.

I have not seen the foreman since the accident although other members of the firm have visited me. I was about two-thirds through with my architectural drafting course but since my injuries I'm unable to continue for several months. This is the only hope I see for a better position in life since contractors in general look upon a man as they do a mule, its how many tons of material can you move a day.

This is only an example of what happens every day.

How many realize what the word Brotherhood means and how many think of the safety of fellow workingmen? I have had charge of many jobs myself and one of the first things I do is to employ enough braces and let them stay there until the work is complete, be it scaffolds or the building itself.

Otto L. Engstrom,
L. U. No. 413. South Bend, Ind.

From The Youngstown Ohio Federation of Labor

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Youngstown, Ohio, Federation of Labor is second to none in America; furthermore, the various crafts comprising the Federation are fortunate in having intelligent representation. It occurs to its leaders that there is no real limit to the amount of control Organized Labor can command, if it only continues to observe the weaknesses of unorganized labor and other associations. It would seem appropriate to review the high spots of history of Organized Labor, for proof of what really can be done by unionized men.

There are many cases too numerous to mention—therefore, it requires very little to show you what Organized Labor is capable of controlling.

We have a very great example right here in Youngstown, which is a remarkably great credit to Organized Labor of Youngstown: The careful and thoughtful selection of its agents, representatives and leaders.

We mention these facts, and we take the pleasure of doing so through the medium of your journal without causing any undue embarrassment to all concerned; our leaders and representatives are not egotisical, they are real Americans, and are forever on the lookout for the betterment of their own organizations and working men in general.

How many of us as Union men recognize this important factor? We as union men, do not fully comprehend and realize that every effort on all sides to unite and back up Unionism as real union men, to the utmost, then only shall we enjoy the fruits of our toil,

skillful appliance combined with sound judgment, work, wages, health and happiness, and most of all—independence.

As union men, we plead with you to do your duty. If you have faith in your organization you cannot break your faith on justice and fair representation.

Give your leaders your support and the right hand of honor among men—and reap Labors reward: A home of your own, a savings account, a barricade against evil, and many years of work ahead.

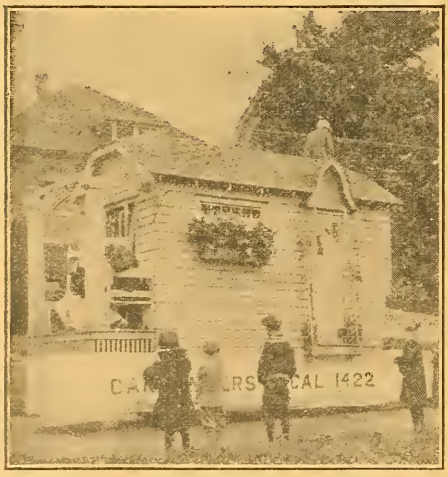
Nothing but death can separate us—this is the motto of Organized Labor.

J. K. Mumford, Fin. Sec..
L. U. No. 171. Youngstown, O.

Prize Winning Float

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Local Union No. 1422 would like to have you publish enclosed picture in



"The Carpenter." This float won first prize in the Labor Day parade.

Carl A. Brehm, Rec. Sec.,
L. U. No. 1422. St. Mary's, Pa.

An Appreciation

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Let me chronicle my appreciation of the two pages of data regarding strengths and weights of materials used in construction work, in the October number of "The Carpenter." It is very valuable and useful for all members and in very convenient form for ready reference when needed.

There is one omission, however, that would add much to its usefulness if it can be added to the tables published. Practically all the data contained in the tables published was accumulated many years ago and it is only in very recent years that Douglas Fir has become known and in general use and except for the weight per cubic foot is conspicuously absent from those tables.

Within only recent years has it become at all known but is now almost exclusively used on the Pacific Coast, and is becoming increasingly used in the country farther East. If you could add to the tables published information as to the safe loads Douglas Fir could be expected to carry under pressure parallel with, and traverse to or across the grain, and under tension, such information would be very valuable to all members on the Pacific coast and increasingly so to those farther East.

Geo. L. McMurphy.
L. U. No. 1923. Tacoma, Wash.

Stoddard's Works Of Pratical Use

The following letter was sent to D. L. Stoddard a member of L. U. No. 75 of Indianapolis, who for over a quarter of a century has contributed craft problems to our Journal.

Dear Mr. Stoddard.

Being a school teacher of Carpentry also a member of the Carpenters' Union, I have followed with interest your articles in our monthly Journal and very often found them of practical use in my classroom.

Joseph Archer,
Buffalo, N. Y.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 23

Editor, "The Carpenter":

How vast has grown the interest in the Carpenters' Ladies' Auxiliaries, when the co-workers are trying to do all they can for the good of the Auxiliaries; when we show an interest for every one. Let every member put her shoulders to the wheel, and see the wonderful results.

We held a bazaar on November 27th, and as the writer was chairman, it gives her great pleasure to say it was a pleasant event. We were successful in realizing quite some money on it, and you know what that meant to us. The money was used to send Christmas baskets to the needy. It gives us great pleasure to bring Christmas cheer to as many as possible.

Our sewing circle will hold its next meeting in January.

Heirette Hormuth,
L. A. No. 23. St. Louis, Mo.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 118

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Our Auxiliary, known as No. 118, met and was organized November 15, 1923. 17 ladies became members at that time. We now have 25 members in good standing. We meet every Thursday evening, the same as the men, and always enjoy our meetings. We are always ready to do anything we can to assist in this great organization.

We have a floral fund for our members and families. We have card parties every two weeks to help swell our treasury. We have a neat little sum in the bank. We have a picnic every year at some lake for all members and families and this year the affair was held September 12th. Everybody had a good time with lots of good things to eat and games and prizes. We also give a big anniversary supper each year for members and families.

For fear my letter is getting too long, I will close by saying Hurrah for Organized Labor, and may God bless and help us to grow stronger every day.

Elva Peek, R. S.,
L. A. No. 118. Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Ladies Auxiliary No. 169

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Will you please insert the following account of the initiation and installation of the members and officers of Ladies Auxiliary No. 169.

The regular meeting of Local 1325 on November 5th, took the form of a social evening for the purpose of installing the Ladies Auxiliary.

Brother C. C. Greenough presided and after a few appropriate remarks called upon Brother J. A. Kinney, a charter member of the local to perform the initiation and installation ceremony.

Afterwards in a short speech Brother Kinney wished the new Union success and explained how it could be a help in the labor movement. He also had been requested by the President of the Auxiliary to thank Brother R. Walker for framing the Charter.

Other speakers agreed that the Auxiliary would be a real help to Local 1325. After the meeting refreshments were served by the ladies and were enjoyed by all.

Twenty members were initiated and there are a large number of prospects for the near future.

Mrs. C. Camerman, Pres.
Mrs. Ida Penrose, Sec'y.
L. A. No. 169 Edmonton, Alta., Can.

Montana State Council Convention

The Tenth Annual Convention of the Montana State Council of Carpenters will convene in the city of Livingston on Feb. 7th, and will continue in session until the business of the convention has been disposed of. A full quota of delegates is expected as many matters of interest and importance will be brought before the convention.

Rules To Kill An Organization

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Inclosed please find an item for "The Carpenter."

1. Don't go to meetings.
2. If you do, go late.
3. If you do attend a meeting, find fault with the work of the officers and the brother members.
4. Never accept office. It is easier to criticize than to do things.
5. Get sore if you are not appointed on committees, but if you are, don't attend the committee meetings.
6. If asked by the chairman to give your opinion on some matter, tell him you have nothing to say. After the meeting tell everyone how things should be done.
7. Do only what is absolutely necessary, but when members try to help matters along, howl that the the organization is run by a clique.
8. Hold back your dues or don't pay them at all.
9. Don't bother about getting "new members," let George do it.

G. Sibert,
L. U. No. 2264. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Man's failure in this world may often be attributed to the fact that he used blank cartridges when firing at the target of success.

Craft Problems

Common Roof Framing

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON VII.

We have now come to what is often considered to be a very difficult part of roof framing—framing hip and valley rafters. The facts, though, are that hip and valley rafters are no more difficult to frame than common rafters. The principles are just the same, yet, the framing of hip and valley rafters is dependent on the run and rise of the common rafter. How to obtain the cuts for a hip or a valley rafter after the run and rise of a common rafter is known, often seems to be rather difficult. When the "whys" and the "wherefores" of obtaining the cuts of hip and valley rafters are not clear in the mind of the roof framer, the difficulties may even seem insurmountable.

Fig. 35 is a one-line drawing of a roof showing the various rafters we are dealing with in these articles. The roof has a run of 12 feet, which would mean a span of 24 feet. These figures we have used throughout, in order to prevent confusion, and for the sake of convenience. We are pointing out with indicators the various kinds of rafters necessary for this roof. The a's indicate common rafters; the b's point out the hips; the c's show the valleys; the d's point out some of the hip-jacks—at e are shown some of the valley-jacks, and at f we show what we call cripple-jacks, because these two rafters would make one valley-jack, had it not been necessary to cut it at the dotted line, the line showing how the left valley rafter is extended up to the ridge board in order to give it support. Onto this extension the cripple rafters shown are nailed. The valley to

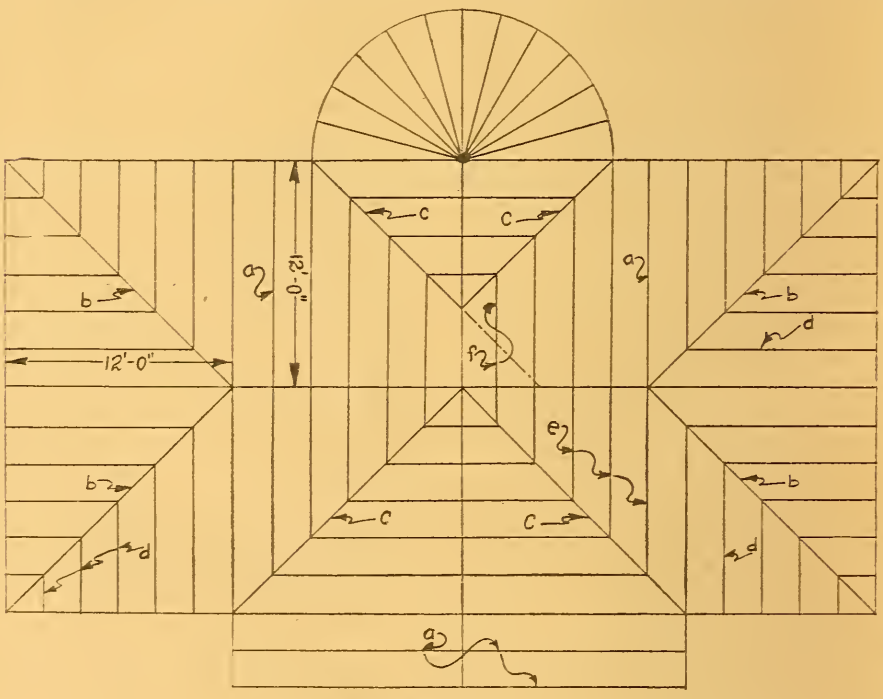


Fig. 35.

the right, here is cut off at the intersection point and dies into the left valley where the dotted line representing the extention, begins. The valleys of this roof, excepting the one to the right, just mentioned, are framed exactly like the hips, that is the lengths and the cuts are just the same. The valley rafter, partly shown with dotted line, having only a single side cut, while the rest

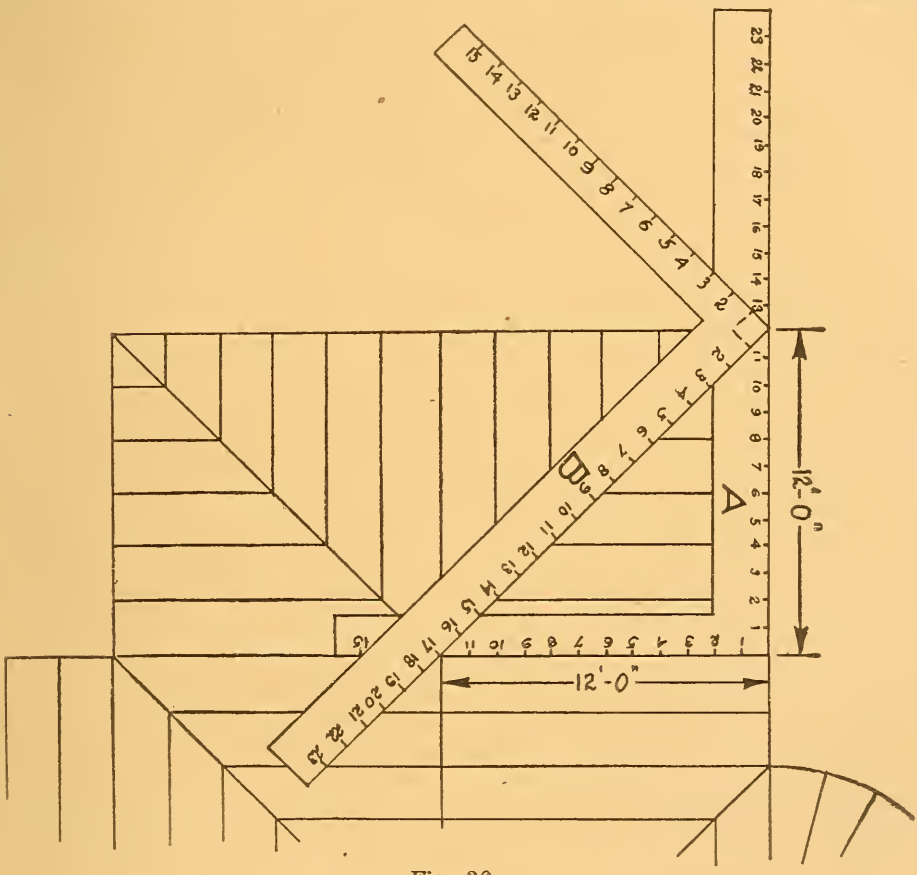


Fig. 36.

have double side cuts, just as the hips. The short valley rafter has a plain plumb cut where it intersects with the extended valley rafter. The rafters of the circular part of the roof are framed just the same as common rafters, excepting the top cuts, which must be cut in such a manner that the rafters will radiate from a common center.

Fig. 36 is a reproduction of the left end of the drawing shown by Fig. 35. Here we are illustrating the first "why" relative to framing a hip or a valley rafter. Why is the base-figure, 12, not used in framing a hip or a valley rafter? It is. The base-figure represents the run of the common rafter, and because the run of the hip is on a 45-degree angle with the run of the common rafter, we must take the diagonal distance of the run of the common rafter in order to obtain the run of the hip or of the valley rafters. The figures shown on the drawing, represent in one instance, feet, and in the other instance, inches. In both instances the results are the same, insofar as the principle is concerned. The diagonal distance of 12 feet and 12 feet, as shown by the drawing, would be 17 feet, or nearly so, (the exact figures being 16 97-100), while the diagonal distance of 12 inches and 12 inches would be 17 inches. If we were to use square root to obtain the length of the rafter we would use the figures as given in feet; and in order to

obtain the cut, make each inch on the square represent 1 foot.

Having found that the diagonal distance of 12 inches, or a foot run of the common rafter, is 17 inches, or near enough so for all pratical purposes, we

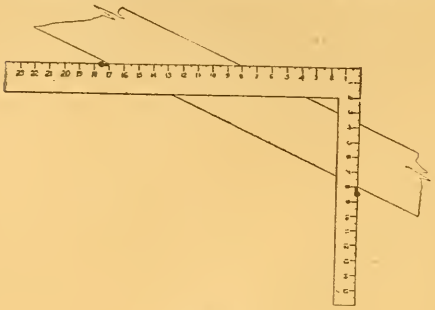


Fig. 37.

will conclude, that because the run of the hip rafter is on a 45-degree angle with the run of the common rafter, the run of the hip rafter per foot run of the common rafter is 17 inches. So instead of using 12 on the body of the square, as we did for obtaining the cuts of the common rafter, we will use 17 on the body of the square. If 17 is the diagonal distance of 12 and 12, then the rise for the hip for 17 inches of run, must be the same as the rise of the common rafter for one foot run; or in this case 8 inches; for we are using a third-pitch. It should be remembered here, that no matter what the rise may be, how high or how low, the figures to be used on the body of the square are always the same, that is for hips of rectangular buildings.

Fig. 37 shows the application of the square, after having determined the run

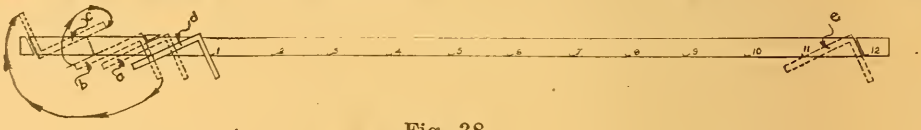


Fig. 38.

of the hip rafter per foot run of the common rafter. The rise, as we have already observed, is the same as the rise for a foot run of the common rafter. It will be noticed, by referring to the drawing, that the guides have been set at 17 on the body of the square, and at 8 on the tongue; assuming, of course, that the edge of the rafter is being used instead of a measuring line.

Fig. 38 illustrates how to step off the hip or the valley rafter, and how to obtain various cuts. In all of the cuts shown here, as well as in the stepping-off, the square is applied in the manner explained under Fig. 37. In order to mark the seat cut we will start with the square in the position shown at a, this gives the horizontal cut, then we will bring the square to the position shown at b, which will give us the plumb cut of the seat. Assuming that the length of the lookout has been determined previously, which in this case is two steps long, we will swing the square around into position shown at c—the arrows show how the square has been turned

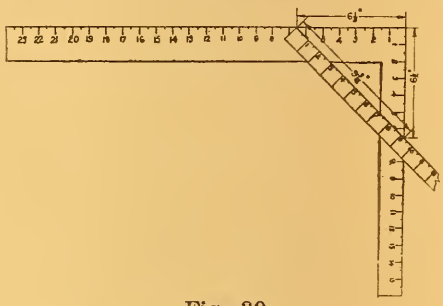


Fig. 39

half way around. The square in the position c, gives the cut for the end of the tail. If guides are used, as shown in a pervious figure, the square can be moved from one position to another with ease and accuracy. Now we come to the stepping-off. The plumb cut of the seat having been extended to the upper edge of the rafter while the square was in the position shown at b, we will begin at this point with the first step, the square being in the position shown at d, or 17 on the body of the square and 8 on the tongue, which represents the run and the rise of the hip for a foot run of the common rafter. The full run of the common rafter being 12 feet, it will be necessary for us to step 12 times; the first step bringing us to number 1, the second to number 2, the third step to number 3, and so on until the twelfth step has been taken. The square in the position of the last step is shown at e; this position gives the plumb cut of the upper end of the hip rafter, or the comb cut.

In one of the problems relative to the common rafter we showed how to step off a fraction of a step. In the illustration we used 6½ inches; that is to say, we assumed that the run was, instead of 12 feet, 12 feet 6½ inches. In order to obtain the fraction of a step for the hip rafter, or, to be exact, 6½ inches, it will be necessary for us to ascertain what the diagonal distance of 6½ inches and 6½ inches on the square is. Fig. 39 illustrates this point very clearly. There we see that by taking the diagonal distance between 6½ inches on the body of the square and 6½ inches on the tongue of the square with a rule, that we obtain 9 3-16 inches, or nearly so. Now refer to Fig. 40, where you will find a large and a small-scaled illustration of this problem. The purpose of the small-scaled illustration is to show the relation of this fraction of a step to the steps taken before it. The large-scaled illustration shows two methods of taking the fraction of a step. First, the square marked A being in the position of the last full step; before removing the square mark with a pencil along the edge of the body of the square, as indicated on the drawing, and slip the square forward 9 3-16 inches, or to the position of the square marked B, being careful to keep the edge of the body of the square in perfect allignment with the pencil mark. This done, the plumb cut can be marked along the edge of the tongue of the square, as indicated at b. Second, the same results can be obtained by taking an extra step and, after having made the pencil mark as in the first case, slip the square back a distance equal to the difference between 17 and 9 3-16, or to the position of the square marked C, which is a distance equal to 7 13-16 inches, thus making the distance between point c and point d equal to 9 3-16 inches.

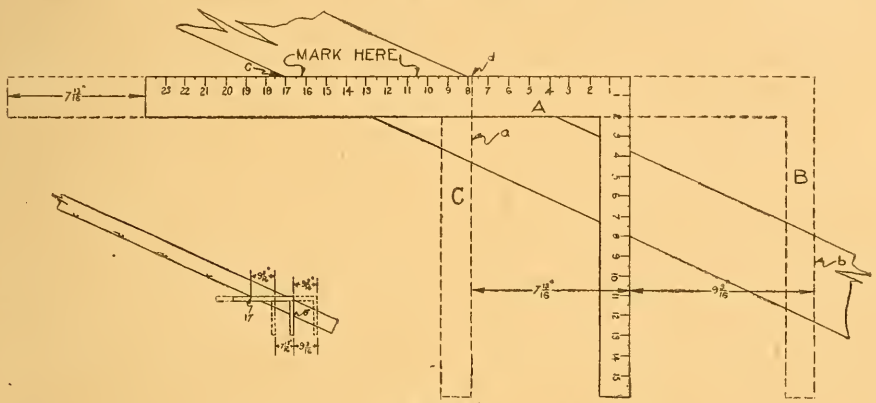


Fig. 40.

All of the problems we are illustrating in this work should be studied very carefully until thoroughly understood. We will have more to say about the hip and about valley rafters in our next lesson. In the meantime study and review what we have had in regard to framing rafters.

The Foot Measurement Of Rafters

By Dwight L. Stoddard

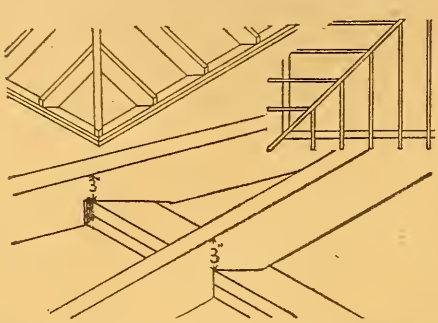
I have been asked repeatedly "what is the matter with the Foot Cut of Rafters?" That is a hard question to answer. I have seen more mistakes with this foot measurement than anything else. I promised to write an article, hoping to make it plain enough so as to avoid some of these mistakes in the future.

For an ordinary shed or gable roof it matters not what the measurement is, they are all layed off with the one pattern and are bound to be alike and all right, and I suppose for that reason many have become a little careless.

When an exact measurement is taken like a porch rafter to come up under the second story window sill, it is very necessary to fully understand and consider measuring up the foot of the rafter.

Many get their hips too high and the valleys not right as they do not fully

understand this measuring up the foot of their rafters. I will admit it is rather hard to illustrate, but I hope this will be plain enough to see the measurement should be the same at the edge of the plate, but not exactly at the notch of the rafter for the main rafters go square up



against the building, while the hip goes diagonally. You can understand better than I can illustrate, as the hips are seldom backed, we must consider them and the valleys where the boards rest on them to compare properly with the other rafters which is naturally the edge of the hip, and the center of the valley.

Pitch Roofs

Will you please have mercy on your readers and discontinue the ¼, 1-3, ½ and ¾ pitch roofs. (In December issue, I see an extra ⅜ times ⅝ pitch.) In the short time I have worked around buildings (about 40 years) as a journeyman, foreman and general builder, I have never seen a square so divided. I think I have owned a dozen or more. Please re- ..ate those roofs to the days of the "Pod Auger," when a carpenter carried a set of framing chisels that weighed from 1 to 5 pounds each and some of them were about 16" long and had a lignum vitae mallet about 6 inches in diameter; also a set of hand augers.

We all look to "The Carpenter" for useful information. Most squares are divided in inches and fractions of same, and most of the framing is done by the rise in inches to the run per ft. (some is done by degrees, but not much) and all good squares have the rafters on them. I do not know of anyone of the modern books on the use of the steel square or framing that teaches the 1-3 pitch method. So why waste good paper and ink and the reader's time by writing anything about it.

In a late issue of "The Carpenter" I saw a cut of a gauge or fence to use on the square and a description of how to make one giving size of wood for same. Now one of those gauges is alright if the pattern is jointed perfectly straight, but the least crook or bunch will throw one out. And in these times who has time to joint every rafter pattern. I paid $2.00 for a fine nickel-plated one—used it once and then threw it away. Any good hardware store will sell a couple of little iron clamps about ½" in diameter that will do the trick. The quicker way is to make a pencil mark on the face of the square—they will last long enough to lay out one pattern.

W. W. Jackson.
L. U. No. 914. Augusta, Maine

Answers To Brother Shaw

In the November issue of "The Carpenter," page 51, under the head of "A Segmental Arch" Brother Ray Shaw, L. U. No. 67 of Boston, Mass., gives three ways to get the correct arch. Fig. 1 and Fig. 2 are only a matter of drafting while Fig. 3 is too difficult for the average carpenter, as not one in a hundred understands trigonometry. To try to convey any useful knowledge by so difficult a method is almost useless.

I am prompted by the desire to give the Brothers a method which all can understand. By using Brother Shaw's Fig . No. 3, I do away with the triangle ABC and procede by simple multiplication and division.

Take the width divided by 2 gives 5. Now square the 5 equals 25. The height is 4, square this equals 16. Add the 25 and the 16 together which gives 41. Divide 41 by twice the height or 8 gives 5⅛ feet as the radius of the circle.

John F. Hess, Sr.,
L. U. No. 200. Columbus, Ohio.

* * *

Looking over your craft problems in the November issue I see two ways of laying out segmental arches but I think I have a way that is much easier and



quicker than either one of the two you show. My way is this: Take one half of the base which is 24" and square it

which is 576, square the rise (6) which is 36, add the products together making 612, divide by two times 6 the rise which is 12 and the answer is 51″ which is the radius. That will apply to any segment of a circle and is very simple, just common arithmetic. I hope that this explanation is clear.

Clarence Weis,
L. U. No. 88. Anaconda, Mont.

Answers To Brother Peter A. Reilly

Brother Reilly seems somewhat confused about finding the area of a circle.

In the September issue of "The Carpenter," Brother Reilly states, "the area of a circle is obtained by mutiplying the radius of a circle by 3.1416," and in the December issue he attempts to correct it by saying, "the area of a circle is obtained by multiplying the area of a circle by one-half the circumference" which is also wrong.

My method of obtaining the area of a circle is this, square the radius and mutiply by 3.1416; i. e. if the diameter of a circle is ten feet the radius squared is 5′ x 5′ equals 25 sq. ft. multiplied by 3.1416 equals 78.54 sq. ft. The formula is R squared x 3.1416 equals area of a circle.

George W. Abegg,
Wilmette, Ill.

* * *

The letter in your December issue by Mr. Peter A. Reilly leads me to the impression that Brother Reilly must be absent-minded. Having made the error, in the September issue, of stating that "the area of a circle is obtained by multiplying the radius of a circle by 3.1416," he further mixes his metaphors by declaring that said area may be obtained by "multiplying the area by half the circumference."

What Brother Reilly means to say is that the area of a circle is obtained by multiplying the square of its radius by 3.1416, or by multiplying the radius by half the circumference. Expressed mathematically, A equals R times pi R equals pi R squared equals ¼ pi D squared (since R equals ½ D, and C equals pi D equals 2 pi R.) Where A equals area, R equals radius, D equals diameter, C equals circumference, and pi equals C divided by D equals 3.1416.

The last named "pi," is a Greek letter which is used to represent the value of the ratio of the circumference of a "perfect" circle to its diameter.

It is interesting to observe that carried out:

Pi equals 3.14159265358979323846, etc., to infinity. For this reason, Mr. Reilly's value of 78.5400 square feet, for the area of a circle of diameter 10′-0″ is faulty, from a strict mathematical viewpoint, since the use of the two ciphers limits the value to 78.54, while in reality it is 78.5398 plus.

For practical purposes, however, the value 78.54 is sufficiently exact.

Alvah E. Perkins,
Mass. Inst. of Technology.

* * *

In the September issue of our Journal, Brother Reilly offers many suggestions in regard to figuring lumber also the area of a circle and says a circle 10′ in diameter contains about 15 5-7 sq. ft.

Now it may be that way in Boston but out in the West a circle 10′ in diameter would equal about 78.54 sq. ft. He also gives some very confusing methods of finding the length of rafters, common, hip and jack but the average carpenter does not understand figuring sq. root and I dare say some of them would take a steel square and layout a rafter pattern common, hip and jack, while Brother Reilly was figuring the length of same.

There are too many methods of figuring rafter lengths as well as too many methods of figuring the amount of materials and it has a tendency to only confuse the apprentice. Let the student purchase some standard work on the steel square of which there are several and if he masters the contents he will not need to refer to the confusing articles that appear in magazines from time to time.

A. C. Short,
L. U. No. 98. Spokane, Wash.

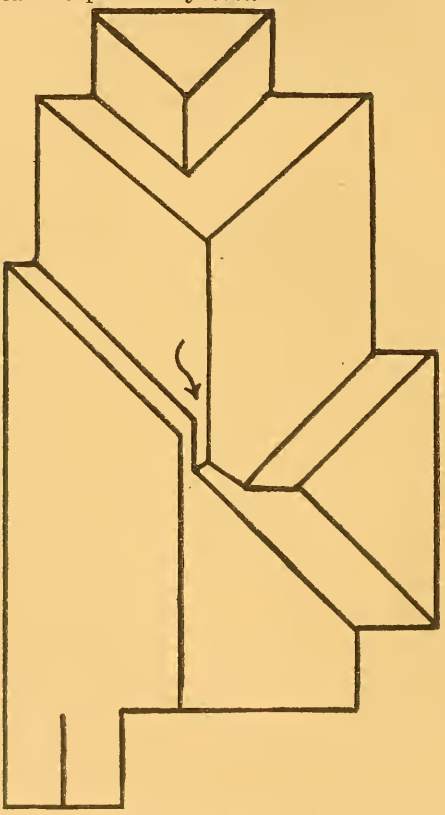
Brother Jones' Roof Problem

In connection with the roof problem of Brother Jones in the June publication, I see where Brothers Koehler and Gillispie attempted to solve it in the August issue and Brother Dye and Huisman in the December issue.

Although the roof may be framed according to any of the ideas that have been presented, yet I think that they would find a few rubber boards very handy to get around those twists up at the peak.

Brother Huisman comes nearer to being correct than the other brothers, as he mentions the horizontal valley between the ridges, but when he talks about "a little gable above the dormer," then he is lost.

Space forbids to point out where the various sketches are wrong but suffice it to say that they are decidedly wrong as can be proven by test.



Arrow points to horizontal valley between the adjoining ridges of the main front and rear roofs. This may be dispensed with as best suits the builder if it is thought advisable to do so.

The real problem of the roof hinges around the two intersecting main roofs. The accompanying sketch is devoid of all unnecessary lines, and I hope will be clear to the interested brothers.

I would suggest to those who want to experiment a little, to take a piece of thin cardboard, bend it and cut like the roof should be, and I have no doubt they will convince themselves as to how the roof is really framed.

Samuel Bramhall,
L. U. No. 111. Lawrence, Mass.

In reading the December issue of "The Carpenter," I find there has been quite some difference in the framing of the roof submitted by Brother T. Jones, Seattle, Wash., L. U. No. 131. In the June issue it seems to me that if Brother Jones had given some measurements it would have been worked out with no difficulty.

By scaling the drawing submitted by Brother Jones using 1-12″ to the foot, shows the front 21′ 6″ and rear 21′ 0″ a difference of 6″ in width.

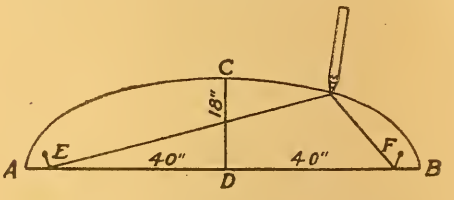
Where as Brother Gillespie, L. U. No. 288, Homestead, Pa., shows front and rear to be 21′ 6″ this would bring the ridges of both the same height as shown by his drawing. Brothers Gustav F. Koehler, L. U. No. 842, Pleasantville, N. J. and John Huisman, L. U. No. 1938, Crown Point, Ind., show the front 21′ 4,″ rear, 20′ 3″ a difference of 13,″ therefore, that this problem may be settled satisfactory I would ask through you that Brother Jones give the dimensions of his drawing shown or at least the distance from outside of plates.

This problem is well worth taking in consideration but what mechanic would attempt to frame a roof without first having the correct measurements.

Fred E. Brown,
L. U. No. 1093. Glen Cove, L. I.

Answer To Brother Roland Hill

In the August number of "The Carpenter," Brother Roland Hill gives a method for striking an elliptical arch. His method is good but as we are in the age where time and material are the big items to save, I think I have a much



better and easier way to obtain the same results.

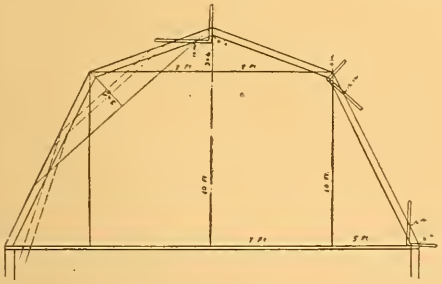
Taking the same size arch as Brother Hill used which is 80 inches wide and 18 inches high. Now take the plank or planks you intend to saw the arch from and measure off the width of 80 inches on it from the center of the width which would be 40 inches, measure up with steel square to get the height of arch.

Now take a chalk line equal to half the width of arch which in this case would be 40 inches and with C as center strike two arcs cutting line A B at E and F. Drive two nails in plank at points E and F and attach chalk line to each nail at E and F, the length of chalk line being 80 inches, the width of arch. Then with your pencil stretch the chalk line tight and sweep around arch which gives the required result. This method is very simple and can be done in five minutes time with only the tools that every carpenter carries in his kit. Hoping this will be of some benfit to the brothers especially those on reinforcing and fireproofing work.

Lon Skinner,
L. U. No. 80. Chicago, Ill.

Answers To Brother Skinner

In answer to Brother Lon W. Skinner and Brother Roland Hill I am submitting a drawing of the method I have used for a good many years and I find it very practical and simple. Any one that can lay a pair of common rafters can frame a gambrel roof with this method. Now in framing a gambrel roof all cuts should be the same if using a 6 inch run on lower set of rafters and a 12 inch rise you use a 6 inch rise and a 12 inch run on the top set gives a 6 and



12 cut on all heels and points. Now you will notice I divide the width of the building in four parts or one-half of the building in two parts. For convenience 24 ft. wide. The run on lower rafters would be 5 ft. the rise would be 10 ft. using 6 inch run and 12 rise on square as in laying out common rafters. The top rafter run would be 7 ft. using 6 inch rise and 12 inch run. the total height from plate to ridge being 13 ft. 6 in.

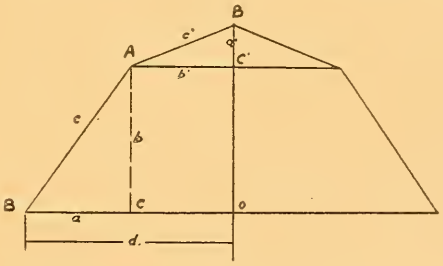
Hoping this will be useful to the few like myself that have a limited education and cannot grasp the meaning in technical phrases.

John Purdy,
L. U. No. 1196. Arlington, Heights, Ill.

* * *

On page 54 of the November issue of "The Carpenter" Brother Lon W. Skinner has attempted to show younger members a way to frame a gambrel roof, in preference to the way Brother Rowland Hill has given.

The way given by Brother Skinner is the best way, the cut for the rafters is correct the length of the lower rafter is correct but the length of the upper rafter is 1½" short. I think if Brother Skinner put his problem for the upper rafter like this, it would be better. 2-3 of the total run plus 1" when the width of the building is between 20' and 30'; when between 30' and 40' plus 1½"; when between 40' and 50' plus 2";



when between 50' and 60' 2½". The only easy way to take the length of the rafters, is the way used by Brother Lon W. Skinner.

I use the same figure and the sizes given by him, to find the difference of the upper rafter.

D equals a plus b equals 18' on triangle A B C. (A equals c minus A 15 x 0.500 equals 7.5) (b' equals 18 minus 7.5 equals 10.5).

On triangle A B' C'. c' equals b' divided by C R A, 10.5 divided by 0.86603 equals 12.125' or 12' 1½".

A. Calleros,
L. U. No. 1976. Los Angeles, Cal.

Answers To Brother Carrier

Am sending an answer to Brother C. A. Carrier's problem. If a board is 16 ft. long, 10 inches wide at one end, 11¼ inches wide at other end, how wide is the board 9 ft. 3 inches from narrow end?

It tapers at the rate of 20-256ths inches to the foot and in 9 ft. it would taper 9 x 20-256ths equals 180-256ths and for 3 inches it would taper ¼ of

20-256ths equals 5-256ths plus 180-256ths equals 185-256ths plus your 10 inches equals 10 185-256th inches is actual width of board at 9 feet 3 inches from narrow end.

Jesse Shearer,
L. U. No. 1650. Lexington, Ky.

* * *

In answer to the problem of Brother Carrier in December's Journal. Here's how I obtained my answer.

In solving I forgot 10" of the width and worked only on the triangle:

1-16 of 80-64 gave me the width of the triangle for one foot and 9¼ x 5-64 equals 185-256 or 46¼-64 or about ¾" add 10" and it will be 10¾" for the answer.

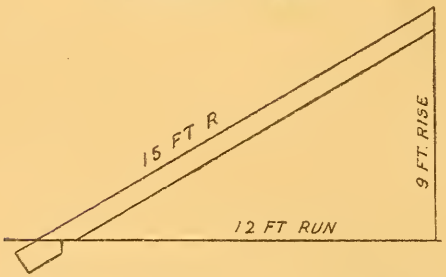
Elmer L. Henn,
L. U. No. 1152. Central Park, N. Y.

* * *

With respect to the problem of Brother C. A. Carrier, Waukegan, Ill., L. U. No. 448, in December "Carpenter" I would respectfully submit the following: In the 16 feet of board the excess width is 1¼" which divided by 16 gives .07812 inch per foot and for 9' 3" we have .07812 times 9¼ feet equals .7226 inch and this added to 10" gives us a width of 10.7226" at this point.

G. D. Mills,
L. U. No. 808. Brooklyn, N. Y.

Information Wanted



Who can explain how to obtain the heel cut of the rafter shown here, and the depth cut in so the rafter will fit.

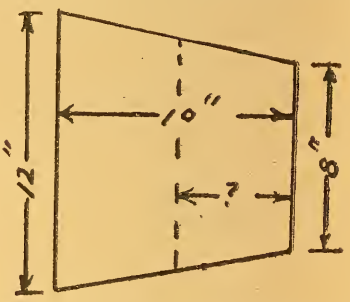
Window Frame Information Wanted

Will some brother carpenter tell a good way of making window frames for weights to be used in a cement block wall 8" thick. I have my way of making them but would like to hear from some Brother carpenters as to their way of making them. Please answer through the Journal.

J. F. Elwell,
Lancaster, Wisconsin.

Who Can Solve This?

How far in from the narrow end must a board described here be sawed, so that



when cut in two, both pieces will contain the same number of square inches?

Frank R. Smith,
L. U. No. 1378. Beach Haven, N. J.

Figure This One

I have a problem I have been working on for some time and am at a loss to know what the answer is. Will some brother explain how it is done. I sure would appreciate it.

A piece of timber 16" square at bottom, 16 ft. long running to the point. How many board feet of lumber would there be in it?

M. C. Schwerdt,
L. U. No. 286. Great Falls, Mont.

Circle Area and Board Measure

I was reading in the November issue of "The Carpenter" of problems that spoke of finding the area of a circle, and made mention of board measure or lumber measure. I would say why use more figures than we need? The less figures used the less liable to mistakes.

Now to find the area of any circle the easiest way is to multiply the square of the diameter by the decimal .7854; in other words it means about .78½ of a square or the largest circle that can be placed in a square. The square is 100%, the circle .7854% of the square and most times we have the diameter given in a problem so why figure the circumference and burden ourselves with many extra figures.

Example. Find the area of a circle 10 feet in diameter. Square the diameter —10 times 10 equals 100 times .7854 equals 78.54.

Example. 8 times 12 equals 96 times .7854 equals 75.39.

We usually mark out the last figures as they have very little value. To be exact .785398 are the true figures but as the three last figures are 398, we call the three a 4 which is correct enough for any ordinary figuring.

In regards to lumber the rule I use I think makes it very plain, and very few figures are used, and the question of inches and feet are shown working very well together.

I will place one of the problems that we see in "The Carpenter."

$$\frac{3 \quad 4}{2\frac{1}{2} \times 9 \times 16}{12} \text{ equals 30 ft.}$$

3 x 4 x 2½ equals 30 ft.

$$\frac{3 \times 12 \times 24}{12} \text{ equals 72}$$

$$\frac{2 \times 4 \times 16}{12} \text{ equals 10 2-3 ft.}$$

2 x 16 x 3 equals 10 2-3 ft.

$$\frac{3 \times 16 \times 12}{12} \text{ equals 48 ft.}$$

This applies to all lumber and if you will see 2 x 4, and 2 x 10 and several sizes run into fractions, but if we remember to always place the 12 below the line and cancel we cannot go wrong.

Frank Ducotey,
L. U. No. 22. San Fracisco, Cal.

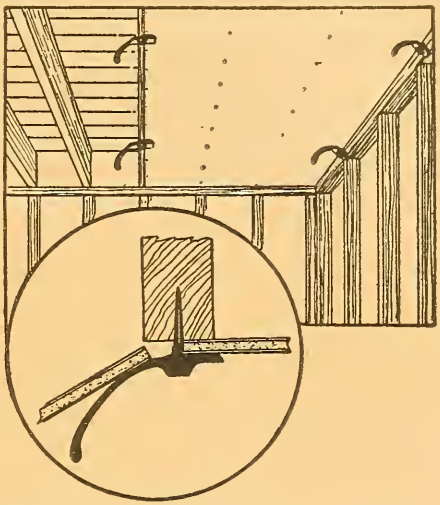
A Time Saver for Applying Wallboard Ceilings

A new tool that saves both time and labor in the erection of wallboard ceilings is being provided as a service to carpenters, by The Beaver Products Co., Inc.

The illustration shows the scientific design of this new wallboard hanger. It is made of cast iron and measures 4½" from shank to shank. The hexagon shaped pin is 2" long.

The first course is started by driving two or three hangers at equal distances, into the top plate or ribbon so that the curved shank is far enough from the joist to allow the panel to be easily slid into place. The panel is raised so that the edge rests on the curved shanks. Then the opposite edge is raised to about 6" from the ceiling and the panel is shoved against the pins. Two more hangers are driven into the joists that support the outer edge. The panel is now held securely in place so that it may be nailed easily.

After the first course of panels is in place hangers are driven along the edge



of the panels already and the work repeated as in the first course.

The hangers are removed by twisting. The hexagon pin reams a hole so that the hanger is easily pulled out.

These remarkable little tools are so rigidly constructed that panels of fibre or plaster wallboard of the largest size are readily applied, slid into place, spaced automactically and supported to permit quick and easy nailing. They do away with "T" props, staging, scaffold-jacks and other similar contrivances.

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And he had the nerve to try,
And the heart to stay right by it
And all obstacles defy.
Now we know that he has done it
And we know the reason why
Was because he said he'd do it
And had the nerve to try.

Teacher—"Who were the Four Horsemen?"

Little Boy—"Paul Revere, Theodore Roosevelt, Jesse James and Barney Google."

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J. W. FLEMING,
Bloomington. Indiana

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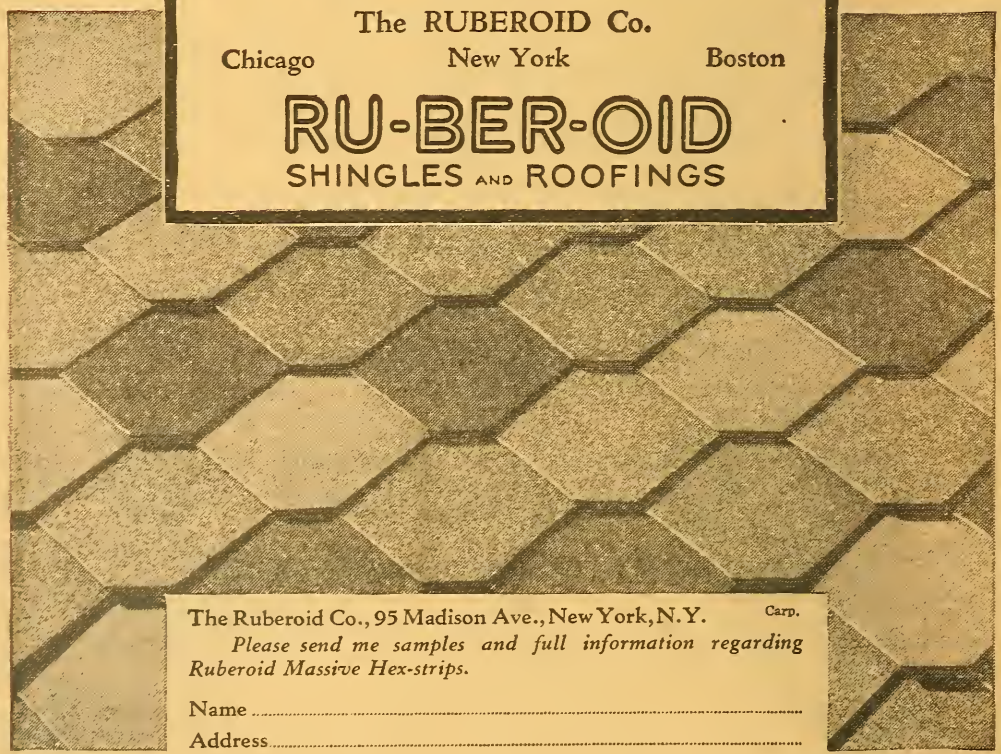
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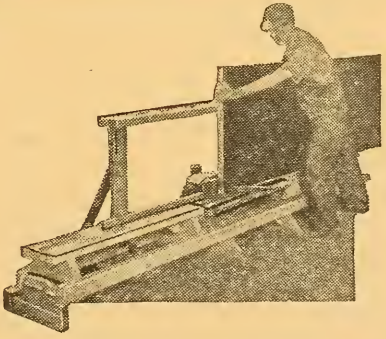
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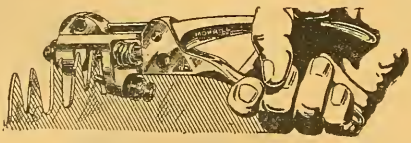
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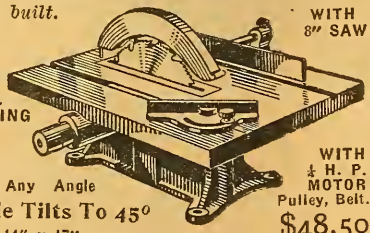
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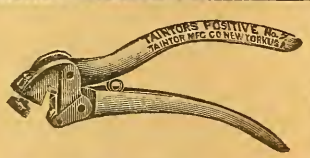
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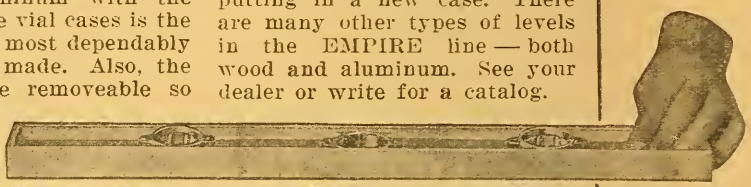
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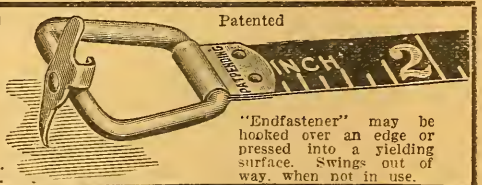
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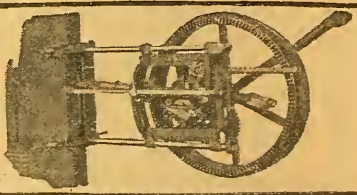
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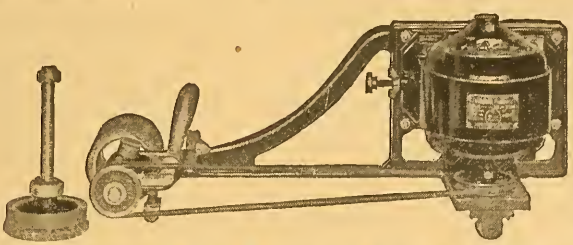
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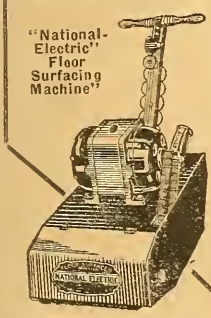
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"National-Electric" Floor Surfacing Machine"

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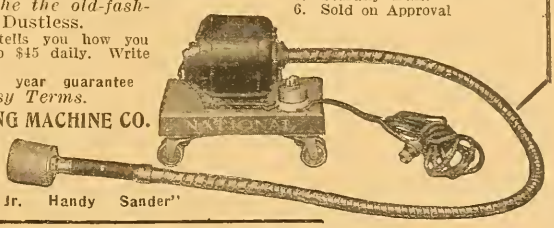
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Many offer to take BEGINNERS, at $50 a WEEK. Graduates can start at $90 and $100! GET BUSY!

Drafting is the BIG field, men. Every industry you can name BEGINS with the draftsman. Without mechanical drawings—by the thousands—every shop in the land would be STOPPED.

In fact, it is the SERIOUS SHORTAGE of draftsmen that brings this offer: *I will furnish all instruments, supplies, even to the table, to those who start now!*

PAY AS YOU GO Don't give me the excuse that you have no ready money for this golden opportunity. I am not so interested in *cash;* I want your *application.* I want at least 200 men to start *right now.* I want them ready to recommend by Spring! We will get a flood of letters saying "send us draftsmen," from every sort of industrial and engineering concern, and we *must* make good.

The first week's pay envelope of many a Dobe-trained draftsman has held enough to cover the entire cost of the course! Most students learn evenings, keeping on with their old work until ready to step into somebody's drafting room. The first month equips you to take on simple drafting jobs on the side. It helps you learn; I gladly permit this.

Well-Paid Positions Every Way You Turn

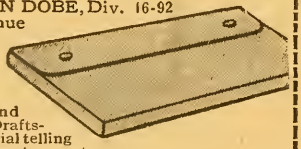
A draftsman soon forgets the days when he used to wonder where to get a job. Instead, he asks "What line of work interests me most?" And "What part of the country suits me best?" Twenty of my graduates went to Florida this year; three are in Japan; last month one wrote me from Ceylon. And I wish we had the count of how many Dobe draftsmen have become chiefs!

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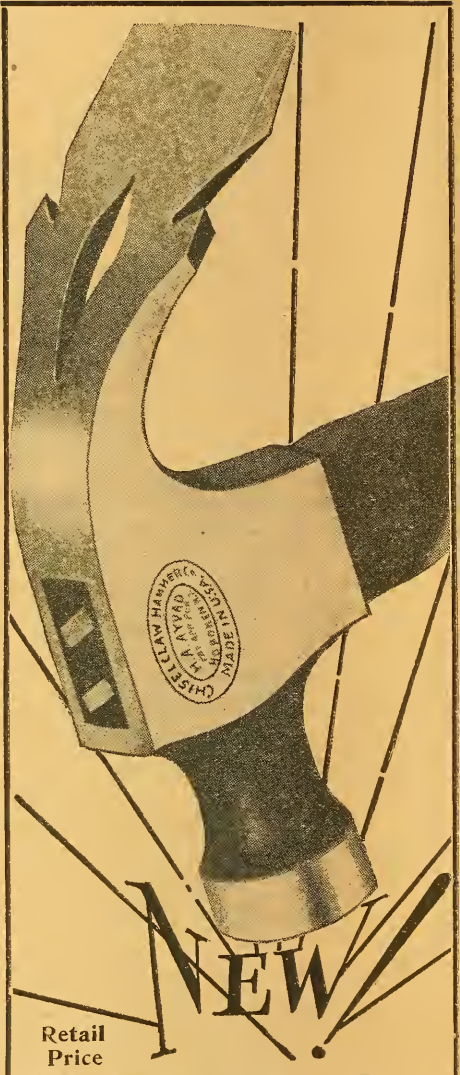
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Send me FREE and POSTPAID Successful Draftsmanship Book and material telling all about your home course, terms, etc.

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Chisel-Edge Claw Hammer Co.
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CHISEL-EDGE CLAW HAMMER

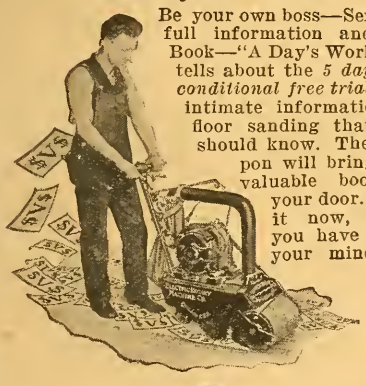
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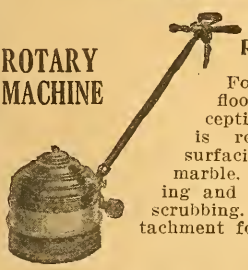
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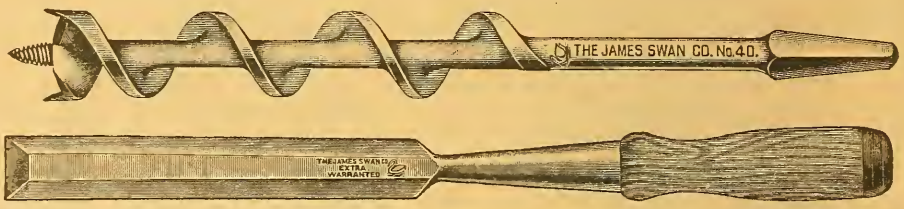
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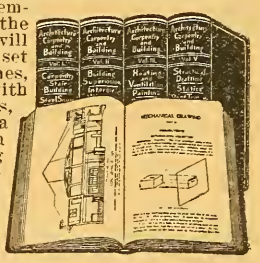
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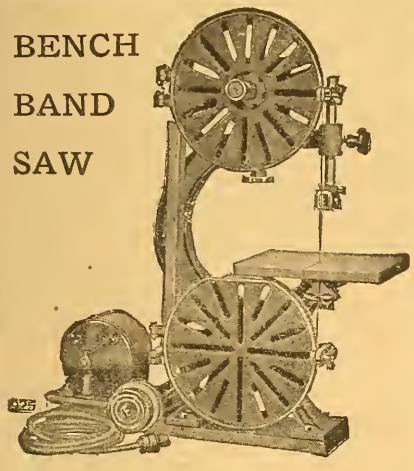
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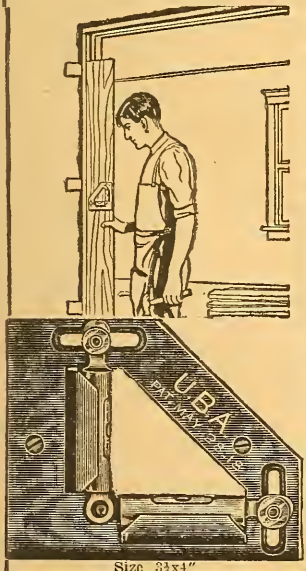
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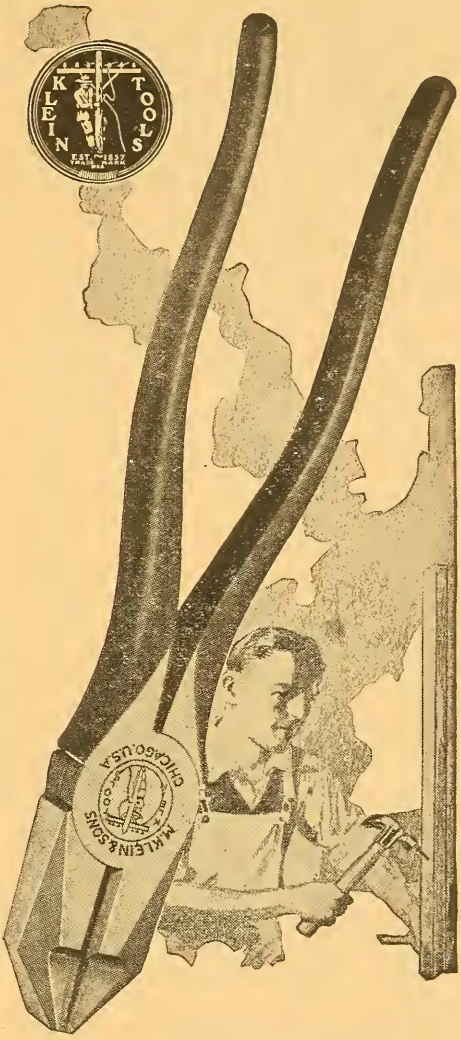
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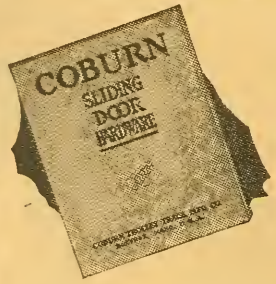
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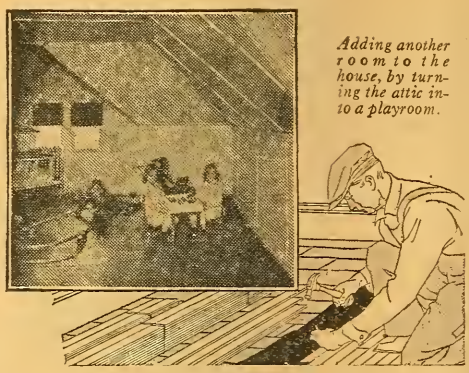
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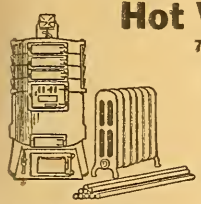
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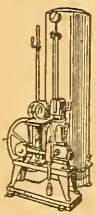
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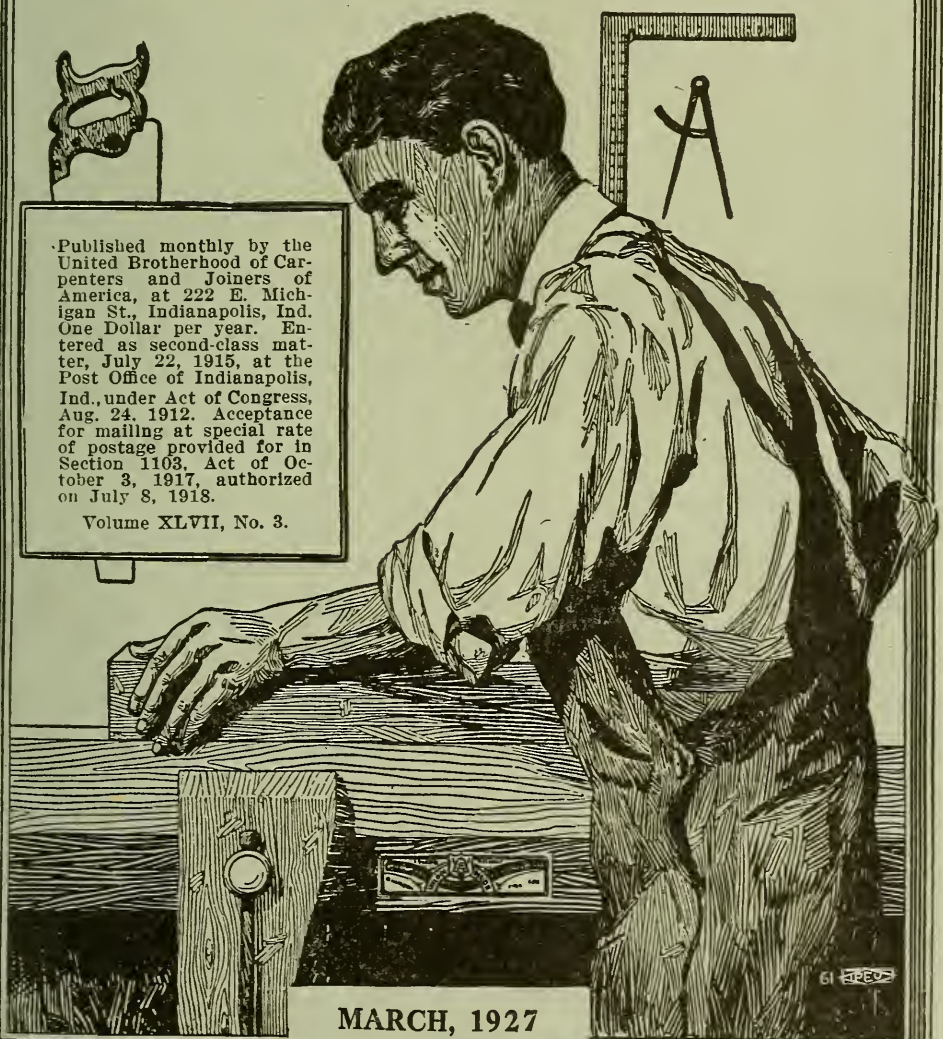
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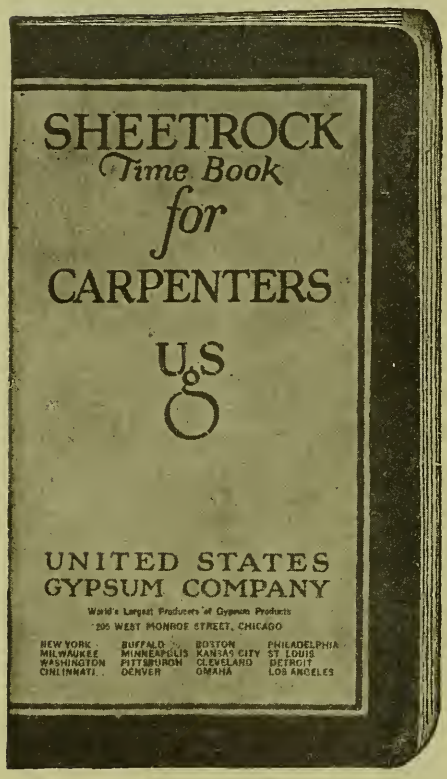


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Volume XLVII, No. 3.

MARCH, 1927

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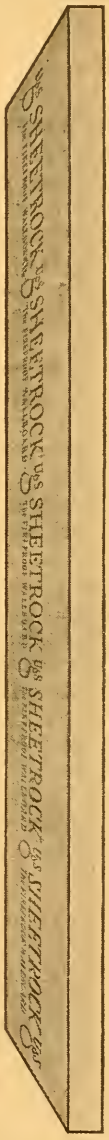
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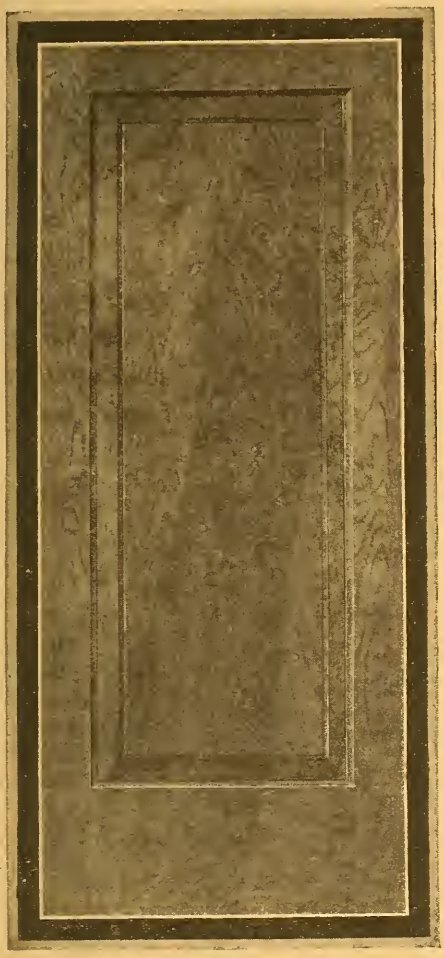
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First try your favorite hardware dealer. If he hasn't the Vaughn Vanadium hammer—labeled like the one in the picture, accept no substitute, but have him send to his jobber for one.

If this is not convenient, send us $2.25 and the name and address of your dealer, and a Vaughn Vanadium Hammer will be sent you by parcel post, prepaid.

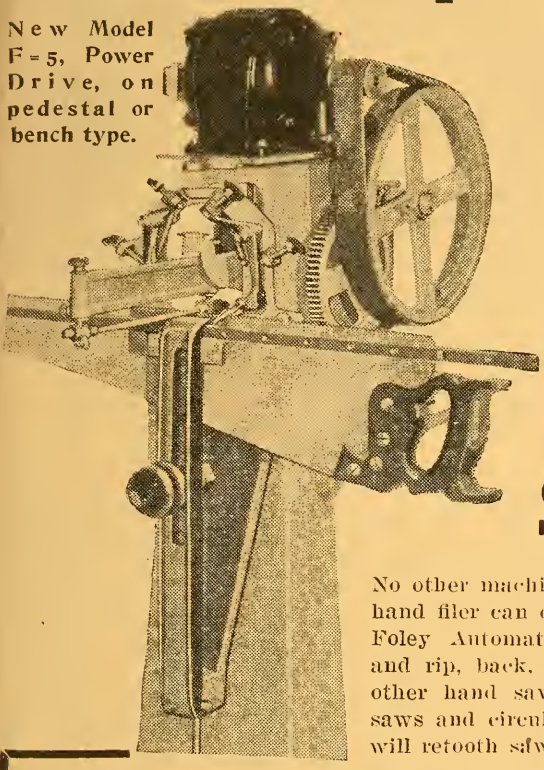
Ask Your Dealer. If he has none in stock order from us.

VAUGHAN & BUSHNELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Makers of Fine Tools

2114 Carroll Ave. Chicago, Ill. U. S. A.

A New Principle in Saw Filing!



New Model F-5, Power Drive, on pedestal or bench type.

A way to keep saw teeth always even on new saws—or to bring irregular teeth quickly back to perfect alignment—has been perfected by Foley engineers, as announced in the January issue of the Carpenter. By an ingenious new principle the saw is **automatically jointed each time it is filed.** This is only one of many features in

The NEW FOLEY Automatic SAW FILER

No other machine or the most expert hand filer can compete with the New Foley Automatic. It files cross-cut and rip, back, panel, mitre box and other hand saws; meat saws, band saws and circular cross-cut saws. It will retooth saws perfectly.



New Model F-3 Hand Drive.

Sharp Saws=Better Work=More Profit

The Foley Automatic operates with a speed and accuracy that will astonish you. Think what it would mean in a season's run of jobs to always have sharp saws,—fast true cutting saws. You'd do 100% better work—more work—get your jobs done on time—please your customers—and have a very handsome increase in your profits at the end of the year.

Your Satisfaction GUARANTEED

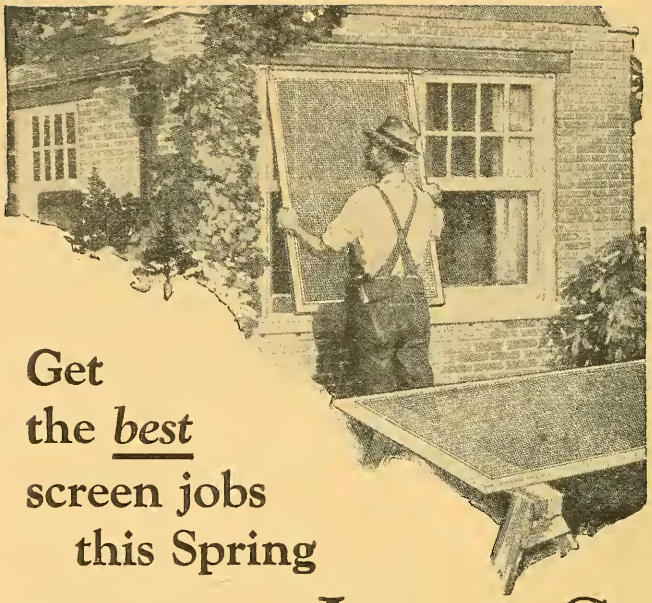
You can use the New Foley for 30 days on your own jobs. Test it on all kinds of saws. If after this fair trial you are not satisfied, if the machine does not do what is claimed for it, all you have to do is let us know and your money will be refunded. The big spring building rush is opening up—you need the New Foley on your first job—so mail the coupon now for all the facts. Here's a proposition where you can't lose.

FOLEY
SAW TOOL Co., Inc.

451 Foley Bldg., 919 E. Lake St., Minneapolis, Minn.

Please send me full details on the New Foley Saw Filers.

Name
(Write your address plainly in margin)



Get the *best* screen jobs this Spring



Examine Jersey Copper in the roll—at your hardware merchant's. If he can't supply Jersey, write us. We will tell you where you can get it and send you a free book that will inform you about copper for screens.

—*use* Jersey Copper

YOUR most profitable screen jobs are those on the finer homes. Why not get your share of this business?

You can get *more* than your share!

But, first, remember that owners of the better-class homes are demanding more durable screens than those made of steel cloth, either painted or metal coated, which rusts out in a year or two.

Offer these home owners screens of Jersey Copper—the nationally advertised screen cloth made of Roebling copper wire, 99.88% pure.

You will be surprised at the business you will get. And you will add to your reputation as a dependable mechanic.

For Jersey Copper Screen Cloth alone is woven from Roebling Wire. It has extra strength and stiffness due to the special Roebling process. No alloy lessens its durability, as in the case of so-called "bronze"—a mixture of copper and zinc which lacks the uniformity of pure copper.

Advise your customers to use 16-mesh (recommended by U. S. Public Health Service). Most people prefer the Dark Finish—nearly invisible in screens, and stays that way.

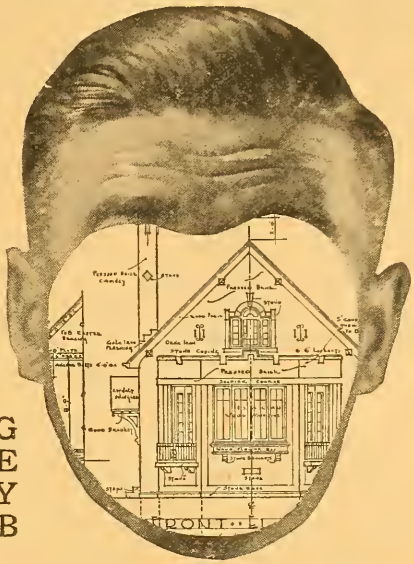
The New Jersey Wire Cloth Company
620 South Broad St., Trenton, N. J.
All Grades of Wire Cloth Made of All Kinds of Wire

Jersey Copper
INSECT SCREEN CLOTH

MADE OF ROEBLING COPPER WIRE—99.88% PURE

A FRANTIC CALL FOR MEN WHO CAN READ BLUE PRINTS

And Run Jobs ... at $4,000 to $12,000 a Year



See how easy it is now for any Carpenter to get ahead in the building game. Nowhere else does such simple training count for so much. Nowhere else are there so many countless thousands of openings as there are with contractors, builders and real estate firms, who are constantly calling for *practical* men who can read blue prints. Seven billion dollars will be spent this year for building. Trained men are at a premium in this gigantic industry. Untold thousands are needed at steady salaries far above the wage scale.

90 DAYS EASY TRAINING PUTS YOU ON THE WAY TO A BIG-PAY "BLUE PRINT" JOB

NO longer is it necessary for carpenters to spend years learning all the "mysteries" of blue print plan reading. For now you can get the blue print training in three months that has taken others years to pick up "on the job." We train you at home in spare time by the fascinating "blue-print method", with lessons that are as easy to read as your newspaper. You do not need more than a common school education. There is no hard, grinding study—the whole course is just like playing some interesting new game.

SIMPLE AND EASY AS A-B-C

These plans and lessons come to you from the oldest and largest school of building construction in the country. This is the kind of training that puts men quickly into the $5,000 to $15,000 a year jobs, and in contracting businesses of their own. You learn from actual blue print plans — from practical building experts. You learn how to read all the plans—estimate all the costs—and supervise the entire construction of a building. You learn everything a foreman, superintendent or contractor has to know.

IF YOU LIVE IN OR NEAR CHICAGO

Visit our School for Builders, open day or evening. A thousand men attend each year. Enter any time. You can get the same training at home, by mail. Same plans; same lessons; same instrutors. The Coupon brings all facts Free.

CHICAGO TECHNICAL SCHOOL For BUILDERS

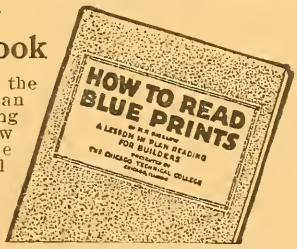
Dept. C-180, Chicago Tech Bldg.
118 E. 26th St., CHICAGO, ILL.

A BIG-PAY JOB — OR YOUR OWN BUSINESS

With this quick, easy training, the building field is wide open to carpenters who want to become foremen and superintendents—or who would like to go into business for themselves. Burgert, Ill., stepped into a Foremanship at a 200% increase in salary. Clifford Scholl went from laborer to Ass't Superintendent in 8 months. Marchand, La., writes: "My salary is now increased 196%." After finishing his training, Baker, Ohio, made $3,800 clear profit in 3 months as a Contractor. Depke, R. I., increased his salary 700% in 12 months.

If you really want more money—if you hope to own a business of your own—if you want quick advancement in the building business—decide now to get this training that you must have for a real success.

FREE Book



Simply mail the coupon below for an intensely interesting Free Book, "How To Read Blue Prints," and full information. See what amazing opportunities open up for you in the seven billion dollar building field. Don't delay. Act now. Simply mail the coupon below.

Chicago Technical School For Builders,
Dept. C-180, 118 E. 26th St., Chicago, Ill.

Send me without obligation your free book, "How To Read Blue Prints" and full details of the course and the opportunities in the Building Field. It is understood that no salesman will call on me.

Name ----------

Address ----------

City ----------State ----------



There's No Doubt About it-- DURUNDUM *Is THE Paper*

for

FAST, ECONOMICAL FLOOR FINISHING

THE experience of one Floor Finisher is typical of hundreds of others. He has been in the game since the days of hand scraping, and, after scraping had passed into the discard he used *Speed-grits* Garnet Paper—until a month ago, when he gave *Speed-grits* Durundum a trial. Then he quit Garnet! His trial roll of Durundum cut so much faster, lasted so much longer, and finished so much better, that he is now using Durundum exclusively.

THERE is no doubt about it— *Speed-grits* Durundum is THE paper for fast, economical Floor Finishing. If you are not already using it, you should investigate this remarkable paper. Conveniently located stocks will give you prompt, efficient delivery service.

FREE At no cost to yourself, this coupon will bring you full information on this newer, better way of Floor Surfacing. We will also give you the name of your nearest dealer.

LOOK FOR THIS TRIANGLE TRADE MARK

MANNING ABRASIVE CO., INC.
P. O. Drawer 74 TROY, N. Y.

Manning Abrasive Co., Inc.
P. O. Drawer 74, Troy, N. Y.

Please send, without cost or obligation, full information on the newer, better way of Floor Surfacing with Durundum Paper.

Name

Street & No. State

City

GETTING BY

does not mean

GETTING ON

When the final check-up of your profit on your jobs is made, will it show



JUST EVEN or A FAIR PROFIT

Carpenters all over the world tell us that the

American Universal
FLOOR SURFACING MACHINE

is the real means of their "Getting On."

It pays them a bigger return on their investment than any other labor saving device. It is always ready to do a floor job at the right time—it saves the work of several hand scrapers—does it better and faster. It never brakes down in the heat of the work because it is of the highest quality and workmanship—it is easy to operate and can be handled by any man on the job. It also furnishes a means of keeping a steady income rolling in by resurfacing old floors when new building is slack.

Own you own "American Universal" floor surfacing machine and be independent in all ways. Fill out the coupon and mail it in at once. No obligation at all.



The American Floor Surfacing Machine Co.
522 So. St. Clair St.
Toledo, Ohio

Send full information about the American Universal (522)

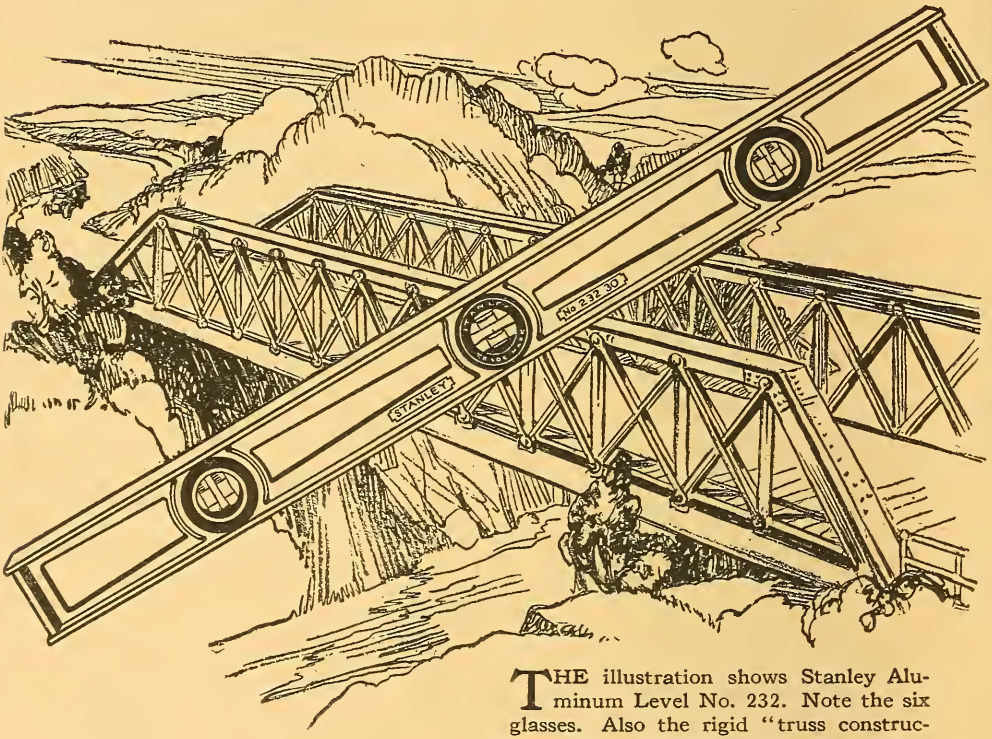
☐ I am a builder.
☐ I am a carpenter.

Name

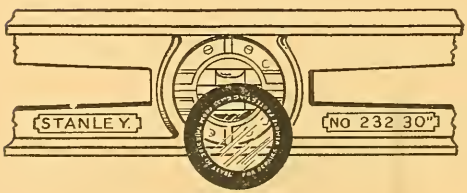
Address

City State

Light . . . accurate . . .
Rigid Truss Construction
Built like a bridge!



THE illustration shows Stanley Aluminum Level No. 232. Note the six glasses. Also the rigid "truss construction." This level should be in every carpenter's kit. Four sizes: 24, 26, 28, and 30 inches.



EACH opening, for level and plumb glasses, is protected by heavy glass covers which keep out dirt and protect the bulbs. Glasses are easily removed. The cases holding the glasses are held by clamps screwed directly to the frame.

STANLEY

A LEVEL that will remain true and accurate for the remainder of your natural life. This is the Stanley Aluminum Level No. 232 — made with the Stanley patented truss construction.

The Stanley Aluminum Level weighs only 2¼ pounds in the 24-inch length. It is easy to handle, and is equipped with six "proved" glasses so arranged that no matter how it is taken up, one or more glasses are available to level or plumb.

This level is guaranteed against rusting. Each one is packed in an individual box so that you are assured of receiving it in first-class condition.

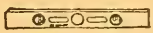
Ask your dealer to show you a Stanley Aluminum Level.

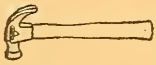
The Stanley Catalog No. 34-J shows the complete line of Stanley Tools and includes many tables of value to the carpenter. Ask your hardware dealer for a copy. If he cannot supply you, write to us.

THE STANLEY RULE AND LEVEL PLANT
NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT
New York Chicago San Francisco Los Angeles Seattle

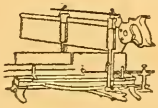
EVERY Stanley Tool has the same careful design, high-grade workmanship and fine materials that are found in Stanley Planes. The full line includes:—

PLANES 

LEVELS 

HAMMERS 

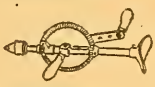
HAND DRILLS 

MITRE BOXES 

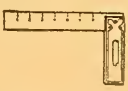
RULES 

BIT BRACES 

SCREW DRIVERS 

BREAST DRILLS 

CHISELS 

SQUARES AND BEVELS 

(Butt Gauges, Vises, Saw Sets, Doweling Jigs, etc.)

EXAMINE THE ENTIRE LINE

And send for Stanley Catalog No. 34-J



TOOLS

More Service from Your Electric Hand Saw or Portable Rig



To get the greatest cutting service from an electric hand saw meant that a small circular blade had to be made especially for this particular purpose. We have made it —the Simonds "60" for general fast cutting and the Simonds "59" for unusually smooth cutting. When you get a new machine insist on having a Simonds Blade on it. Don't accept any ordinary Circular Saw because it will not give you the satisfaction and successful cutting which you can get with one of these special blades. The dealer who sells you the machine can get these saws for you. Replace any ordinary saws you may now have on your machines with the special Simonds "60" or Simonds "59."

Simonds Saw and Steel Co.

"The Saw Makers"

Fitchburg, Mass. **Chicago, Ill.**

SIMONDS "60"

AMBLER
Fireproof Asbestos *SHINGLES*

are

The Last Word In Fireproof Roofing

Made in a number of sizes, colors and shapes to fit every style of architecture at a reasonable cost, and can be applied by carpenters as well as roofers.

We will give you special prices on carload lots which will enable you to secure a lot of business for this valuable type of roofing, they are

FIREPROOF WEATHERPROOF CURLPROOF

Rigid Fireproof Roofing NOT Flexible Impregnated Felt.

For information write

ASBESTOS
SHINGLE, SLATE and SHEATHING CO.

AMBLER, PENNA.

Pittsburgh, Penna.
Omaha, Nebraska
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Chicago, Ill.
New York, N. Y.
Philadelphia, Penna.
Cleveland, Ohio
Milwaukee, Wis.
Detroit, Mich.
Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SAMPLES and Special Carload proposition, return this clipping.

Name

Address

City

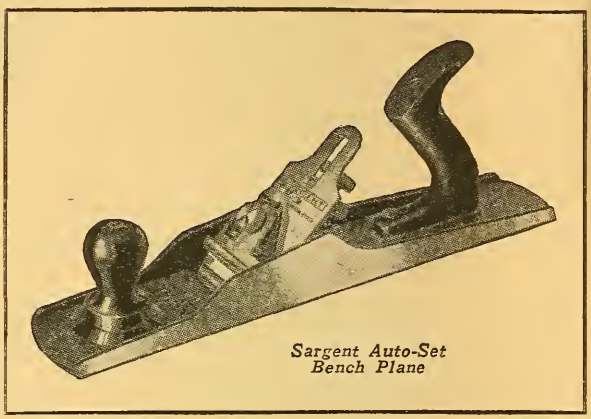
CARP. State

Ask for—"How Jim Built a Business."

How far do you push a plane each day?

STATISTICS on daily average plane yardage are not available. It is probable, however, that many carpenters swing their planes around the equivalent of a city block—and back again.

Are you pushing and pulling two pounds of unnecessary extra weight whenever you use a plane? Two pounds is the very considerable difference in weight between the light, keen Sargent Auto-Set Bench Plane and old-style planes of the same size. Pushing and pulling, lifting, twisting and turning these extra two pounds consume a lot of extra energy in the course of a day. And not one advantage is gained.



Sargent Auto-Set Bench Plane

As a matter of fact the Sargent Auto-Set has other advantageous features which help to put it in a class alone. The edge-holding cutter of chromium steel may be removed, sharpened and replaced without changing the original adjustment. In place, the cutter is immovable, non-chattering across or against the grain. This plane can be adjusted for fine or coarse cut without removing any part. It is strong, wear-resisting, more conveniently roomy around the grips. See Sargent planes and squares at your dealer's. Note their fine balance and finish, and see just how the time-saving Auto-Set feature works. Read the table of comparative weights below and mail coupon for full particulars.

Sargent Auto-Set No. 718 (18 in.)	*5½ lbs.	No. 722 (22 in.)	6 lbs.
Sargent Older Type No. 418 (18 in.)	7 lbs.	No. 422 (22 in.)	7⅛ lbs.
Other well-known make (18 in.)	*7¾ lbs.	(22 in.)	8⅛ lbs.

*A difference here of 2¼ pounds

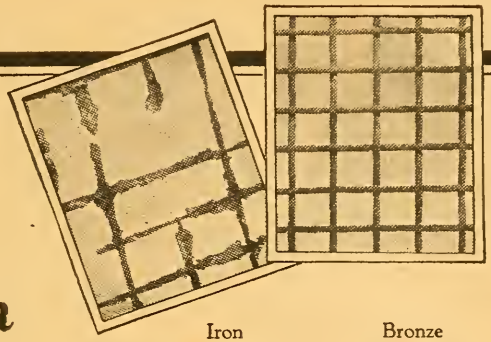
SARGENT & COMPANY, *Manufacturers,* 55 Water Street, New Haven, Conn.
Please send, without cost to me, the booklets on Sargent planes and squares.

Name_____

Address_____

SARGENT
Tools & Hardware

Satisfy your customers with



Iron Screen Wire — Bronze Screen Wire

AFTER EQUAL SERVICE

Strong Screens that Cannot Rust

IT WILL pay you to recommend strong and durable bronze screening because the satisfactory service it will give your customers cannot help reflecting credit on your workmanship. Ask your hardware dealer for screen cloth made by any of the following manufacturers.

Leading Screen Cloth Manufacturers who use Anaconda Bronze Wire

American Wire Fabrics Corp., New York
Clinton Wire Cloth Company, Clinton, Iowa
John M. Hart Company, Chicago
The C. O. Jelliff Manufacturing Corp., Southport, Conn.
New York Wire Cloth Company, New York
Pacific Wire Products Company, Los Angeles, Calif.
Wickwire Brothers, Cortland, N. Y.

ANACONDA BRONZE WIRE

A product of The American Brass Company, Waterbury, Connecticut

Quick CLEAN *Drilling*

through *all* kind of wood

Easy with Mr. Punch



Mr. Punch
No. 185

is sold by good tool dealers.

Price—with 8 drill points, 1-16th to 11-64th inch ... **$2.75**

MR. Punch is a fast worker. You push. He twists. His automatic return takes up half the effort.

His drill points cut clean—through wood, wall board, and plaster—without crack, break, or splinter.

His magazine handle has eight numbered compartments in which to keep drill points.

Turn the cap to the size wanted, and out drops the point. With a place to keep them, points aren't so easily mislaid or lost.

Mr. Punch is one of the 1500 Good Tools. Catalog describing them all will be mailed to any carpenter on request.

HANDLE—Knurled; doesn't slip. Has individual compartments in which to keep drill points when not in use.

CENTER NUT—Of very hard brass, for long service.

FRONT—Hollow brass tubing. Makes tool sturdy, and forms good base for fine nickel finish.

CHUCK—Has hardened steel jaws for fluted shank drills. Shell is extra long and held in place by spring. It cannot become completely unscrewed and lost.

EXPOSED PARTS—Polished, Nickled and buffed to bright, lasting finish.

LENGTH—10 inches. Weight 8 ounces.

Goodell-Pratt Company, Greenfield, Mass.

Toolsmiths

GOODELL-PRATT

1500 GOOD TOOLS

Real Music from Real Saws



IF we are to believe the advertisements of certain correspondence schools, we may now learn to draw music from a saw just as it is produced from a well played violin.

Doubtless this is true, but we who work with tools are a great deal more interested in the music a saw makes as it sings through a tough piece of timber.

Your saw will make that sort of music if you keep its teeth sharp with a Slim Taper File bearing the Nicholson or Black Diamond trade mark. A few strokes applied at the right intervals will keep its teeth biting sharp and sure.

Your hardware dealer can supply you with the Slim and Extra Slim Taper Files—also the other saw files made by our Providence and Philadelphia factories.

NICHOLSON FILE CO.
Providence, R. I., U.S.A.

NICHOLSON
U.S.A.
TRADE MARK
Providence Factory
NICHOLSON FILE CO.
TRADE MARK
Philadelphia Factory
G. & H. BARNETT CO.

DON'T sell color



Color is now combined with the *known sturdiness* of Beaver Vulcanite Hexagon Slabs

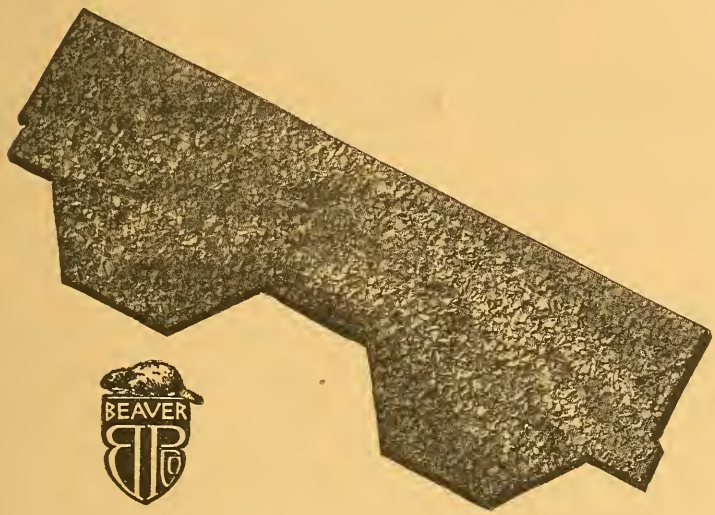
Long famous for their extra service life, their fire resistance and their weatherproofness, these slabs now come in four beautiful color blends to match any color scheme.

There is the Garnet Blend in warm reds; Verdant Blend in tones of green; Tawny Blend in warm browns and tans; and Autumn Blend with autumn colors blended in each slab.

These are the original Hexagon Shingles you know so well, with all the original features. They lay quickly—it is impossible to lay them incorrectly—and they come bundled in proper order to insure correct blending. Double and triple thickness on the roof assure weather-resistance. Double butts, emphasized by lasting color, give rich tile-like effect.

To help close roof contracts, carry a sample Color Blend shingle with you. Put it through the severe

without durability!



"Six Daring Tests." Show that the felt in this shingle is tough and of full weight—that the mineral surfacing is deeply embedded—that heat and cold can't warp it—rain can't soak it—burning embers can't harm it—sales are bound to result!

Your reputation stands on your customers' satisfaction. *Don't sell color without durability!* Specify rugged Color Blend Beaver Vulcanite Hexagon Slabs!

These shingle sensations are backed by powerful advertising in publications read by your prospects —everything is in their favor. Why put time on shingles which offer less?

THE BEAVER PRODUCTS CO., *Inc.*, Dept. 1703, Buffalo, N. Y.

BEAVER VULCANITE BLENDED ROOFS

CARPENTERS

Audels Answers

Audels Guides answer questions—solve problems. Here Are Some Of The Hundreds Of Subjects

- How To Use Various Tools
- How To Care For Tools
- How To Use The Steel Square
- How To File Saws
- How To Make Joints —Joinery
- How To Make Furniture
- How To Figure Builders Arithmetic
- How To Read Plans and Blueprints
- How To Draw Plans
- How To Make Estimates
- How To Figure Specifications
- How To Frame Houses
- How To Frame Roofs
- How To Lay Out Work
- How To Lay Out Foundations
- How To Set Doors and Windows
- How To Handle Interior Trim
- How To Handle Millwork
- How To Paint

—With thousands of diagrams that make each subject easy to understand



A PRACTICAL AID TO GOOD WORKMANSHIP

The carpenter who likes his work and takes pride in his craft will find AUDEL'S CARPENTERS & BUILDERS GUIDES to be of lasting value. A complete standard reference work for the journeyman. A step-by-step study course for the apprentice.

The practical carpenter who has learned what he knows by hard experience will find much in these handy guides that will add to his skill, efficiency and reputation. These guides are highly recommended and endorsed as being a helping-hand, short-cut method of gaining success in your profession.

Practical diagrams and easy explanations show you how to handle any carpentry job in the easiest, most economical, most approved and most modern manner. Highly recommended and endorsed by the trade.

READ FOR PROFIT–*Testimonials*

To earn more—learn more! Thousands of Carpenters have read over these Guides to their profit. A few of their letters:—

"I have only had my Guides a month and have received a raise in salary already."
W. B. Yarborough, Fondren, Mass.

"The Guides have paid for themselves and then some. They certainly have done wonders for me."
C. Schuppel, N. Milwaukee, Wis.

"Nowadays when a foreman has to be up to the minute I find your books a wonderful guide on new stuff."
J. W. Olson, New Haven, Conn.

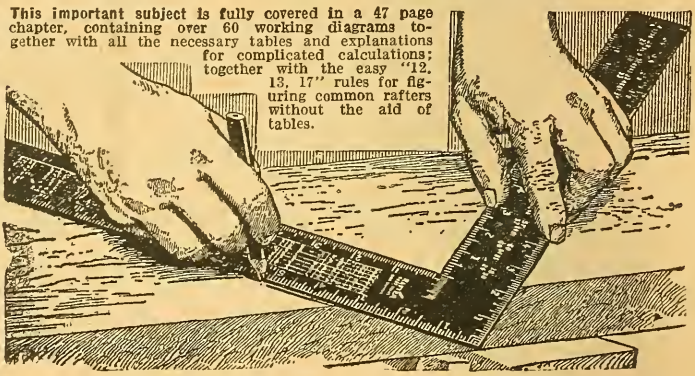
"The Steel Square information in your Guides is worth the price of the whole set.'
D. Wilkinson, Ashburton, New Zealand.

"Information gained from your Guides puts me in line to earn top scale as a carpenter."
E. Kirkpatrick, Slave L., Alberta.

"I get the same instruction and information from your Guides that another concern wanted to charge me $94.00 for."
W. Swinson, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOW TO USE THE STEEL SQUARE

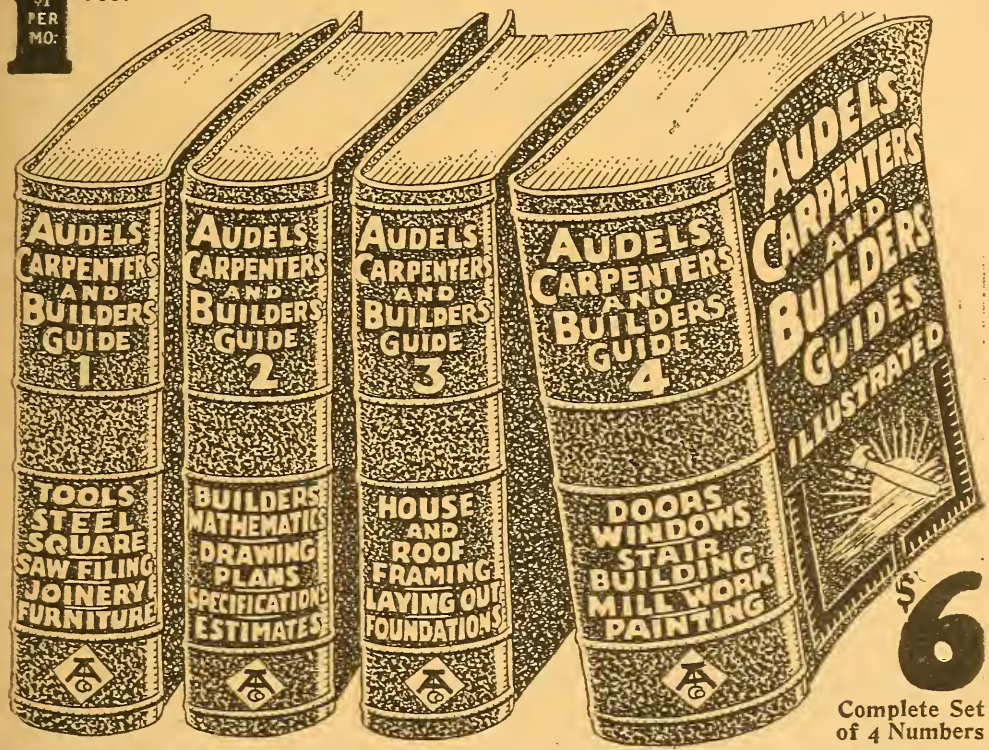
This important subject is fully covered in a 47 page chapter, containing over 60 working diagrams together with all the necessary tables and explanations for complicated calculations; together with the easy "12, 13, 17" rules for figuring common rafters without the aid of tables.



&BUILDERS

THE STANDARD LIBRARY OF THE TRADE

$1 PER MO.



$6

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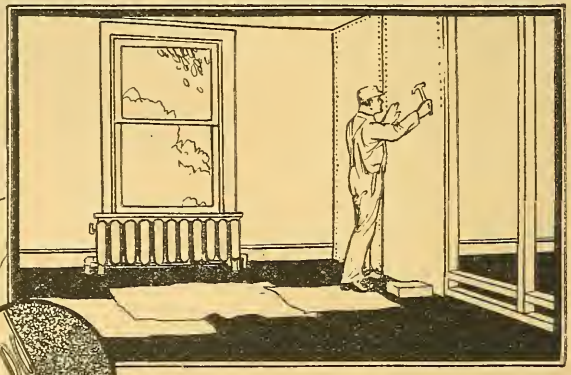
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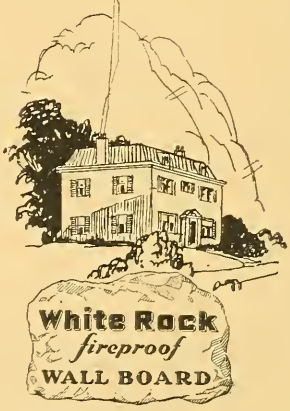
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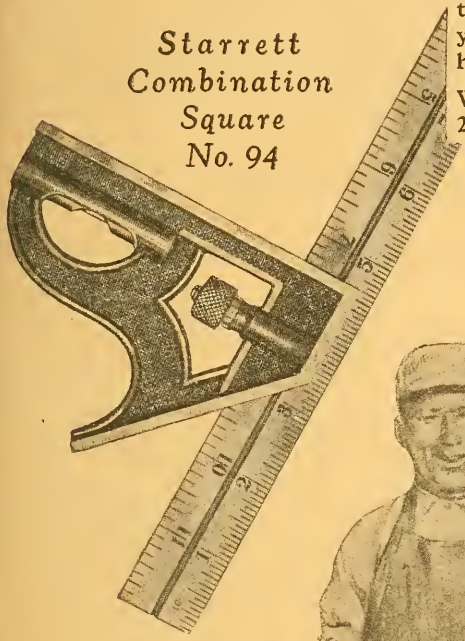
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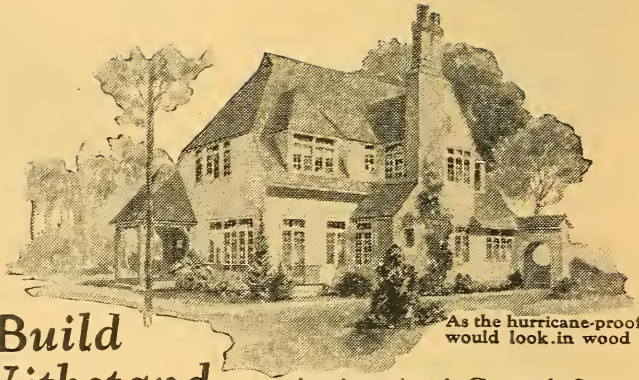
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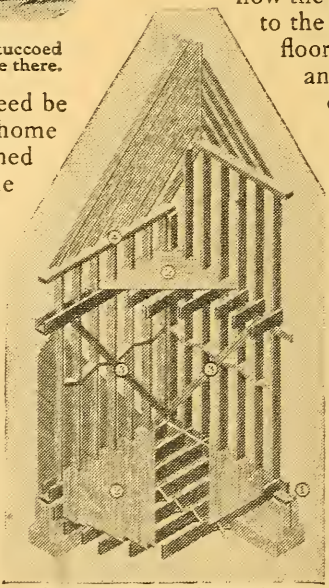
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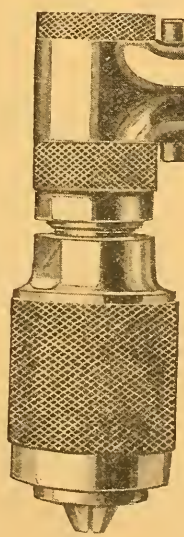
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The employment of non-union men of our trade is favored by the Lufkin Rule Company of Saginaw, Michigan, who manufacture a number of tools used by carpenters such as rules, tapes, combination squares, trysquares and other measuring devices.

This concern recently constructed a large addition to their plant on which were employed non-union carpenters.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF LABOR

(By Frank Duffy.)

WHEN the last convention of the American Federation of Labor adjourned in Detroit, Mich., on October 14, 1926, I had served a quarter of a century as a delegate from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to the annual gatherings of that body.

In looking back I can plainly see the changes, socially, economically and industrially, that have taken place in that space of time, but perhaps the greatest change of all was in the personnel and makeup of the convention. The great majority of the old guard was missing, some had passed to the Great Beyond, others dropped out of active service, but their spirit still remained with us. This was evident from the fact that the policies and principles laid down by them nearly half a century ago were religiously and scrupulously observed and adhered to in conducting and transacting the business of the convention, so that it is safe to again say the American Federation of Labor is a permanent fixture for good in the life of the nation.

Fond recollections brought me back to the days when Sam Gompers and Thomas F. Tracy of the Cigar Makers; P. J. McGuire and Gabe Edmonston of the Carpenters; Mike Carrick of the Painters; Martin Fox of the Moulders; Max Morris of the Retail Clerks; John Mitchell of the Mine Workers; William E. Klapetsky and Frank X. Noschang of the Barbers; John F. Tobin of the Boot and Shoe Workers; Denny Hayes and John Voll of the Green Glass Bottle Blowers; Frank McNulty of the Electrical Workers; Owen Miller of the Musicians; John B. Lennon of the Tailors, and many others were active leaders in the labor movement.

"'Tis a fragrant retrospection, for the loving thoughts that start
Into being, are like perfume from the blossoms of the heart.
And to dream the old dreams over is a luxury divine,
When my truant fancies wander to those dear old pals of mine."

Only a few of the old guard were present at the last convention of the A. F. of L. who were in attendance twenty-five years ago and attended every convention since, representing the same organization. I could only call to memory the following:

Frank Morrison of the Typographical Union.

James Duncan of the Granite Cutters.

Jere L. Sullivan of the Cooks and Waiters.

C. L. Shamp of the Stationary Firemen.

James Wilson of the Pattern Makers.

Andrew Furuseth of the Seamen's Union, and myself of the Carpenters.

Twenty-five years ago the Organized Labor movement of America was comparatively weak; it only numbered 787,537 members. Now it is strong, active, verile and aggressive, but with all that, just. It is a force and a power to be reckoned with where avarice, greed and selfishness prevail and predominate. At the present time it numbers, according to Secretary Morrison's report to the Detroit convention, 2,803,966 members. However, that is not the actual membership; it is only the paid up membership and does not include those exempt on account of strikes and lockouts, or out of work, or unable to work, or in arrears, or those holding honorary membership, on whom no tax is paid to the A. F. of L. It is safe to say that these number at least 750,000 more, which if added to the paid up membership would make a total membership in the A. F. of L. of 3,553,966.

Twenty-five years ago the American Federation of Labor consisted of:

87 National and International Unions.

20 State Federations of Labor.

327 City Central Bodies.

750 Local Trade Unions.

399 Federal Labor Unions, and

13,000 Local Unions chartered by affiliated National and International Unions.

Secretary Morrison's report to the Detroit, Mich., convention (October, 1926) shows the makeup to be:

107 National and International Unions.

4 Departments.

49 State Federations of Labor.

833 City Central Bodies.

880 Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions.

769 Local Department Councils.

29,417 Local Unions chartered by National and International Unions.

So it can be seen at a glance the growth, development and advancement of the A. F. of L. within the last twenty-five years, and yet we have those in our midst who try to show that we are going backward instead of forward. Perhaps that is the trend of their inclinations and that they prefer to see us decline rather than advance.

The purposes of the A. F. of L. were well defined by Sam Gompers in his report as President of that body twenty-five years ago, when he said:

"Ours is an affiliation of men of like interests, and of a kindred spirit. It is the natural growth of a sentiment for unity that binds and seals the compact for harmony, fidelity and fellowship. Our cause demands that there is no worker so deep down in the abyss of misery and despair that we dare refuse to extend a helping hand in his uplifting; that there is no high pinnacle of grandeur to which the toiling masses should not aspire to attain.

"The trade unions are of, by and for the wage workers primarily, but there is no effort which we in our movement can make but what will have its beneficent, salutary influence upon all our people.

"The misery of the past, the struggles of the present, and the duty of the future, demand that no effort be left untried, that all energy be exercised, and opportunity taken advantage of, to organize the toilers of our country upon the broad platform of the trade union, in full affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. The dim, dismal past, with all its pain and travail, must give way to the better and brighter future for which the workers have borne the burdens, and made the sacrifices that the people of our time, and for all time, may be truly free."

These sentiments were again expressed, reiterated and endorsed at the last convention by the Executive Council in its annual report when it stated that:

"The trade unions of America are a helpful and constructive force in maintaining and perpetuating Americanism and its free and democratic institutions.

"With the growth and development of American industry and the organization of ever larger units of industrial enterprise in corporate form there is the imperative need for a parallel form of organization of the workers in those industries."

Of the good that has been accomplished, the records of the American Federation of Labor speak for themselves. Working conditions have been established, agreements have been entered into, wages have been increased, hours of labor reduced, the eight-hour day is now a permanent fixture, the Saturday half-holiday is in force and effect, the five-day work week is in operation in many places, especially among the building trades, and general living conditions have been greatly improved.

The protection of the wage-workers has always been the main issue with the A. F. of L. and to that end legislation for their benefit in all their avocations of life has been enacted. Jurisdictional disputes between affiliated organizations have been adjusted, misunderstandings and differences arising from time to time have been satisfactorily settled to all parties concerned. Kindred trades have been drawn closer together, organizing work among wage workers—skilled and unskilled—has been attended to, radicalism in all its forms has been opposed and resisted, resulting in a better, a greater, and a more healthy and stable movement.

Such a record is something to be proud of and should be an incentive to all members to do not only their bit, but their best, and

"To keep on keeping on"

so that when they reach the end of the trail they can honestly say that they left this world better than they found it.

INJUNCTIONS

AT the Forty-sixth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L., held in Detroit, Mich., in October, 1926, President Andrew Furuseth, of the International Seamen's Union on the subject of injunctions said in part:

"The Supreme Court of the United States, in the Arizona case—the proper title of which I have forgotten—decided that the constitutional provisions of the State of Arizona preventing an injunction being issued in a labor dispute was not valid and was contrary to the Constitution of the United States, because it de-

nied equal rights to others. In other words, it was what is called, in the state legislatures, by the name of special legislation.

"My conviction is, that the remedy is as plain and as easy of understanding as anything that happens in occupations or conducts of daily life. There is nothing wrong with the use of the writ of injunction; there is nothing wrong with the properly applied power of the equity court; there is nothing wrong in preventing a jury trial where an injunction properly issued, has been violated. We have been dancing around trying to find a method through which this usurpation could be stopped, and as a matter of fact it is not a difficult thing to find. When the Clayton Act was passed I told the convention that it was granting more power to the judiciary than it had ever had, and that we would find it out before we grew much older. Well, the Supreme Court passed upon that in the machinists' case, the Duplex case, and there wasn't one single thing that I had expressed as fearing that the Supreme Court did not justify.

"What is the remedy? No court will consider anything over which it has no jurisdiction, and when you attack the use of injunctions in labor disputes you are tilting against wind mills. The thing to attack is the jurisdiction of the court. The Constitution does not give them jurisdiction, it has been obtained through crawling slowly, little by little, over the field of jurisdiction, taking a little now and a little again until it has displaced government by law in every direction when the equity court feels so disposed.

"How do they arrive at it? The equity court came to us in exactly the same way as the writ of habeas corpus. In England the jurisdiction was limited to protection of property, where there was no remedy at law, and it grew out of a new bill of rights signed by William and Mary when they became joint monarchs of the British nation. When it came to us we added the word "adequate." Then we added the word "complete," so as to make it 'adequate and complete remedy at law,' and now we exercise jurisdiction and it reads 'No better remedy at law.'

"Let us see what the Constitution of the United States says about the matter: 'The judiciary power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under the Constitution and the laws of the United States made in pursuance thereof.' But what is the thing upon which jurisdiction rests? The destruction or danger of property. When the political economist began to study political economy he went to the merchant, the manufacturer and looked at his books and found the cost of production and distribution divided under different heads—real estate, buildings, machinery, all tangible property. He had the cost of that and the cost of labor, putting it on an equality with tangible property—and there he taught us to use the expression, 'the buying and selling of labor,' treating labor power as property.

"Labor power is not property under any definition that law ever knew, because it is not transferable. The products of human labor, yes, but human labor itself, no, because it lacks the one essential of property, that of being transferable. It grows with the growth of the child or boy or young man, it lessens in sickness and it ceases at death, and no one inherits it, no one can buy it, no one can sell it without buying or selling the body in which that labor power is. It can't be divided from the body.

"So that the real trouble is the misuse and the extension meaning of the word "property." Therefore, the only way in which you are absolutely sure of reaching your goal is by legislation, because that is the particular province of the legislative branch to determine the jurisdiction of courts. The Constitution provides for a court and lays down its jurisdiction, and then it says that the legislative branch may establish other courts, and determine their jurisdiction, so that if you want to reach these things you must attack the question of jurisdiction and have it determined and limited by the legislative branch of the government. What really constitutes property and what is the real jurisdiction of the equity court? When you do that you will be through with the question of the misuse of the equity power.

"Now I don't think that it is a simple or an easy thing to do, not at all. Mr. Gompers, just before his death, showed me two drafts of laws that were designed against the misuse of the equity power. I went to my room and read them and wrote an entirely different kind of a proposed bill. I went back to

Gompers and I said, 'Here is what I would do, and it contains the meat of the question, although it may not be drawn in the proper language.'

"After reading it over he said that if there was no objection it would be tried, and he sent me to Senator Pepper for the purpose of getting him to put it in shape and introduce the bill and fight for it. I said to Senator Pepper: 'Here is a rough draft of an anti-injunction bill. It is on an entirely different line from anything that has been proposed so far. In this proposed draft we undertake to limit the jurisdiction and not to interfere with the judicial power. As we understand it, the judicial power under the Constitution, once granted, cannot be curtailed on questions coming before the judge, but the legislative branch has the absolute right to curtail jurisdictions, to change jurisdictions, to abolish the entire judiciary outside of the Supreme Court of the United States if they so feel inclined.'

"He said, 'To the last I agree entirely.' I said, 'Why not to the fact that the legislative branch has the power to limit jurisdiction of the equity court, as well as of every other court? If it has the power to destroy the equity court outside of the United States Supreme Court itself, it necessarily follows that it has the power to limit it and to prescribe the boundaries for it.' 'Well,' he said, 'there is certainly something in what you say that is worthy of consideration.'

"He spent a considerable amount of money of his own sending to all the courts of the United States for copies of injunctions issued. Finally, he made an address to the Bar Association advising the judiciary or the bar going over to England to study what they were doing in England and see whether or not there was any manner in which they could domesticate the injunction—in other words, properly control it for home consumption.

"When I discussed the question with him again he had turned a complete somersault because he recognized without the slightest question of a doubt that in this had been found the right way, and in a way that, once enacted, the Supreme Court would never undertake to interfere with either the Supreme or any other court.

"So that the method of approach is not to speak of injunctions in labor disputes.

"Who is a laborer, anyway? Do you mean to say that a judge, a merchant, or a newspaper man is not a laborer? Is a laborer only the man who uses his hands? But if labor is the use of human faculties as defined in human law, for the purpose of doing anything except play, then you place upon the same identical plane the lawyer writing a brief, the newspaper man getting out the paper, and the digger of a ditch. They are all using their creative faculties for the purpose of doing something that is useful for humanity.

"So that there is no question that as long as you hold it upon the question purely of labor disputes in the narrow sense, you will meet nothing but defeat at the hands of the courts, because you are then interfering with their judicial power, which you cannot interfere with under the Constitution. If, on the other hand, you will recognize that labor is the use of the human faculties for every other thing except play or amusement, then you will get a bill drafted on the lines of jurisdiction that will stop the use of injunctions for the purpose of padlocking, for the purpose of interfering with writing, for the purpose of interfering with the right to work, for the purpose of interfering with your right to organize. The trouble comes in the construction that is put on the word "labor" and the eternally false philosophy that labor is property. It can't be, unless man is property.

"You must deal with this thing more fundamentally than you have dealt with it before. You have complained of the hurt and forgotten the knife that made it; you have complained of the pain and forgotten the cause of it. I am asking you today to give the most serious consideration to this question, because unless you can dispose of it right—and you can dispose of it right if you go at it fundamentally and directly — you had better not try to dispose of it at all. The most necessary thing for you to do is to do what those who fought for religious freedom had to do, what those who fought for political freedom had to do, it may be necessary for you and me and everybody else to say to the judge, 'I refuse to answer any of your questions or deal with this thing at all, because I deny your jurisdiction,' and take the consequences as they may be."

COMMUNISTIC ACTIVITIES

A scathing denunciation of the efforts of the Soviet Government to destroy the American Federation of Labor was made by President Green of that body at its Forty-sixth Annual Convention, held in October, 1926, at Detroit, Mich. He said in part:

"It seems that at each convention of the American Federation of Labor we are called to pass judgment upon the question here involved, and this notwithstanding the fact that it is the well known settled policy of the great hosts of labor as represented in the American Federation of Labor that it will not lend its approval to any proposal to recognize the existing government in Russia until it first quits making war upon the American Federation of Labor.

"We have no objection to the kind of government the Russian people may set up or that they may support.

"We grant the peoples of every nation throughout the world the right of self-government.

"If the people of Russia believe in communism and the communistic philosophy, if they believe in the rule of autocracy and a dictatorship, then we accord the people of that great country the right to live under that form of government; but we object most seriously to the attempt that is methodically and systematically being made, in season and out of season, to crowd down the throats of the liberty-loving people of America the Russian philosophy, and that is what we protest against.

"It seems that the trade union movement of our country has been selected as the object of attack; it seems that our movement has been selected principally by those who control the Communist Party in Russia as the instrumentality and the vehicle through which they seek to establish their form of government here.

"May I read to you the declaration of the Executive Committee of the Communist Internationale located at Moscow. It is as follows:

" 'It is of extreme importance to the life and growth of the Communist Party that its members as a whole realize better the necessity of more offensive work in the labor unions, the capture of leadership of the labor unions. The capture of leadership of the labor union masses is vitally necessary, not only for the Communist Party at this time but also for the ultimate victory of the revolutionary struggle. The capture of the labor unions is our first and foremost task. For this purpose the Communist Party advocates that every communist be a union member, to organize a communist faction in every union, to expose the officials of every union, (whatever that means), to make fights in elections for officers of unions and delegates to conventions.'

"In conformity with that specific instruction the representative of one branch of the Communist Party in America sent a letter broadcast throughout the land just prior to this convention instructing their members to elect delegates to this convention, not trade unionists, but to elect communist members of the left wing.

"The servant heard his master's voice, and in conformity with the autocracy set up in Russia the echo was heard and he spoke, carrying out those specific instructions. Again it orders:

" 'At all conventions to introduce systematic and well prepared campaigns against officers.'

"There isn't an officer of a responsible trade union in this convention that has not felt the effect of this poisonous propaganda. In every convention of practically every union affiliated with our movement these men are there with their poison undermining the standing, the character and the good name of the officers of the American Federation of Labor.

"They seem to assume that if they can destroy confidence in the officers of our unions, if those surreptitious attacks will succeed they will destroy the union itself. The Communist Executive Committee again says:

" 'To arouse the masses to take up strikes and wage movements and to then skillfully utilize such movement for political ends. To oppose the amalgamation of labor banks and labor insurance, to make use of independent, dual and rival unions, to promote general discord and hatred and contempt for the existing order of things, especially among the foreign born.'

"We have had some evidence of this in the city of New York.

"A communist elected or appointed to any official position in a union is under strict control of the communist organization and the immediate instructions of the party faction in the union. The communists also have an elaborate plan for establishing shop nuclei or committees to work in similar lines in shops not organized; in fact, the whole Communist Party is now organized as a shop nuclei. Only unemployed communists can belong to the Communist Party unless they belong also to a shop nuclei.

"Are we to be deceived? Are we as wise, experienced men with our eyes wide open to accept the sophistry of men and nurse to our bosom until it is warmed into life a reptile that would sink its fangs into our body and destroy us forever? That is what the trade union movement must decide and that is what it must face.

"A short time ago a celebration was held in honor of the great apostle of communism, Mr. Lenin. These meetings were held in the city of New York on the second anniversary of the death of Lenin. The press reports that one of the speakers was Charles Krombein and he declared that though Lenin was dead his spirit still lived and that an offensive instead of a merely defensive agitation was being started against capitalism.

"William C. Weinstone, General Secretary of the Workers Communist Party of New York, also urged those present to establish a Soviet government in the United States. They understand their instructions. He condemned the present labor leaders for urging employers and employes to get together, declaring that a civil war of the classes was the only way by which the end could be accomplished.

"The audience arose when Benjamin Gitlow entered the hall and when he came forward to speak he described Wall Street as 'the home of the most arrogant, capitalistic system of all.' He told of the work being done to gain control of the trade unions.

"M. J. Olgin, communist author, speaking in Russian, said that Lenin's ideals were better realized today than they were when he lived. Other speakers told of what is being done among the children and of the movement to get recognition of Soviet Russia by the United States.

"All the speakers appealed for support of workers in 'bringing the day when the red flag will be the national emblem and the White House would be painted red.'

"Here is a report of Mr. Tomsky, who, I understand, is very important in what they call the trade union movement of Russia. In arguing for the centralization of power in the Central Committee in Russia, he said:

"'We must also repeat what we have said more than once. All directives and orders of the All-Union Congresses—a section of the party—and of the All-Central Soviet Trade Unions and of the All-Russian Central Soviet of Trade Unions, as the organ directing from Congress to Congress and working under the direct control of the Central Committee of the party, under its sleepless observation, must be obligatory for realization locally. I consider it my duty to recall that the international work, like all work of the All-Russian Soviet of Trade Unions, including the international, has been carried on under the direct control of our Central Committee of the party.'

"There is no doubt about this work being carried on radiating from Moscow out into all the world, a direct attempt to control our trade unions and through that control to substitute the philosophy of communism with its class warfare and its violence, for the philosophy of the trade union movement as we understood it since its foundation.

"I repeat again that if Russia wants to be Russia, if it wishes to be communistic, if it wishes to live under a dictatorship and an autocratic form of government where freedom and liberty are neither practiced nor the words known, then, so let it be with Russia; but let it be within the confines of their own nation, and until they change their policy of vicious propaganda among our trade unions I am of the opinion that the trade union movement of America will vigorously oppose the recognition of that government by the government of the United States.

"This is our movement; we have come along the pathway of progress through all these many years; we know from experience what the record is. It is our philosophy, it is a part of our souls, our lives, it is something more than perfunctory membership in an organization.

"The trade unionist feels his organiza-

tion, he feels it so deeply that he cannot command language that would adequately express his feelings.

"His devotion to this cause is great any many have given their lives in defense of it.

"And are we, to whom have been given the Ark of the Covenant, are we, the ones who maintain in our possession the virtues of our movement, to risk it now for sure destruction if those who would destroy it have their way by welcoming into our midst a stream of poison that would destroy our whole movement?

"It was Abraham Lincoln who said in the most striking sentence that human ears have ever listened to:

"'You can fool some of the people all of the time, you can fool all of the people some of the time, but you cannot fool all of the people all of the time.'

"And so I say, paraphrasing that statement, that there may be those who can fool some of our trade unionists all of the time, who can fool some of them part of the time, but who cannot fool all of them all of the time.

"My friends, we are face to face with a momentous decision. I have respect for the judgment of those who differ with me, but it seems to me when the very life of our movement is at stake that there should be no difference of opinion regarding the course we should pursue."

COMPANY UNION REPLACES BRUTE FORCE

IN discussing the "company" union recently in the Typographical Journal, Joseph E. Cohen says:

"The company "union" is the up-to-the-minute effort of unfair employers to undo the work of trade unions. It means that the days of brute force are, for the time being, held in check. Not that autocratic judges with ready injunctions against strikers are wanting or that they no longer even hint that the right to strike is doubtful. Not that policemen's clubs fail to be directed toward the anatomy of workers who refuse to enter abominable shops. Not that legislators and executives can not be found who would not drive labor into voluntary servitude.

"But today these manifestations are rather few and far between against a past custom which, in a free country, should always have been honored more in the breach than in the observance. Nor is there any guarantee that, in a pinch, the Danbury hatters' outrage might not be invoked as a precedent.

"It may be assumed then that more covert and artful methods are to be resorted to against the labor movement. One of the outstanding manifestations of this nefarious plan is to coerce employes into considering themselves inside a company "union."

"While in no sense a union, it is company property. Because of that it has the mighty financial backing of the company. What is more to the point, the stupendous capital of the larger corporations which is so hostile to trade unions foster and organize company "unions."

"If at any time these corporations wish to be considered fair to their employes, the way to show it is to give them a free hand to join bona fide unions and deal with them through union representatives.

"For it is as true now as it always has been that labor can take care of its interests by helping itself.

"It is notable that the corporations which have been consistently antagonistic to the labor movement are now herding their employes like automatons into the company "union." It means, of course, that the trade unions are up against the most powerful combination of capital.

"It is certain that labor has its eyes wide open to the serious situation which it faces. This is no skirmish, but a first-class encounter. And there is no question of the outcome.

"To suppose that labor can be defeated is to surrender to the fear that humanity is to sink into some form of slavery, whether benevolent or malevolent, whether lost in poverty or veiled with comfort. That is, indeed, a sorry view.

"It is nearer the line of historical change to find the world always tending to further approaches to freedom, and to see in the labor movement the engine for development into industrial democracy."

INDIVIDUAL CONTRACTS

IN its report to the Forty-sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, the Executive Council devoted quite some space to the methods used by employers to dissuade their employes from becoming members of bona fide trade unions. Such fake methods as employe stock ownership, company unions, pensions, insurance and similar propositions are being resorted to.

The committee on the report of the Executive Council called attention to the development and use of an alleged form of contract which anti-union employers are compelling their employes to accept and said in part:

"Under the guise of a contract for employment, wage earners, are compelled to surrender their trade union membership, and pledge themselves to take no collective action with fellow employes relative to their terms of employment, or to become members of trade unions while remaining in the firm's employ.

"The employe, as a price of securing or retaining a job, is forced to surrender his right to voluntary association. Such alleged contracts contain a fundamental injustice, their existence constitutes an imminent danger not only to the workers but to all the people of the United States.

"The employers who make use of them are advocates of the so-called and mis-named "American Plan." They are members of powerful organizations. Having applied their right to free association and organized their city and state bodies, federating these into national associations they apply the individual contract to their employes for the purpose of making it impossible for them to exercise their right as free men and American citizens, to organize for self-protection and the promotion of their welfare.

"The employers making use of individual contracts in many instances organize for the specific purpose of devising and applying ways and means of preventing their employes from enjoying their equal right to organize.

"The individual contract popularly known as the "yellow dog," is intended to so deprive the wage earners of one of their most necessary and essential rights as free men that industrial autocracy can be established and function unchallenged.

"The Declaration of Independence asserts that "all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," but supporters of the so-called American Plan denounce this basic and divine truth. They deny the existence of equality of rights and of opportunities for all American citizens and announce that employers alone shall have the right of organization in the industrial field.

"There is no mutuality in the "yellow dog" contract. Being devoid of this it lacks the vital essential of a contract. The employe surrenders his right to voluntary association, while the employer's right to organize remains unquestioned and unlimited.

"There is but one purpose in these contracts. They do not guarantee continuous employment for any definite period of time, they do not guarantee the payment of any specified wage rate. They contain but one specific condition, the provision that in return for the privilege of working the workman will completely surrender the right of taking any collective action with fellow employes, or become a member of a trade union.

"Such alleged contracts are contrary to public policy, for their specific purpose is to prevent American citizens who are wage earners from exercising an all important right. They are contrary to public policy because they seek through the law of contract to destroy one of the basic rights established by the Federal Constitution.

"Such contracts have but one purpose, the creation of class rights and distinctions in the industrial field, through the building up of a legal fiction that under the law of contract, workman may lawfully surrender the right to voluntary association. The recognition of such contracts as valid instruments, their application to workmen in general, would soon establish a condition in industry under which organization would no longer be possible for workmen.

"The employers, through their associations would dominate the lives of the workers, as thoroughly as the barons dominated their serfs, or as the masters did the peons before the enactment of the anti-peonage law.

"The "yellow dog" contract is a challenge to our American institutions. It is intended to destroy the exercise of a most essential right. Its existence creates a condition which our movement must recognize and prepare to overcome.

"The negro was prevented from being forced into a second condition of slavery by the enactment of the anti-peonage law. No one in the United States can now enter into any contract to work for the purpose of paying debts. Such forms of contract for labor are illegal. The employer forcing one upon a workman is punished by imprisonment.

"The "yellow dog" contract is as fully destructive of human liberty as a condition of peonage. It shackles the workmen's hands, it prevents him from voluntary association with his fellow workmen, it prevents him from having a voice in determining the terms of employment and conditions of labor. It makes him a voiceless human cog in the machinery of industry. It transforms him into a helpless victim, made such so that the employer may establish autocracy in industry.

"The American Federation of Labor has always been pledged to vigorously oppose every form of autocracy. It denounces and condemns in the most vigorous terms any system of industry which tends or undertakes to subjugate free men by reason of their necessities or weaknesses. It now calls upon trade unionists to meet this present challenge to human rights and unflinchingly and intelligently attack that form of autocracy which is manifesting itself through "yellow dog" contracts."

INDUSTRIAL PEACE

(By Wm. Green, President, A. F. of L.)

IN considering the policies which tend to promote industrial peace, let us review briefly the principal causes of industrial strife and industrial war. At the inception of modern industrial development a general impression prevailed that the ownership of industry carried with it the right to control and dominate all the forces of industry. This point of view was widely accepted during the period when the relationship between employer and employe was that of master and servant. The drafting of wage schedules, the hours of labor which men were required to work and the wage rates which were paid were prescribed by those who owned and operated industry. It has been quite difficult to change this point of view.

Notwithstanding the fact that many employers of labor and many owners of industry have recognized the principle of collective bargaining there are employers, owners and managers of industry who have failed to accept the new conception of human relations in industry and who exercise the power of arbitrarily fixing the wage rates and prescribing the conditions of employment under which men and women must work. This policy and this attitude followed by some employers of labor constitute a prolific source of industrial strife, dissatisfaction and unrest.

Industrial corporations and trade unions represent a developed phase of industry. As corporations became necessary in the furtherance of industrial enterprises so trade unions became necessary in order to satisfy the desire of working men and women to organize for mutual advancement and protection. As the owners of industry exercised the right to form corporations, so working men and women exercised their right to form trade unions. Each group recognized that the day of individualistic effort and action had passed and the new day of collective and concerted action was here. It is significant that the formation and development of industrial corporations and trade unions paralleled each other.

From the beginning of organization on the part of employers and employes there has been a manifest tendency in the direction of a more complete and comprehensive form of organization. The working people have shown a different attitude toward the organization of employers into corporations and associations than that shown by many in-

dustrial corporations and employers toward the workers' organizations.

Through the enactment of legislation providing for the formation of corporations, employers of labor and owners of industry have exercised the right to form corporations and to organize. The working people have refrained from opposing the formation of these legally constituted organizations. They have long recognized the fact that the function of industrial corporations was but the normal and natural development of modern industry. The workers have expressed their opposition to the use of artificial means in attempting to prevent the legitimate growth and expansion of industrial organizations. They have expressed themselves as in accord with the formation of lawful organizations and corporations on the part of employers.

But, notwithstanding the favorable attitude of labor toward the organization of corporations and employers' associations, many corporations have refused to recognize the right of working men and women to organize into trade unions. Through the use of their financial and corporate power they seek to prevent the working people they employ from joining trade unions. They oppose trade unions. They seek to destroy them and through the pursuit of such a policy they seek to deny their workers the exercise of the right to organize. They claim for themselves the full and complete exercise of a moral and legal right which they deny to others. This is a most aggravated cause of industrial strife, dissatisfaction and unrest.

The removal of the causes which create bitterness, strife, criminal waste and industrial warfare can be accomplished if employers and employes will arrive at a basis of understanding which provides for the recognition of the place which each will occupy in the management, control and operation of industry. This task is not an easy one for the hatred and bitterness which has been engendered through years of industrial conflict has left a deep impression upon both groups. It cannot be eradicated in a day but it must be overcome by education, patience, tolerance and the creation of confidence between the two groups. This is the immediate, as well as the future, problem which confronts us all. We must face it resolutely, determined in our efforts to find a solution providing for co-operation and efficient service so that the costs of manufactured commodities may be reduced and the standard of living of the workers may be steadily improved.

In the peaceful solution of these problems capital must make a substantial contribution. It must yield in its hostility toward trade unions and it must sheathe its weapons of force and autocratic control. It must take the workers into its confidence and must welcome the stabilizing influences which collective bargaining brings to industry. It must avail itself of the services which the organization of the workers is prepared to give.

Labor stands ready to give to industry and to society the benefit of its organized strength and service. Labor, through its trained and efficient representatives, can assist in the solution of managerial problems and in the adjustment of differences which may arise between employers and employes. The good-will and the moral support which labor can bring to industry is of priceless value.

Absolute industrial peace may be regarded as an ideal which is impracticable and unattainable. The complex character of human nature may prevent its realization. It cannot be established in any preponderable degree if those associated with industry are to live in an atmosphere of perpetual hostility. But, if reason and judgment are enthroned, directing the lives and actions of men, we can establish a relationship in industry which will speed the cause of peace, satisfaction and prosperity.

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They say the world is round,
Yet I oft'times think it's square,
So many little knocks we get
From corners here and there.
But there's one truth in life
I've found while journeying East or West,
The only folks we ever hurt
Are those we love the best.
We flatter those we scarcely know,
We please the fleeting guest,
And deal full many a hurtful blow
To those we love the best.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
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INDIANAPOLS, MARCH, 1927

Employers and the Five-Day Work Week

MUCH discussion has taken place regarding the five day work week. At the 1926 convention of the American Federation of Labor, resolutions were introduced and adopted to the effect that labor, as represented by the A. F. of L., should seek a five day work week in industry. When this action of the convention was made public, the A. F. of L. was both praised and condemned for it. The majority of employers, however, expressed themselves as being opposed to such a movement.

Discussions were made on the floor of the convention by prominent and well-informed leaders of the labor movement, who quoted facts and figures proving that modern methods of production had advanced to such a state where the worker's power to produce was far in excess of the real wages paid him. It was further shown that industry, by the use of modern machinery had reached the point where the workers should be entitled to some of the benefits derived from it.

While the Brotherhood is interested in the attitude of employers in general toward this great economic reform, it is chiefly concerned with the attitude of the employers in the building trades, namely, the contractors.

In this respect it should be understood that the action of the convention was "to go on record as favoring a progressive shortening of the hours of labor," and further recommended that the Executive Council be instructed to conduct a campaign of education on the subject of shorter hours of labor, and that every effort be made to present the facts to the public. Organized Labor is sincerely convinced that the five day work week is a forward step and has advanced many economic and humanitarian reasons upon which its theory is based. The five day work week has been tried in some industries and found very successful.

Many arguments have been advanced both pro and con concerning the feasibility of the five day work week. It has been said that the five day work week is not practical, that the work of our industrial life cannot be done in five days and that the five day work week is undesirable from several other untenable points of view. In fact the same arguments are being raised against the five day work week that were raised against the twelve-hour day, the ten-hour day, the eight-hour day and the forty-four hour week. In organized industry, the forty-four hour week is almost universal. One more half day off the week is not going to disrupt industry. It may mean a material saving, aside from the human question involved.

To many industries, the five day work week will mean a better organization,

better engineering and planning, and more system. The building industry is one that will greatly benefit by it.

There are no accurate statistics available concerning the amount of time worked per year by the men in the building trades. However, it is admitted that there is much time lost. In some instances one group of mechanics must wait for another to finish and get out of the way. Time is also lost waiting for materials. The industry needs reorganization, and the introduction of the five day work week will go a long way toward solving many of the present difficulties. Better planning, supplying of tools, machinery and materials together with the co-operation of the workers, will result in their efforts being more telling.

Some contractors are condemning the five day work week for reasons already stated. To condemn any theory without a trial is neither fair nor progressive. The Building Trades Council of Newark, N. J., with the approval of the local contractors, are planning to give the five day work week a thorough trial during the coming summer. Should it prove successful, there is no doubt of its adoption. Nothing could be more fair than this plan.

Recently the National Association of Building Trades Employers resolved to oppose the five day work week "as a patriotic as well as an economic duty." They advance several reasons for this opposition, and one of them is the seasonable character of the building industry. Answering this, we refer this body to the annual report of Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover, in which he says:

"The annually enlarged building program of the country has been handled in large part by extention of the building season into the winter months; this has had a stabilizating effect upon prices and given increasing annual earnings to workers. The price of most building materials has decreased, despite the large increased demand."

Another reason advanced against the five day work week is that it would increase building costs. This is one of the contractors' stock arguments, which is raised on every possible occasion. Everyone knows that labor is only one item in construction costs. The building and housing division of the Department of Commerce, after a survey of building conditions, says that labor costs on the construction of the average house amounts to 26 per cent of the total cost. The department divides the other costs as follows: Building materials, 29.3 per cent; land, 19 per cent; contractor, 12.6 per cent; architect and real estate fees, 6.4 per cent; and financing 6.4 per cent. These figures certainly disprove any statement that the five day work week will substantially increase building costs. The 48-hour week was reduced to 44 hours without increasing construction costs.

The association further laments that the additional "idle time" granted the worker will result in extravagance and result in demands for higher wages. Why should the leisure of the workingman be termed "idle time" any more than the week-ends of the employer, which often extend over a period of three and four days? Why should a higher standard of living be regarded as extravagance? Our industrial organization rests upon the principle that high wages are compatible with low production costs. The building industry should frankly face the problem of doing its part toward social progress. The difficulties can readily be solved and the industry be put on a more economical basis.

The various crafts in the building trades are not making the introduction of the five day work week an issue in the industry. It is not being forced upon anyone. Organized Labor hails the five day work week as a most progressive and economic step forward. It asks a trial of the five day work week to determine whether or not it is practical. It asks each industry and each employer to consider this new standard, to determine what are the obstacles, under present conditions, to the five day work week. It asks the employers to accept the co-operation of trade unions in removing these obstacles, should they present themselves.

Can the rejection of this proposal be either a patriotic or economic duty as the National Association of Building Trades Employers claims it to be?

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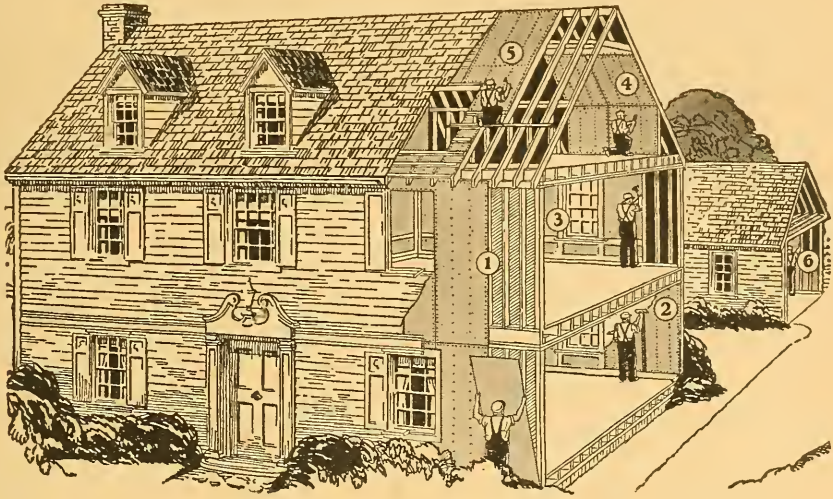
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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Notice

The District Council of Peoria, Pekin and Canton, Ill., wishes to advise all travelling members that there are more carpenters in that district than jobs. Stay away from that vicinity.

* * *

Five hundred men idle and future prospects are the poorest in seven years, advises the Palm Beach District Council of West Palm Beach, Fla. A great many carpenters came into that district following the recent hurricanes with the result that there are many more men than jobs.

* * *

Members of L. U. No. 1419, Johnstown, Pa., are fighting the "open shop" conditions that exist there. Misleading advertisements to the effect that there is plenty of work have brought many carpenters into the town. Recording Secretary John H. Maurer wishes the true state of affairs made known to our members and advises them to give the vicinity a wide berth.

* * *

One-half the members of L. U. No. 792, Rockford, Ill., are idle advises Recording Secretary B. H. Black. There is very little work and future prospects aren't very promising. Give that vicinity a wide berth.

* * *

There are more carpenters in Pine Bluff, Ark., now than are needed. Recording Secretary C. D. Guest of L. U. No. 576 advises all members to steer clear of that vicinity.

Notice

The Allen & Wilkinson Lumber Co., of Bicknell, Ind., has closed its shop and returned our Label to the General Office. Secretary Elva McKain of L. U. No. 1712 reports that union shop work can be secured at the Simpsom Lumber Co.

Union Workers Donate Services

When the Arcadia, Fla., chapter of the Red Cross needed a cottage to continue their charitable work, the members of L. U. No. 1581 of that place, immeditely offered to construct the cot-

tage free of charge. Their offer was gladly accepted and the cottage was completed a day and a half later. The members of the Painters' Local also donated their services.

This action on the part of the union workers caused much favorable comment among the citizens of Arcadia, who praised them highly for contributing their services to so worthy a cause.



The photograph pictured here shows the cottage in the course of erection with the members of L. U. No. 1581 who worked on it.

West Chester, Pa., Local Celebrates Twenty-fifth Anniversary

L. U. No. 1154, West Chester, Pa., recently celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary with a banquet, followed by a musical entertainment.

About forty members with their wives and families attended the celebration and the affair will long be remembered as a most enjoyable one.

President A. Phillips presided and called upon various members for short talks, to which they responded, giving accounts of the early history of the Local.

The committee in charge of the affair is to be congratulated upon the success of the anniversary celebration.

Marionette, Wis., Local Holds Smoker

Following the regular meeting of L. U. No. 1246, on January 12th, the members were entertained with a smoker followed by a buffet supper. A large number attended and dancing followed the supper. Everyone enjoyed themselves and the evening will long be remembered as a pleasant one.

The committee in charge of the affair was assisted by the wives and daughters of the members. Both the ladies and the committee are to be congratulated upon the success of the entertainment.

DEATH ROLL

DONALD GLASS, L. U. No. 1846, New Orleans, La.

JOHN J. KERRIGAN, L. U. No. 253, Omaha, Neb.

MORRIS DRAZEN, L. U. No. 135, New York, N. Y.

Creating all men free and equal isn't enough, some means must be devised to keep them free and equal.

Correspondence



Wants Pension Paid Now

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I read Brother Traugh's letter in the December, 1926, issue of "The Carpenter," and I surely think he is right.

I too, am one of the old men. I started to work in 1885 and received 40c and board a day, working from sunup to sundown. The following year I received a dollar a day. I am now 59 years old, and having suffered several minor accidents, am unable to earn a living at the trade. Joined the union October 14, 1901. Have always kept my dues paid up and will try to keep them paid as long as I can earn enough money to do so.

I think something should be done for the carpenters that are unable to earn a living. I believe that all old carpenters unable to hold a job should be paid a pension and given a permit to work at whatever they are able or go to a home and do whatever they could there.

In the old days, when we first started the union, our wages were very small. Today the younger carpenters receive from $8 to $12 for eight hours work, while we old carpenters are unable to get a job. Our due book says if we fail to pay our dues for three months we are out of all benefits, and if we owe for six months, we are suspended.

I agree with all Brother Traugh says and I hope our General Executive Board will do something soon for the needy old carpenters and not permit them to die for the want of something to live on.

Jonas Shepler,
Connellsville, Pa.

Home and Pension

Editor, "The Carpenter"

I am of the same opinion as the brother of Cuyahoga Falls, O. There is too much delay in the paying of the pension.

When this matter was carried by referendum vote every man was delighted, expecting a home or pension for the old carpenters, but now you hear nothing about it. True, there was no mention in the call as to the time the home would be built, nor the time the pension paid.

The pension should be paid, regardless of the home, for it takes time to build. There is more talk about the development of Florida today than any other part of our land, and it is praised sky high. I hope it will come up to the standard of our expectations.

Gold is not the only thing that glitters. You can transplant any old tree, but growing and thriving thereafter is another question. If Florida is as stated by our worthy President William Green, the wonderful land and fountain of youth, surely that is the place to go, and if good for the old, why not for the young?

Why not have our Headquarters there, and our officers, thus saving something in superintending the plant?

I have been a member in good standing of L. U. No. 299 since 1890. President of it, President of District Council, President of the Building Trades Council in Hudson County. I am not able to work now and God only knows what would have become of me if it had not been for my good children.

If the $20,000,000 paid out last year by the A. F. of L., of which we are part, went part way to a more worthy cause than ours, I would like to know it, and yet it may be that all that is required is to let our officials know our case.

Hugh Roberts.
L. U. No. 299, Lyndhurst, N. J.

An Open Letter To Brother Roland Hill

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I feel sorry in a way that you put such a strained personal interpretation to a strictly impersonal discussion. I agree with you that, as far as I know, Brother Stoddard is a fine man who has done in his life-time more than his share to improve the working conditions of the wage class. I am sure that I should feel pleased to have Brother Stoddard for a personal friend. So much for that!

I differ from you in every other phase of this discussion and I am more than glad to discuss these mechanical differences with you in "The Carpenter" for the benefit of the members of the craft.

In any skilled trade, there are two different kinds of accuracies; one is a mental, mathematical accuracy that exists only in thought and the other is mechanical accuracy of materials as they are prepared by us for a place in the construction. The former accuracy can be, and what is more, positively must be both clear and correct. That is, the first necessity for accurate mechanical work, is clear, accurate thinking. With the dimensions or facts in mind, exactly as they ought to be in construction, then comes the execution of these facts in the way of fitting pieces into their places. This latter, at best is only approximate accuracy; for no man living, ever did or ever will cut or shape or fit a piece with absolute accuracy. Those who spent a life time of training become wonderfully accurate, but they never do attain to absolute accuracy as they must do in their thinking. Therefore, let me suggest this rule for apprentices: learn to think clearly and accurately. Approximate thinking will not do. If any directions or rules must be used, they must be clear and correct, otherwise mistakes and poor work result.

Muddled thinking means muddled work. And that is that.

On one occasion I read Brother Stoddard's book through at one time. I read it slowly, trying to see clearly through what it said. It was a hard, half-day job. When I was done I turned the pages over to discover if I could find anything advocated there in the way of working rules that could not be solved more simply by a few mathematical principles. As I conceive them now these principles are similar triangles, ratio and proportion and squares and roots. This is a rather pretentious array of mathematical puzzles but they are not so bad after all. Now my contention is: the mastery of these few principles, out of which these rules are made, is much easier and simpler task than trying to learn and remember the numerous rules, such as authors of various books are giving us. There you have it.

All right, Brother Hill. We're off. You take the side that Brother Stoddard presents and I will take to these few principles as the easiest and quickest way for a man of ordinary intelligence to comprehend the mathematical principles of the trade. Only, please, no personalities, only mathematical principles!

With best wishes, both to you and to Brother Stoddard.

Joseph Reed,
L. U. No. 314, Madison, Wis.

A Defense of Brother Siegele's Methods

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In the January issue of "The Carpenter" there appears an article by Brother Geo. McMurphy of Tacoma, Wash., wherein he severely criticizes Brother Siegele for teaching the apprentices the method of stepping off rafters, although he admits that this method is technically correct. He uses such terms as, "hang overs, obsotele," etc. Yet I dare say if a carpenter is not thoroughly familiar with the stepping off method he will never make a worth while roof framer. Now, mind you, I am not saying that a carpenter should step off his rafters on the job when there is an easier way to obtain the desired measurements, but the principles of the stepping off method he must know.

There appears in the same issue another article by me as to how to frame Brother Jones' roof. For this kind of work a carpenter must know the step off method or he will most likely get stuck. Furthermore it is mighty handy to know when cutting jack rafters, especially when one finds dormers to be framed in the jacks.

I consider it wrong that an instructor should be criticized in front of his pupils, anyhow. The pupils in this case are our apprentices, and I take it for granted they receive "The Carpenter" as we do. It is pretty hard for the uninitiated mind to grasp the problems as presented, no matter how simple, yet if they are told that, what they are trying to learn is obsolete, will they have faith in their instructor? Therefore, I think criticizing an instructor should be done privately, and you apprentices try and follow Brother Siegele's instructions. He is all right.

Henry Waltke,
L. U. No. 612, West New York, N. J.

A Glimpse of the Old Days

Editor, "The Carpenter":

While rummaging around recently in some old papers of my father, who

was a building contractor in this community years ago, I found one which I thought might interest you and, perhaps, readers of "The Carpenter." On a sheet of ordinary detail paper, 17 x 22 inches, is a floor plan, three elevations, section and printed specifications and contract all done in a neat hand, with a pen. The floor plan shows a living room 13′ 0″ x 13′ 0″; kitchen, 13′ 0″ x 9′ 6″ and two bed rooms 8′ 3″ x 11′ 6″; a closet 1′ 6″ x 5′ 6″ and a front porch 5′ 4″ x 16′ 0″. The contract shows that my father received $375 for the job. The date is not given.

However, I can remember when oak dimension lumber and sheathing would be delivered, by local sawmill men, on the job for $8 per M. Poplar siding sold for $20 per M. and red cedar shingles for $2.50.

Some time books among these same papers show that carpenters worked eight hours then — eight hours before noon and eight hours after. If a man worked at all before noon, he got credit for a half day; likewise for the afternoon. If he worked as much as 200 days in a year, he brought his time book around to dad's shop on New Year's Day and drew $200 and was happy. The time book shows where one man drew $325 one year, but he must have been an extra good man and worked inside on the rainy days. He received $1.25 per day.

I am enclosing a copy of the specifications on the house mentioned. If you think it suitable copy for "The Carpenter," you are at liberty to use it and I shall be like the lad described by the poet:

"There's one joy comes fresh with repeating,
That you hope the gods never will stint.
Call it vain if you will, but still it's a thrill,
When you see your own efforts in print.

You may think that the subject is trifling,
That the wording is hackneyed and worn;
But you read o'er and o'er, then scan it some more,
'Till you scarce can believe that it's yourn."

Anyhow, even if you do not think this suitable copy, I have had lots of fun writing it and it costs only two cents to send it to you.

Lyman Wisely, Pres.
L. U. No. 1944. Coulterville, Ill.

Specifications

Set this house on sand stone blocks,
Six feet apart; all good sound rock.
For sills, you double 2″ x 8″;
Spike well together, true and straight.
And then spike on a 2″ x 4″,
As bearing for the joists, first floor.
Two feet on centers floor joist space;
They are 2″ x 8″ well spiked in place.
The ceiling joists are 4″ x 2″.
For studding, 2″ x 4″ will do.
16″ on centers space the same.
Double at all corners and door frames.
Rafters are framed with 4″ x 2″;
Two foot spacing for them will do.
All stuff above, of which we've spoke
And sheathing too, of good sound oak.
Siding is poplar, "Select" grade;
Shingles, red cedar, the best that's made.
All outside finish is cypress stuff,
Select grade is good enough.
All doors are No. 1, white pine;
Windows the same, of which they are 9.
All inside finish, clear kiln dried stuff;
Yellow pine is good enough.
But, if the contractor so choose,
Quarter sawn oak he may use.
Plaster: two coats, patent stuff.
Any old brand is good enough.
Build on a bracket one brick flue;
Three feet outside the roof will do.
All hardware finish to be old copper.
Behind all doors place a rubber tipped stopper
Windows; one lock, one lift, no more.
A mortise lock on every door.
Painting; is done by the owner man.
He will do it up the best that he can.
If there is anything else not on the plan.
Do it too.
Edgar Allen Longfellow, Architect.

Portage, Wis., Local Hold Get-Together Meeting

On January 5th, L. U. No. 1344, Portage, Wis., held a get-together meeting to which non-union carpenters were invited.

Stories and old-time experiences were the topics of the evening, to which many members responded. Later in the evening a buffet supper was served.

Four new members were initiated into the Local during the evening, and it is hoped these get-together meetings will

serve to cement closer the bonds of brotherhood among the members of the Local. The committee in charge of the arrangements is to be congratulated upon the success of the affair.

Kingston, Ont., Local Holds Smoker

The members of L. U. No. 492, Kingston, Ont., Can., held their annual smoker in Labor Hall on January 10th. A large number of the members were present and a splendid program was enjoyed.

General Representative Pat Green was the principal speaker of the evening and he delivered a very interesting address on the conditions of the trade throughout eastern Canada. Business Agent J. H. Fisher also spoke. Following the addresses refreshments were served.

The committee in charge of the arrangements is to be congratulated upon the success of the affair.

Appleton, Wis., Local Celebrates Silver Anniversary

On January 12th, L. U. No. 955, Appleton, Wis., celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary with a banquet, followed by a smoker. Two hundred guests were present, including the delegates to the Trades and Labor Council.

The banquet was prepared and served by the wives of the members.

President Fred E. Bachman of the Trades and Labor Council was the principal speaker of the evening, and he congratulated the Local upon its record of twenty-five years of endeavor, growth and progress. Other speakers included Brother Carl Lolper, the only charter member present; Vice-President W. Eggert of the Trades and Labor Council and President E. J. Wright of the Fox River Valley District Council.

Altogether the evening was a most enjoyable one and the committee in charge of the arrangements is to be congratulated upon the success of the anniversary celebration.

A Good Idea

L. U. No. 143, Canton, O., has devised a means of retaining the interest of its members during the winter months, by appointing an entertainment committee whose duty it is to prepare a program for its meetings. The nature of the entertainment is not divulged until it is presented.

The first program was presented shortly before Christmas. It consisted of a varied musical program, followed by a boxing exhibition.

The entertainment proved a huge success and the committee is to be congratulated upon the success of its efforts.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 72

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Our Auxiliary recently put on a membership drive and obtained ten new members. On January 14th we gave a supper, followed by a dance, as a welcome to the new members. Everyone had a very enjoyable evening.

We have two regular business meetings and one social meeting each month. All our members work in harmony, each doing her share.

One evening each month we hold some sort of an entertainment. In this way we make enough money to pay our expenses.

If other Auxiliaries wish to know how to interest the men in their activities, our advice is to feed them. It has been our experience that the men are always ready to come to a supper.

With best wishes to other Auxiliaries.

Bessie M. Holt, Rec. Sec.
L. A. No. 72. Barre, Vt.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 94

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Our Auxiliary has 55 members and is growing in strength each day.

Recently we gave a social to the members of Carpenters' L. U. No. 993. About 500 guests were present and a varied musical and speaking program was enjoyed. The Auxiliary presented the Local with a flag, which is the largest flag in Miami. Mrs. John Klaus, Chairman of the committee, made the presentation and President H. O. Cook of the Local responded, stating the Local will always be proud of the flag.

The affair proved a great success and the committee in charge is to be congratulated upon the success of its efforts.

Mrs. John Klaus,
L. A. No. 94, Miami, Fla.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 129

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 129, Champaign and Urbana, Ill., was organized in March, 1924. Our meetings are held on

the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. Occasionally we have social gatherings, some for carpenters and their families and others open to friends. We give other entertainments also, consisting of card parties and dances.

On December 7th, L. U. No. 44 gave a dinner to its members and friends. The members of the Auxiliary helped prepare and serve the food. The guest of honor and principal speaker of the evening was First General Vice-President John T. Cosgrove, and he paid high tribute to the activities of the Auxiliary.

On December 21st we gave our Christmas party for the children. Each child was given a present and some candy and fruit.

At present we have not as many members as we should have, but we hope to increase our membership in the future. All ladies who are eligible should join with us, as they are part of the carpenters' family and our aim is to help the carpenters in any way we can.

Mrs. W. A. Durham.
L. A. No. 129. Champaign-Urbana, Ill.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted regarding the whereabouts of Emil Frederick Peters, of whom the accompanying photograph is a good likeness. He was last heard from on January 19, 1925, from Los



Angeles, Cal. He is described as being 56 years of age, 6 feet tall and weighing from 185 to 195 pounds. Anyone knowing his present whereabouts, kindly communicate with his wife, Mrs. E. F. Peters, 536 Ridge Ave., Youngstown, O.

"Good Driver of Men"

Carpenter foreman (union); good driver of men, for large job of concrete forms, etc. Address, Box 424-J, Star Office.

This advertisement recently appeared in the "Help Wanted" column of a daily newspaper published at Washington. That any contractor in these enlightened times should have the nerve to advertise for such a foreman or boss seems unbelieveable. A "good driver of men!" Where does this ruffian think he is living—in Russia, Africa or some other benighted country? How could he have the effrontery to put such an "ad" in a newspaper published anywhere in this land of freedom, especially in one published at the capital of the nation? Such an "ad" would not have aroused much attention a hundred or even fifty years ago, but appearing now, in 1926, it denotes that the advertiser belongs to a past age—an age when "good drivers of men" were very common, when human slavery existed, and when a "Simon Legree" was found in nearly every industrial plant.

Those brutal days, thank Heaven, are gone, and we are only reminded of them when some incident like the one we have described is called to our attention. That this advertiser for a "good driver of men" did not sign his name to his "ad" shows his cruel and cowardly nature. Why he should specifically demand a union man to do his dirty work for him is beyond our comprehension. Union men—real union men—cannot be hired to do that kind of work. That sort of thing—"driving" workers—is diametrically opposed to trade unionism. It was to wipe out just such industrial brutality and slavery that trade unionism was established. Moreover, union workers don't have to be "driven." Trade unionists in every line of industry are recognized now as the most industrious, efficient and intelligent workers, and, consequently, union employers are not compelled to advertise for foremen who are "good drivers of men." Says "The Trade Unionist," published at Washington:

"We do not know who inserted this advertisement, but we do know that it is just such concerns as the one responsible for its insertion that is the cause of most of the trouble in the building industry."—Ex.

The per capita wealth of Polk County, Florida, in which is located our Home at Lakeland is $4,767.85. This is the highest per capita wealth of any county in the world.

Craft Problems

Common Roof Framing

(By H. H. Siegele.)

LESSON VIII

The last problem in the lesson preceeding this one, showed how to take a fraction of a step in stepping off a hip or valley rafter. We were assuming that the rafters met each other at the comb, but in most instances, especially on hip roofs, the rafters are framed so as to be nailed to a ridge board. We will say that the ridge board is 1⅝ inches thick, which would mean that the run of each

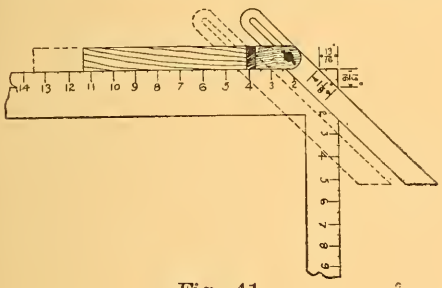


Fig. 41.

side of the roof has been cut down 13-16 of an inch, and that would mean that not only the common rafters would have to be cut shorter, as much as 13-16 of an inch cut off the run would equal, but that the hip and valley rafters, too, would have to be cut shorter on the same basis, which would be the diagonal distance of 13-16 of an inch and 13-16 of an inch, or, as shown by the illustration, Fig. 41, 1⅛ inches. The 1⅛ inches would have to be taken from the last step, relatively, in the same manner as the 9 3-16 inches were added to the last step, explained in Fig. 40 of Lesson VII. How to obtain the diagonal distance of very short distances is also illustrated by Fig. 41. The bevel square is set to a 45-degree angle, by setting it so as to intersect with 3 on the body of the square and 3 on the tongue—this position is shown by dotted lines. (4 and 4, 5 and 5, 6 and 6, or any other figures that will cancel each other will do as well.) After the thumb-screw has been tightened, slip the bevel square forward to the proper point, which in this case is 13-16 of an inch, or half the thickness of a 1⅝ inch ridge board.

The run of the hip rafter per foot run of the common rafter, taken on the body of the square, and the length of the hip rafter per foot run of the common rafter taken on the tongue of the square will give the side cut of the hip rafter; that is the cut that fits against the ridge board. The plumb cut has been illustrated in a previous problem. The run of the hip rafter per foot run of the common rafter is equal to the diagonal distance of 12 and 12 on the square, or 17 inches. So we take 17 inches on the body of the square. But to obtain the figures to be used on the tongue of the square we will have to ascertain the length of the hip rafter per foot run of the common rafter, which is illustrated by Fig. 42. Here we find that the distance between 17 on the body of the square and 8 on the tongue, is 18¾ inches, or nearly so. This being equal to the length of the hip rafter per foot run of the common rafter, we take these figures on the tongue of the square in order to obtain the side cut of the hip or of the valley rafters. By referring to Fig. 43 it will be seen that the tongue of the square is only 16 inches long (some squares have longer tongues) so by dot-

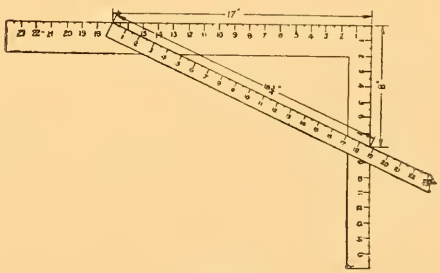


Fig. 42.

ted lines we have extended the tongue to 20 inches, in order to make the illustration clear. It will be necessary to extend the tongue of the square at least to the 18¾ inches, either with a rule or otherwise, so that the right position of the square can be obtained. After the

square has been placed in the proper position, the figures to be used can be reduced to the extent that the tongue will

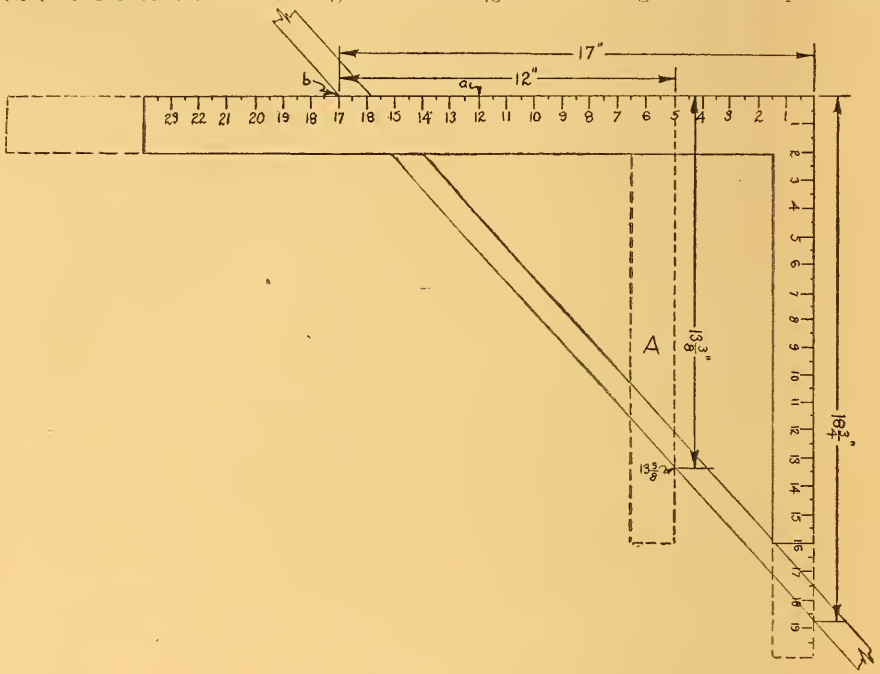


Fig. 43.

be long enough to use for obtaining the side cut. Fig. 43 illustrates how this is done. The square is slipped to the left

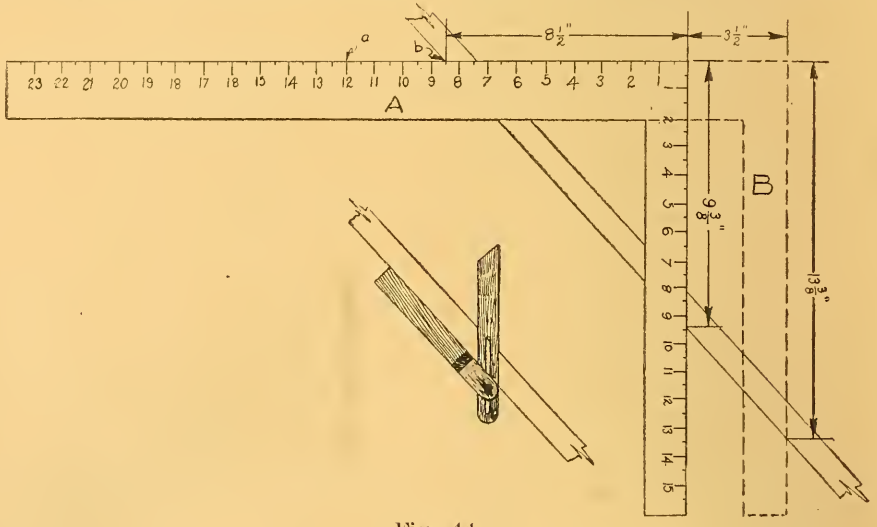


Fig. 44.

until the figures 12, or point a, comes to point b. In other words, the square is pulled to the left until the tongue reaches

the position shown at A, when we will have 12 on the body of the square and 13⅜ on the tongue of the square. The angle being just the same as when the figures 17 and 18¾ were used. The tongue in both instances gives the cut.

Fig. 44 shows two more methods of applying the square to obtain the side cut for hip and for valley rafters. We

have seen in the explanation of Fig. 43, that the run of the hip per foot run of the common rafter, or 17, on the body of the square, and the length of the hip rafter per foot run of the common rafter, or 18¾, on the tongue of the square would give the side cut for the hip or for the valley rafters. But the tongue not being 18¾ inches long we reduced the figures until the tongue was long enough. A very simple method of reducing the figures to be used is shown by this figure (44) with the square in the position shown at A. In this case 17 and 18¾ have each been divided by 2, bringing the former down to 8½ and the latter to 9⅜. Hence, 8½ on the body and 9⅜ on the tongue of the square will give the side cut of the hip and valley rafters. Having thus reduced the figures to be used for the side cut, it is an easy matter to increase both figures to the extent that the figure on the body of the square will be 12, or the base-figure. To do this it will be necessary to move the square forward 3½ inches, or until the figure 12, pointed out at a, reaches point b. This will bring the square in the position shown at B, with 12 on the body and 13⅜ on the tongue, or the same figures we obtained by reducing the figures from the original figures to 12 and 13⅜. After the side cut has been obtained the bevel square should be set to the proper angle and used for marking the remainder of the rafters. This is shown to the lower left of the illustration.

We are giving herewith a table dealing with the various cuts of hip, valley and jack rafters of various pitches. While we do not like the table method of roof framing, tables, nevertheless, are good aids for the beginner to prove his work.

TABLE II

Rise per foot run.	Side cut of jack rafters.	Length of hip or valley rafter per foot run of common rafter.	Hip and valley rafter cuts.		Side cut of hip or valley rafter.
Inches.	Cut.	Inches.	Foot.	Top.	Cut.
4	12 and 12⅝	17.46	17 and	4	17 and 17½
5	12 and 13	17.72	17 and	5	17 and 17¾
6	12 and 13⅜	18.02	17 and	6	17 and 18
7	12 and 13⅞	18.38	17 and	7	17 and 18⅜
8	12 and 14⅜	18.78	17 and	8	17 and 18¾
9	12 and 15	19.23	17 and	9	17 and 19¼
10	12 and 15⅝	19.72	17 and	10	17 and 19¾
11	12 and 16¼	20.24	17 and	11	17 and 20¼
12	12 and 17	20.80	17 and	12	17 and 20¾
13	12 and 17¾	21.40	17 and	13	17 and 21⅜
14	12 and 18⅜	22.02	17 and	14	17 and 22
15	12 and 19¼	22.67	17 and	15	17 and 22⅝
16	12 and 20	23.34	17 and	16	17 and 23⅜
17	12 and 20¾	24.04	17 and	17	17 and 24
18	12 and 21⅝	24.75	17 and	18	17 and 24¾

Regarding Brother Jones' Roof Problem

With interest have I followed the discussion and different plans sent in regarding Brother Jones' roof and am surprised at the few plans so far submitted, particularly when considering that this discussion has appeared in "The Carpenter" time and again.

Now, I would not call all the other sketches faulty like Brother Dye of Gloversville, N. Y., does, although I do not consider his plan any better than the rest, but will let the results obtained by my way of framing, speak for themselves.

Now, if I were called upon to frame this roof, I would go about it in the following way. As no figures were given, I am supplying my own.

First, I would measure the distance

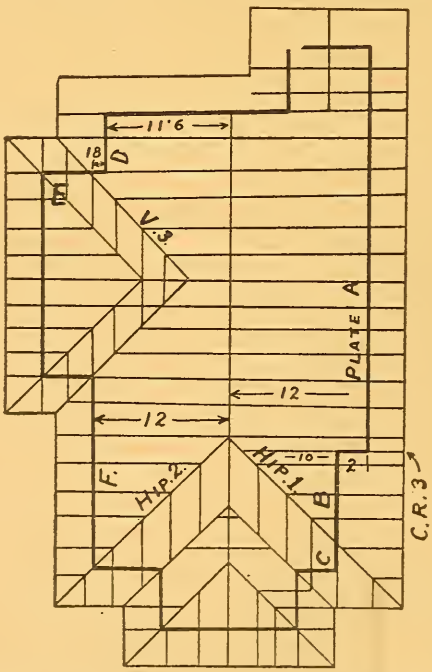
of the plates at their widest points, which in this case would be plates A and F. Let's say the distance is 24 feet over all.

Second, I would determine the pitch of the roof, which in this case, let's say is a half pitch, or in other words, the rafter rises 12 inches in 1 foot of run.

Third, I'd decide what sort of overhang I would want, open rafter or boxed in. In my plan I figured overhang to be boxed in.

Fourth, I'd determine the distance between plates A and B, which in this case, let's say is 2 feet and the distance between plates F and D on parallel lines, to be 18".

Now then, as I stated above, the width of the building is 24 feet at its extreme points or plates. That gives the common rafter (C. R.) a run of 12 feet

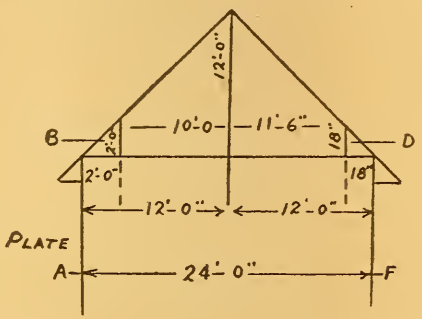


from plates A and F to the ridge pole, and a run of 10 feet from plate B to the ridge pole. (Let us picture these jack rafters as common rafters, it's easier to catch the idea.) And a run of 11' 6" from plate D to ridge pole.

As the C. R. rises 12" per foot, starting at plate A it will have risen 2 feet when it passes plate B.

Therefore, I frame plate B 2 feet higher than rest of building and plate D 18" higher than the rest of the building for the same reason. Now, the raised plate B (study main plan), does not start at plate C, but 2 feet away from it.

Neither does the raised plate D stop at plate E, but continues another 18" so it will support valley 3. Valley 3 has two seat cuts, one on raised plate D, another on



E. Seat cut at hip 1 is simply framed to a run of 10' 0", while hip 2 is framed to a run of 12' 0". Of course, C. R. No. 3 has 2 seat cuts. One at plate A, another on the raised plate B. The only difference is found in the boxed in overhand at plate B, it is 2' 0" wider and at plate D 18" wider than in rest of building. But this, to my mind, enhances the beauty of the building rather than detracts from it.

The results are as follows:

First, and above all, a uniform roof is obtained. I do not believe that it ever was the intention of the architect to have the building crowned with such a chopped up roof like the other brothers show with their plans.

Second, It saves lumber, at least a hip, a valley and some sheathing.

Third, it saves quite a bit of time.

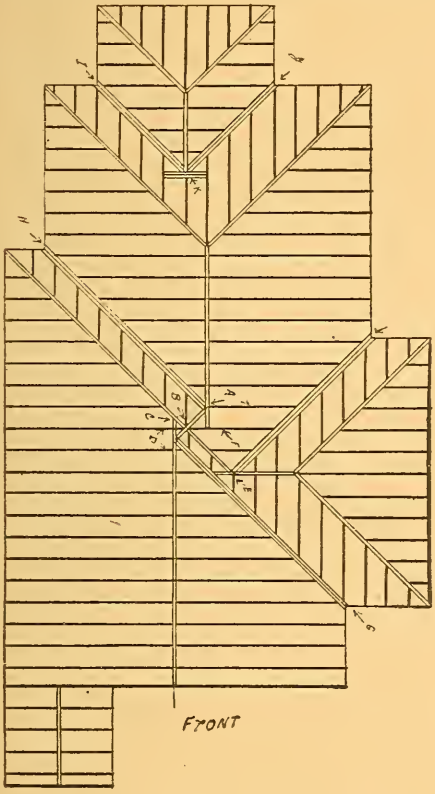
Fourth, study the lines of overhang and note the really pleasant lines this particular roof lends to itself. If open rafters are desired, roof has to be framed somewhat different, at plates A, B, and D. If anyone is interested enough, I will gladly send another plan. This is after all only a plain roof, and nearly all rafters can be framed on the ground, which cannot be said, when you strike a roof with intersecting pitches.

Henry G. Waltke,
L. U. No. 612, West New York, N. J.

* * *

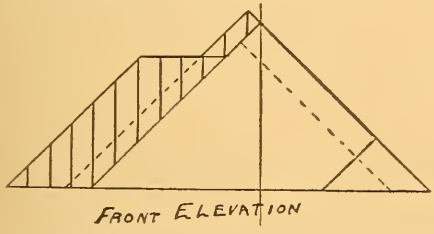
In reply to Brother J. Jones, L. U. No. 131, Seattle, Wash., of "Who Can Frame This Roof?" in the issue of June.

1926, we find that Brother Gustav F. Koehler, L. U. No. 842, will produce the proper shaped roof, but the roof framing he has illustrated in the August issue causes a greater loss in strength



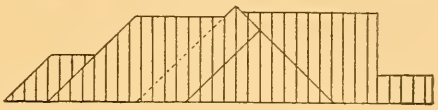
than is gained in his framing plan, unless the added hips are practically four times stronger than need be if the roof was framed in another manner.

As to Brother J. A. Gillespie, L. U. No. 228, the roof he has planned in the issue of August and also Brother Edwin



J. Dye, Gloversville, N. Y. We find that the roof of Brother Gillespie cannot carry out a continuous pitch, thereby having a small odd shaped gable to be taken care of, which would be unsightly and unmechanical.

Likewise with Brother Edwin J. Dye in issue of December, we find that a

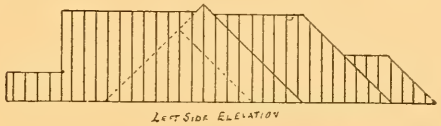


Right Side Elevation.

deck so small with such odd shaped intersections would be equally detrimental to the good appearance of such a roof.

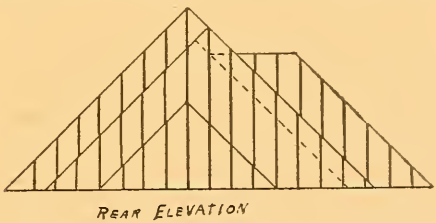
Under separate cover you will find my idea of framing this roof of J. Jones.

Making all parts of the roof the same pitch and correctly intersect, please



note on drawing the backing at the points of strain lettered from "A to L" inclusive.

Not as a matter of challenge, but for the welfare of the readers of "The Carpenter," I would be glad to read of a



better framing plan than I have for the sole purpose of learning the true fundamentals along this line.

Hoping this will be as instructive to others as the information I obtain from "The Carpenter" is to me.

Chas. H. Wert,
L. U. No. 1362. Lewistown, Pa.

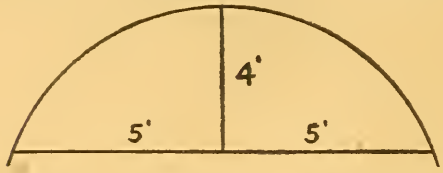
Answers To Brothers Shaw and Kretzmer

In in November and January issues of our Journal these brothers gave rules to obtain the radius to strike a segmental arch. In the old country we used a simple and easy remembered rule.

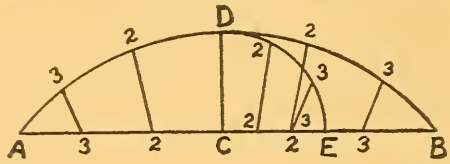
Square half the chord, add square of rise, divide by twice the rise: this gives radius. 5 times 5 equals 25, add 16, equals 41, divide by 8, gives 5⅛ feet, or 5′ 1½″. If you have inches or parts of

inches reduce to lowest denomination, then bring answer to feet and inches or part of inches.

Another method. Let A B be given chord C D rise. with radius C D, describe



¼ circle. divide D E and C E into any number of equal parts, say 3. Join 2.2 and 3.3. divide A C and C B into 3 equal parts. Set a bevel to agree with 2.2 in ¼ circle, mark same on 2.2 right and



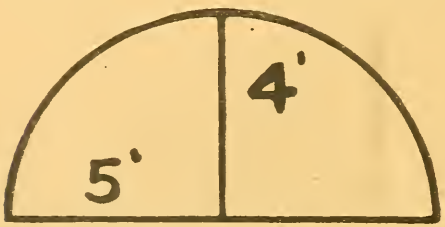
left of center, length of both to be equal: do same with 3.3, put nails at A 3. 2 D. 2.3 B. bend a thin strip against these nails and mark the curve, this will be accurate for any height or span.

Thomas Cabena.
L. U. No. 488. New York. N. Y.

* * *

I am interested very much at all times in the Craft Problems published in our Journal. In answer to Brother Kretzmer's method of getting the length of a rod to strike a segmental arch, I think he has a better and more practical method than Brother R. Shaw. Brother Kretzmer says square half of span, divide by rise, add rise. this equals diameter. half of diameter equals radius.

I have laid out many segmental arches in the past, and I think I have



an easier rule to remember. It is thus: Square half the span, square the rise or height, add these squares together and divide their sum by two times the height.

Formula: L squared plus H squared divided by 2 times H equals R.

5 times 5 equals 25: 4 times 4 equals 16; 16 and 25 is 41; 2 times 4 equals 8: 41 divided by 8 equals 5⅛ feet, or 5 feet, 1½ inches.

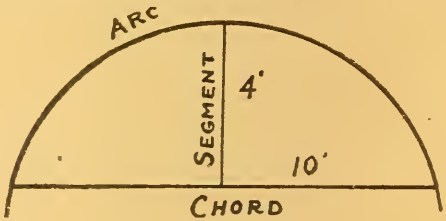
P. S.—I cannot see or understand where there is any diameter of radius to a segmental arch.

G. Beeler,
L. U. No. 64, Louisville, Ky.

* * *

In the November, 1926, issue of our Journal, Brother Shaw gives us a method of finding the radius of a segmental arch. His method is correct, but blind to those who do not understand algebra. Brother Kretzmer's rule for finding the radius of a segmental arch works out correct, but a little mistake was made in figuring, 5⅛ feet does not equal 5 feet, ½ inch; 5⅛ feet equals 5 feet, 1½ inches.

May I suggest a rule for finding the radius of a circle when you have the chord and height of segment given.



Rule: Where the chord of the arc and the height of the segment are known, to find the radius of the circle, add the square of one-half the chord to the square of the height of the segment and divide the sum by twice the height of the segment. ½ of 10′ equals 5′; 5 squared equals 5 times 5 equals 25; 4 squared equals 4 times 4 equals 16: 25 plus 16 divided by 2 times 4 equals 5⅛′; ⅛ of 12 equals 1½″.

M. Crouse,
L. U. No. 97, New Britain, Conn.

Answer To Brother H. W. Logeman

Sweating windows, as you express it, may be prevented by boring a few holes



Fig. 1.

(about ⅜″) crosswise near the bottom of the sash.

Also plane out or groove out the upper side of the stool near the window, this

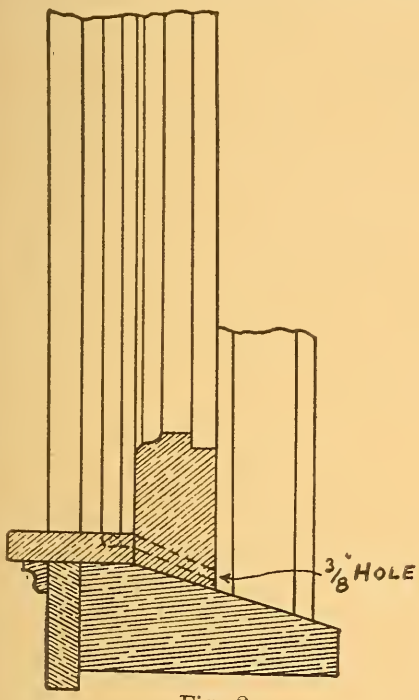


Fig. 2.

will serve as a small canal to drain the water to the holes.

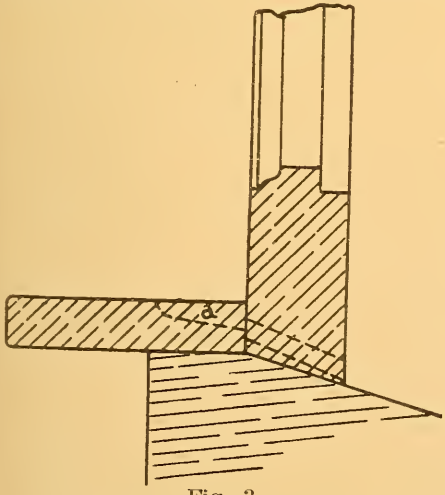


Fig. 3.

I am sure this will help, but during cold nights the holes are liable to freeze up. See A. Figs. 1 and 2.

T. Gerling.
L. U. No. 226, Portland, Ore.

Answer To Brother Cliff

Brother L. C. Cliff of L. U. No. 1, Chicago, writing in the January number of "The Carpenter," gives the definition for dimension lumber as, pieces that are dressed on one side and one edge or S I S and I E, the brother no doubt has confused the two words, i. e., dimension and dimensioned, the latter is a term used for all lumber that has been run through a planer and brought to a certain size in two directions, namely "width and thickness." But the word "dimension" is a trade term for all light and heavy framing, whether it be in the rough or dressed, a 2" x 4" in the rough as it leaves the saw and may measure 2¼" x 4½" is dimension lumber, but not dimensioned lumber.

Now, we will run it through the planer, it now measures 1⅝" x 3⅝" and conforms with the measurement set for dimensioned 2 x 4's by the National Lumber Dealers' Association, it is still dimension lumber, and also dimensioned lumber. A 2" x 6" is dimension lumber, but a 1" x 6" is not, a 2" x 12" is also dimension lumber, but a 1" x 12" in not, the term "sized lumber" is more generally used than the term "dimensioned lumber."

C. A. Carrier,
L. U. No. 448, Waukegan, Ill.

Figuring Board Measure

In several of the recent issues of "The Carpenter," I have seen many both long and hard ways of figuring the board measure of lumber, so I'll try to give a short and easy method, although not entirely my own.

Take, for instance, a piece 4" x 8" x 18' and use the cancellation method that the school kids learn early in the primary grades. However, I arrange the figures in a little different or shorter way, thus: 4 times 8 times 18 divided by 12 when cancelled equals 48 board feet.

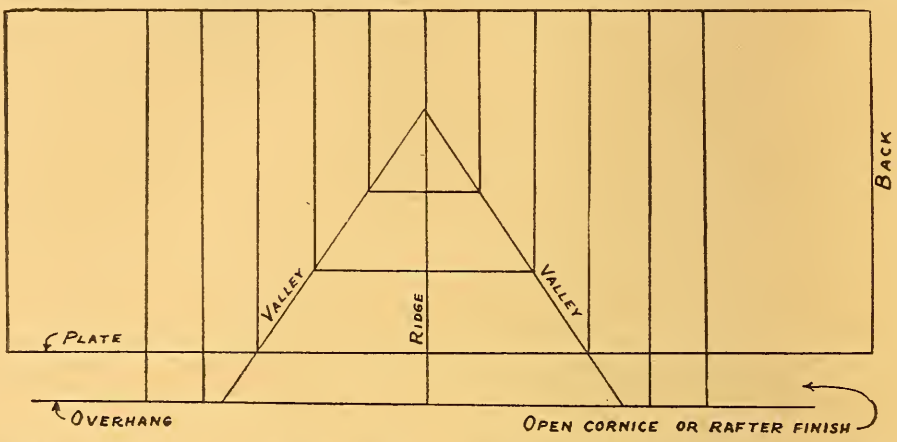
If you have forgotten this method use a little longer and harder way without cancellation. Thus: 4 times 8 times 18 divided by 12 equals 48. In other words, multiply inches in thickness by width in inches, by length in feet and divide by 12 always. Another problem when the thickness comes in fractions of an inch. Thus: 2½" times 8" times 18'; thus: 5 times 8 times 18 divided by 2 times 12 when cancelled equals 30 board feet.

Since cancellation with a little practice can be used to shorten long problems, as for instance when figuring interest, rafter problems, areas, cubical contents, etc., it is really worth knowing.

Nils O. Fagerstrom,
San Francisco, Cal.

Information Wanted

I would like to know the mechanical way of framing the valley, common and house and I would like to know how to frame the ends of said rafters where

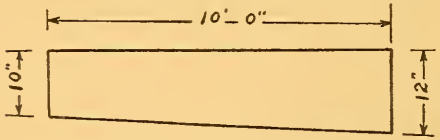


overhang rafters of the gable shown here. With this gable the weatherboards plumb up with the side of the they come together in the overhang. I would appreciate this information.

W. H. Bradshaw, Berkley, Va.

Figure This One

This board is ten feet long, ten inches wide at one end and twelve at the other. At what distance from either end should



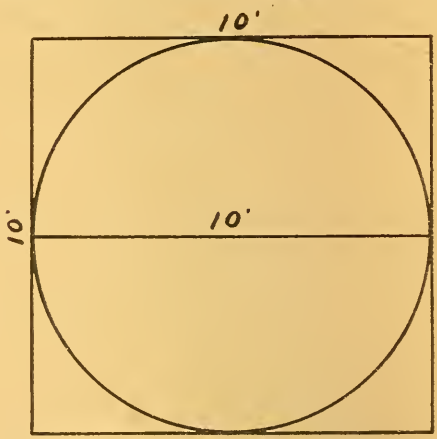
it be divided so that each part will contain the same number of square inches?

G. P. Cormick.
L. U. No. 98. Spokane, Wash.

Answer To Brother Reilly

I, like a lot of other brothers, look forward to the coming of "The Carpenter" with pleasure, for some of the discussions are interesting if not always correct. I know Brother Reilly, if I am not mistaken. No doubt he made a mistake when he tried to tell us how to find the area of a circle. Brother Lurie explains the method to be used, but it seems to me that it might be explained more thoroughly by a diagram. Suppose we take a circle 10′ in diameter and draw a square about it, with 10′ sides. The square would contain 100 square feet. Of course, the circle would contain a certain proportion, that proportion is .7854-1.0000, so if you square the D and multiply by .7854 you will get the area, 10′ x 10′ equals 100′; 100′ x .7854 equals 78.54′ or 78 and 54-100′.

There is a mistake in Brother Kretzmer's solution of the segmental arch,



which appeared in the January issue. Solution is: 5 times 5 equals 25, divided by 4 equals 6¼ plus 4 equals 10¼, divided by 2 equals 5⅛ or 5′ 1½″ instead of 5′ ½″. (Cont. on page 58.)



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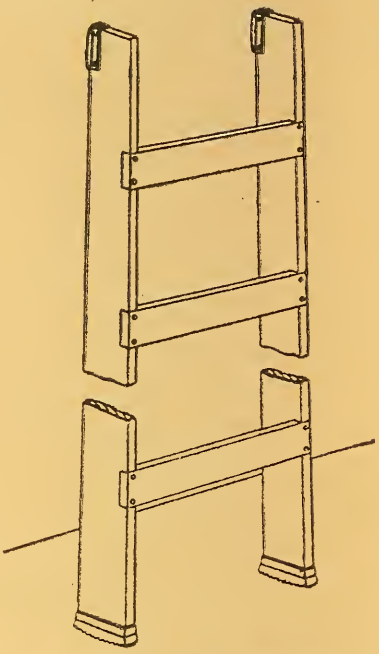
RIGID
Asbestos Shingles

I see there is more or less criticism of the "stepping off" system of laying off rafters. You will have to show me a simpler way. I admit you can make a slight mistake from one step to another, though by using the Starrett clamps advertised in the January number (Tool No. 111), this is eliminated. I know men who cannot read or write, who can take a square and frame a common or hip roof by this method, but how far would they get if they had to use square root, or some other method of getting lengths?

W. P. Chick,
L. U. No. 693, Woonsocket, R. I.

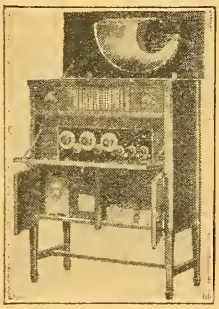
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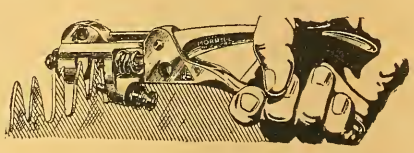
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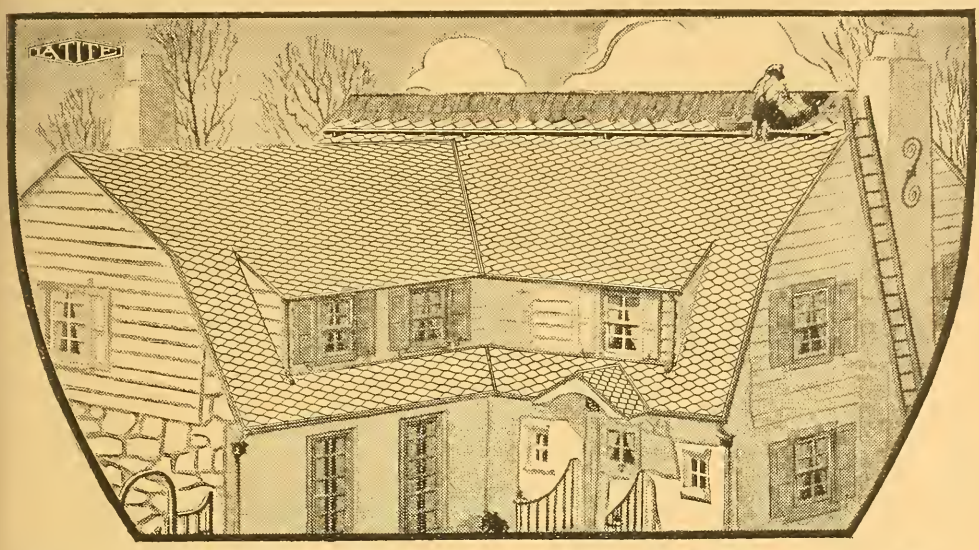
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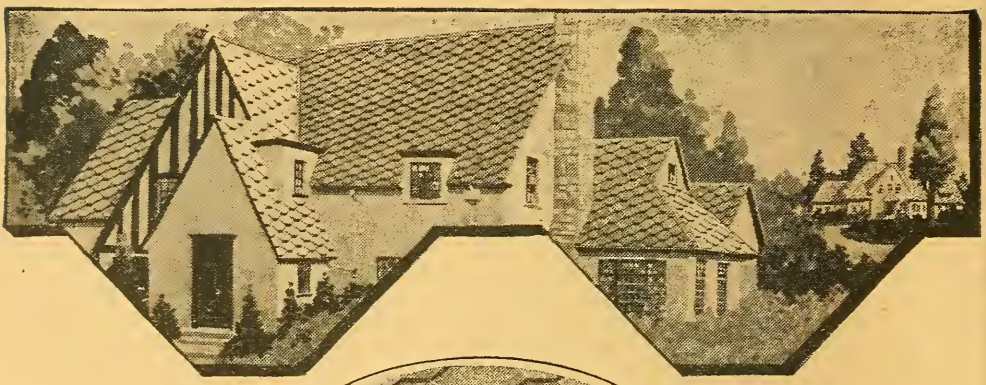
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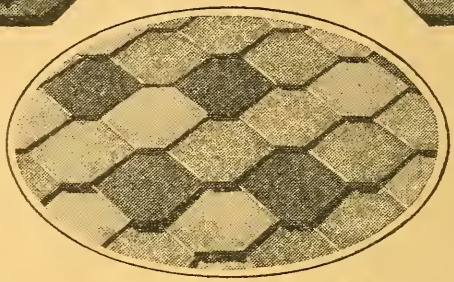
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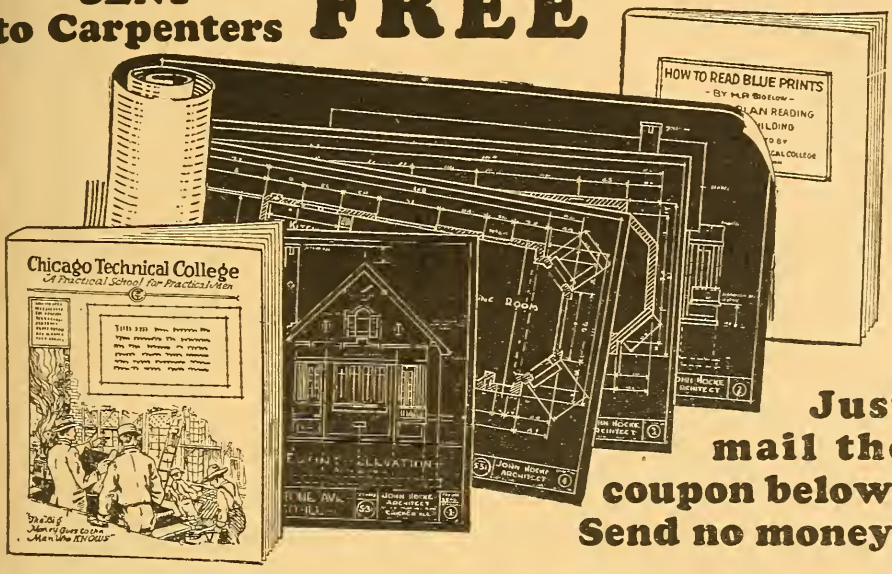
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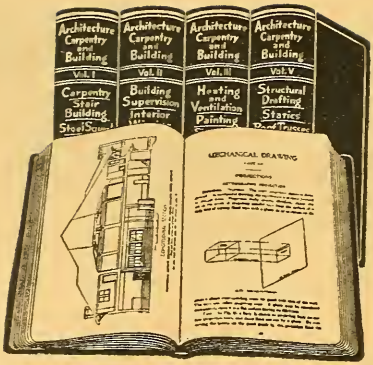
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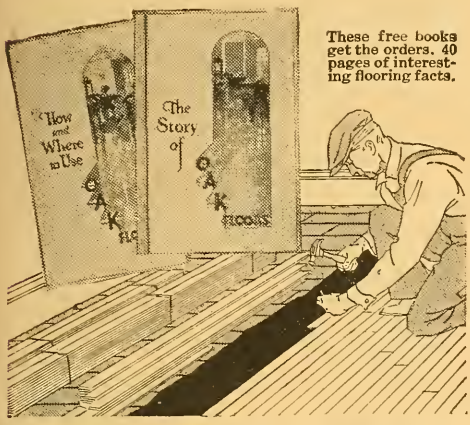
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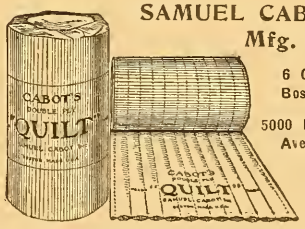


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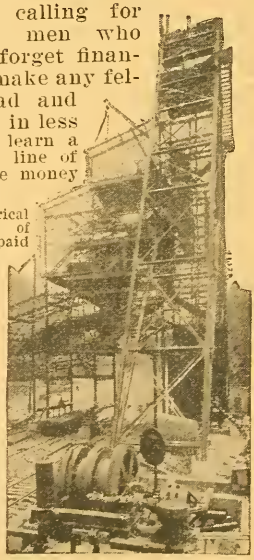
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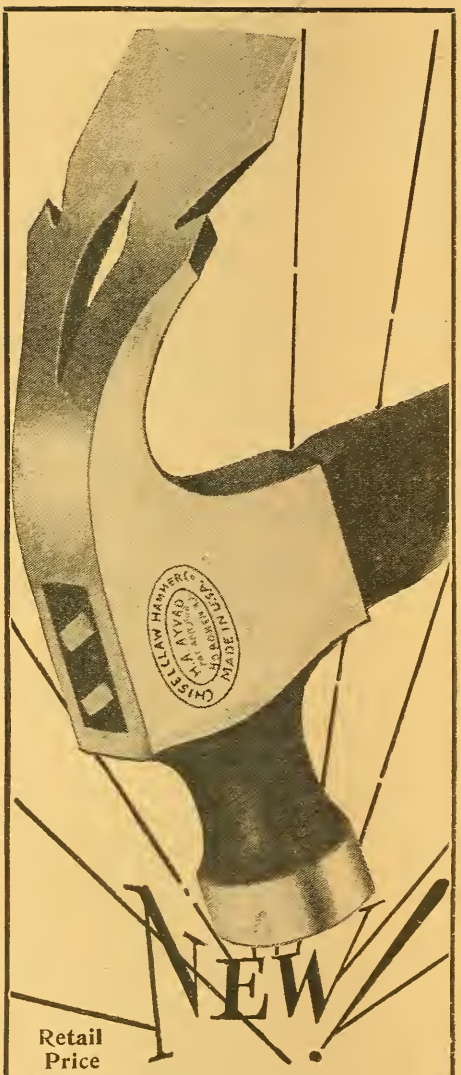
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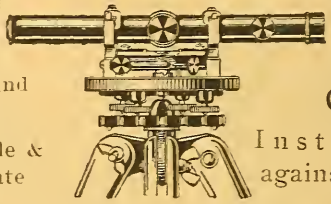
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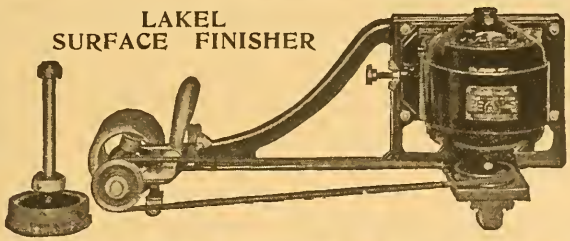
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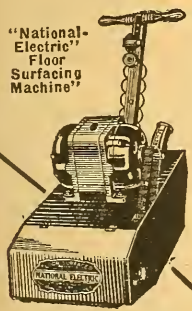
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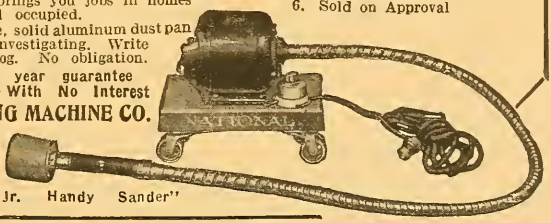
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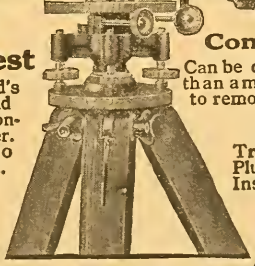
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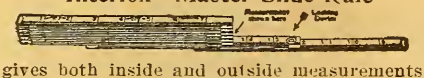
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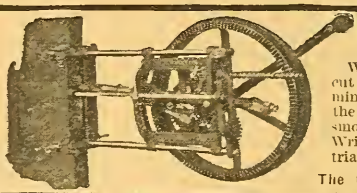
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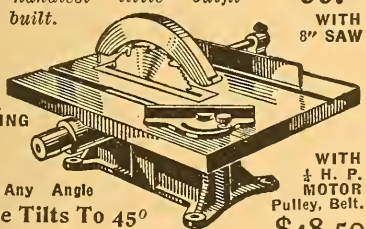
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KEUFFEL & ESSER CO.
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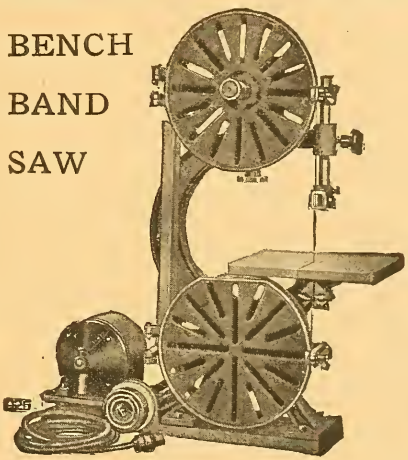
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WITH ½ H. P. MOTOR Pulley, Belt. $48.50

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BENCH BAND SAW



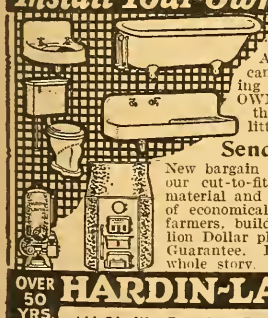
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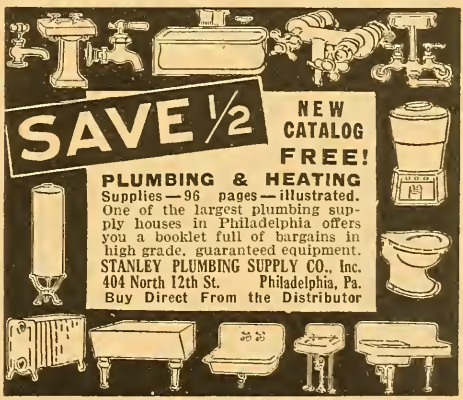


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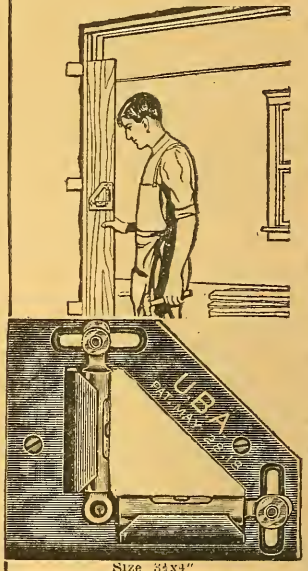
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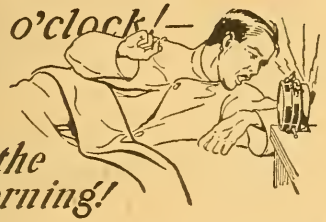
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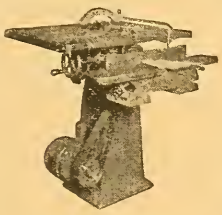
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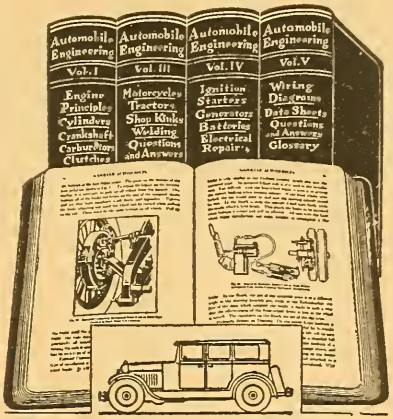
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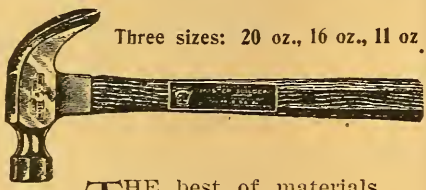
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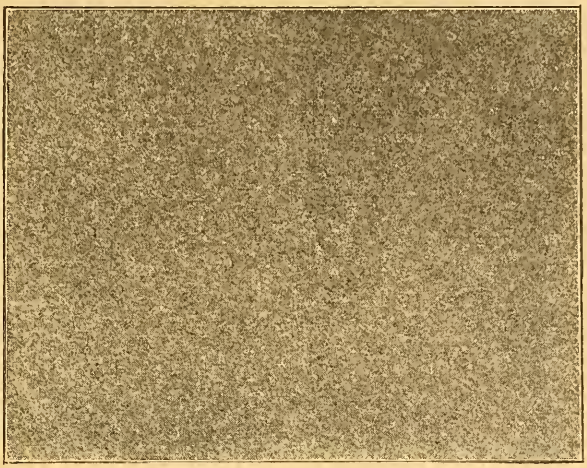
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DOUGLAS FIR is timesaving lumber. Every time you do cross-cutting, ripping, boring or mortising on Douglas Fir you save a few seconds, because it is easy to work.



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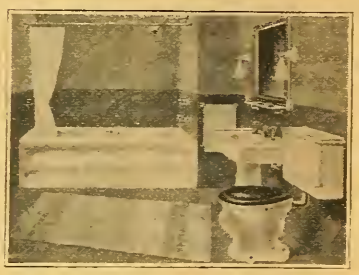
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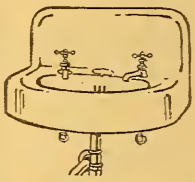
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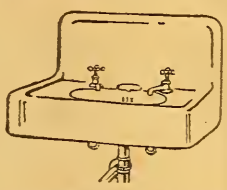
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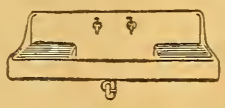


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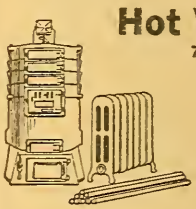
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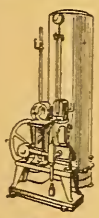
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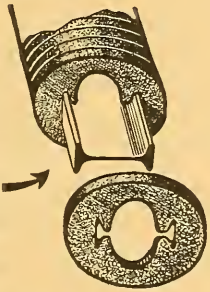


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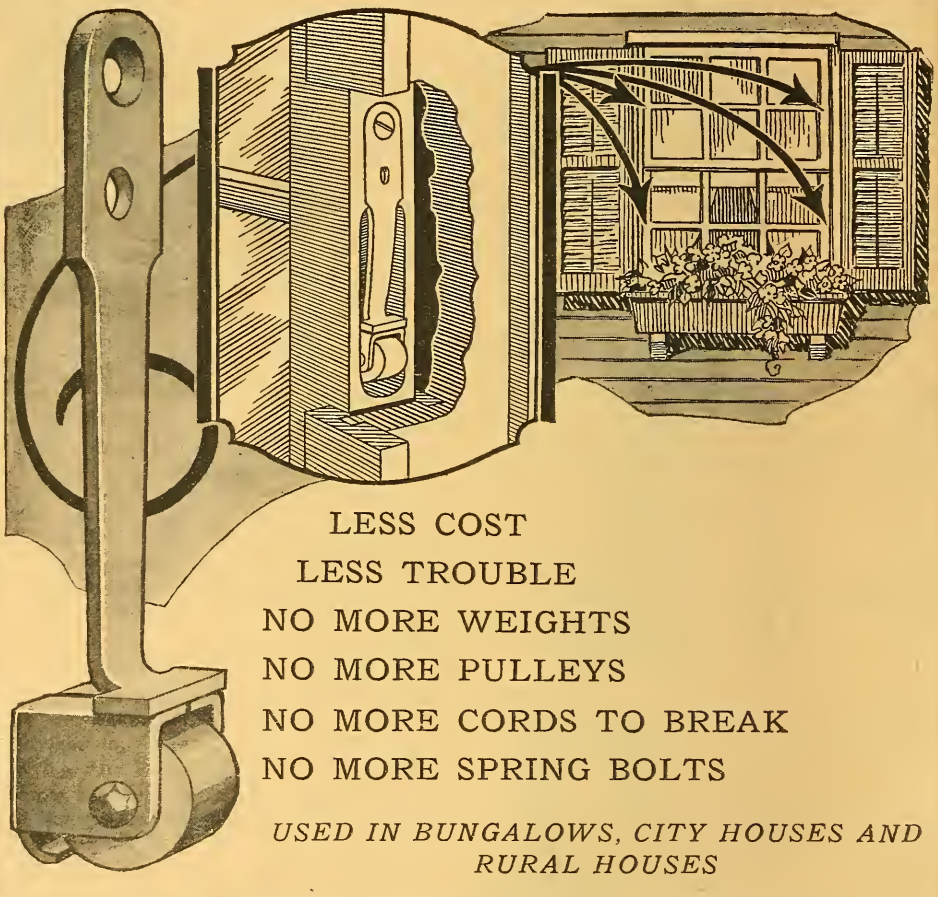
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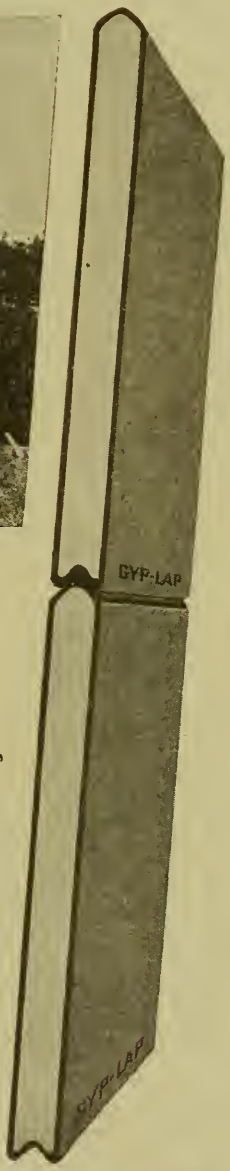
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Home Office and Factory, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

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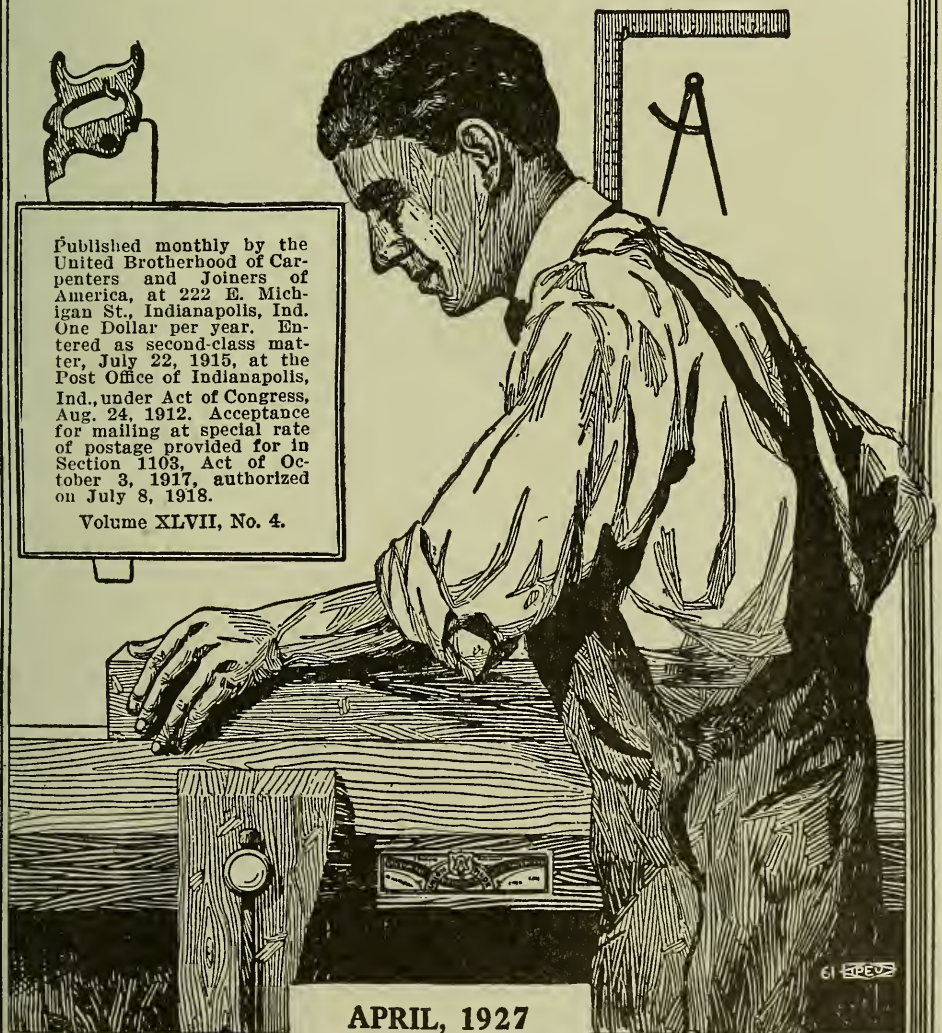
Machine Knife Factory, Lancaster N.Y.

Branches Carrying Complete Stocks In The Following Cities:

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ATKINS SILVER STEEL SAWS

The Carpenter

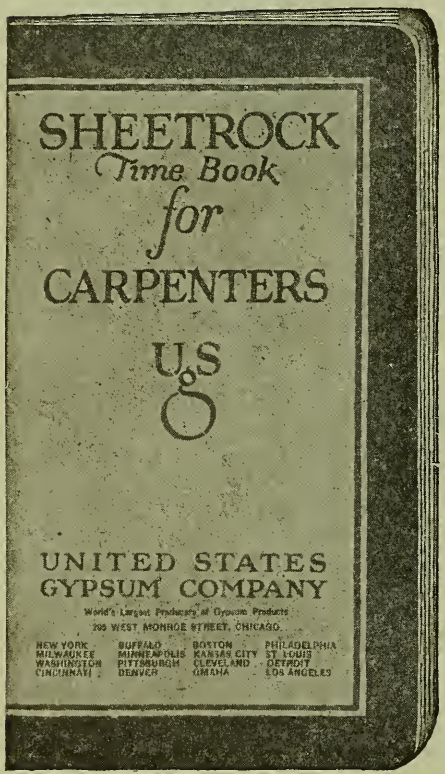


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Volume XLVII, No. 4.

APRIL, 1927

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Made by the United States Gypsum Company

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Dept. 4, 205 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

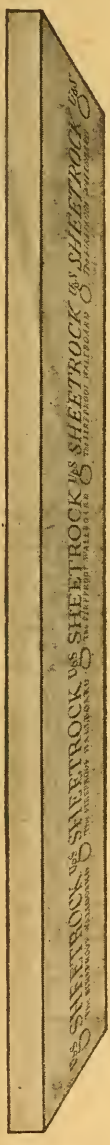
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Sheetrock comes in standard sizes: 3/8 inch thick, 32 or 48 inches wide and 6 to 10 feet long

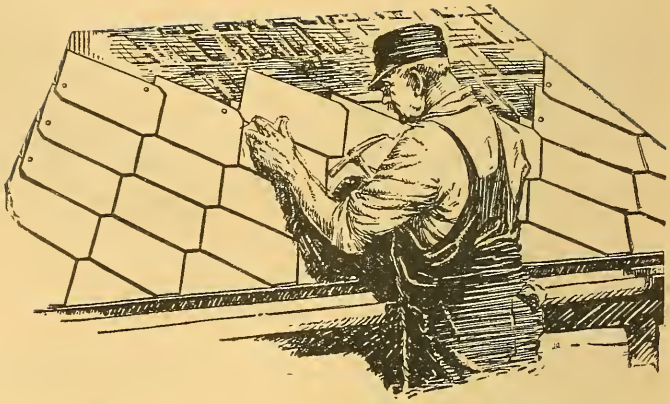


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Eternit Asbestos Shingles are easy to lay and hard to break. They are stronger, tougher, more durable than other kinds because of the even distribution of the asbestos fiber. They are built up, layer on layer, from extra long fibered South African asbestos and choicest Portland cement—then subjected to tremendous pressure. The trade-mark, Eternit, is plainly marked on each. Eternits are fire-proof, modest in price, free from upkeep expense. Laid with copper nails—they are everlasting.

Let us tell you more about the growing demand for asbestos shingles—and the ease with which Eternits can be laid. Ask the Eternit dealer too if he has a roofing job for you. Mail coupon today. ETERNIT, Inc., Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, New Orleans, Jacksonville.

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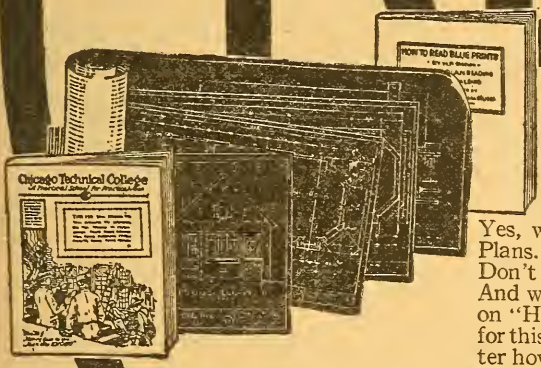
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Today a man must know plans and specifications in order to get ahead in building. He must know how to lay out work and run jobs. Guessing won't do, and skill at your trade is not enough. The big money goes to the man who *knows*.

It's easy, by this new Chicago Tech. Method, to learn quickly, right in your own home. Your spare time is enough. Age does not matter and previous school education is not necessary. If you have worked as a carpenter or builder that's enough—we know just how to help you.

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"I have made $9000 in four months on nine buildings" writes Wm. J. Petrasek, Chicago, Ill.

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Now is the time for you to decide whether you are satisfied to go along at the scale wage, bossed by others. We want the *live wires*, the "go-getters" among carpenters and builders—men who believe in themselves, and *know* that they can learn to run jobs and direct work—and later, perhaps, take contracts themselves. Such men we can help to make more money—much more money—and win success in building.

Find out what others have done. Our free booklets tell all. Mail the coupon.

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Visit our School for Builders, open day or evening. 1000 carpenters and builders attend each year. You can get the same training *at home*, by mail. Same plans; same lessons; same instructors. The Coupon brings all facts *Free*.

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The Door for Health and Comfort

The Carpenter *Made Money* on this Screen Job

OWNERS of fine homes demand durable screens for their door, window and porch screens. And, often such jobs are obtained by the carpenter who offers Jersey Copper—the nationally advertised Insect Screen Cloth.

Are you getting *your* share of this profitable business?

But don't forget that the owners of average homes, as well, are fast turning away from the short-lived painted and metal-coated steel screen cloths which rust out in a year or so.

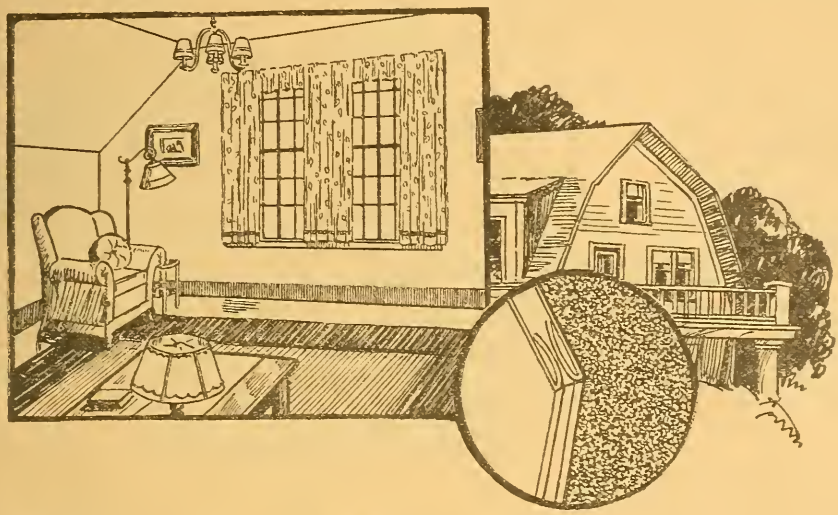
Jersey Copper Screen Cloth alone is woven from Roebling Copper Wire, 99.88% pure. It has extra strength and stiffness due to the special Roebling process. No alloy lessens its durability, as in the case of so-called "bronze"—a mixture of copper and zinc which lacks the uniformity of pure copper.

Advise your customers to use 16-mesh (recommended by U. S. Public Health Service). Most people prefer the Dark Finish. It is non-glaring, nearly invisible in screens and stays that way.

The New Jersey Wire Cloth Company
620 South Broad St., Trenton, N. J.
Stores and Agencies in leading cities
All Grades of Wire Cloth Made of all Kinds of Wire

Jersey Copper
INSECT SCREEN CLOTH

MADE OF ROEBLING COPPER WIRE—99.88% PURE



Beautiful Homes Lined with WHITEROCK

This popular wall board makes durable fire-proof walls and ceilings which can be given any desired decoration.

Carpenters like to use White Rock. It is quickly and easily sawed and nailed in place. Both sides alike for quick and easy handling. A four-ply nailing edge to allow nails to be driven closer to edge.

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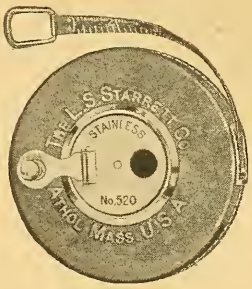
Get this helpful 64 page Carpenter's Time Book and sample of White Rock WallBoard. We shall be glad to send them to you upon request wihtout charge.

The

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PORT CLINTON, OHIO

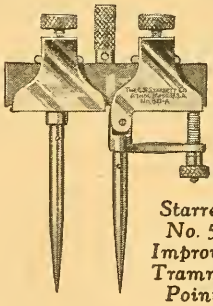
White Rock fireproof WALL BOARD



Starrett No. 520 Stainless Steel Tape



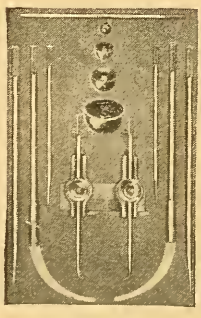
You can depend on 'em—



Starrett No. 50 Improved Trammel Points

That's why you'll always find Starrett Tools where you find good workmen doing good work. The name Starrett stands for accuracy, convenience and the ability to stand up under long, hard usage.

Here are some of the tools that every carpenter and builder needs. Ask your hardware dealer to show you 'em. And write us to send you a free copy of Catalog 23"E" describing and illustrating these and over 2000 other fine tools.



Starrett Set of Trammels No. 59

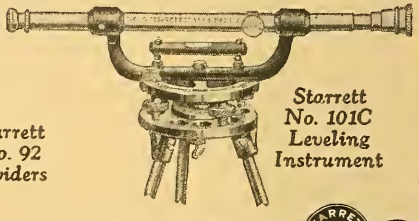
Starrett Aluminum Line Level No. 108





Starrett No. 92 Dividers

THE L. S. STARRETT CO.
World's Greatest Toolmakers
Manufacturers of Hacksaws Unexcelled
Steel Tapes—Standard for Accuracy
ATHOL, MASS.



Starrett No. 101C Leveling Instrument



Starrett No. 85 Improved Extension Dividers

Use Starrett Tools

It pays to make Strong Screens that *cannot* rust

IN actual service, screens of Anaconda Bronze Wire are as strong as steel, and as rust-resistant as copper. It will pay you to recommend bronze screening because the satisfactory service which it will give your customers cannot help reflecting credit on your workmanship. Ask your hardware dealer for screen cloth made by any of the following manufacturers.

Leading Screen Cloth Manufacturers who use Anaconda Bronze Wire

American Wire Fabrics Corp., New York City
Clinton Wire Cloth Company, Clinton, Iowa
John M. Hart Co., Chicago, Manager of Sales for
Hanover Wire Cloth Company, Hanover, Pa.
The C. O. Jelliff Mfg. Corp., Southport, Conn.
New York Wire Cloth Company, New York City
Pacific Wire Products Co., Los Angeles, Cal.
Wickwire Brothers, Cortland, New York

TO INCREASE YOUR SCREEN BUSINESS

ANACONDA BRONZE WIRE

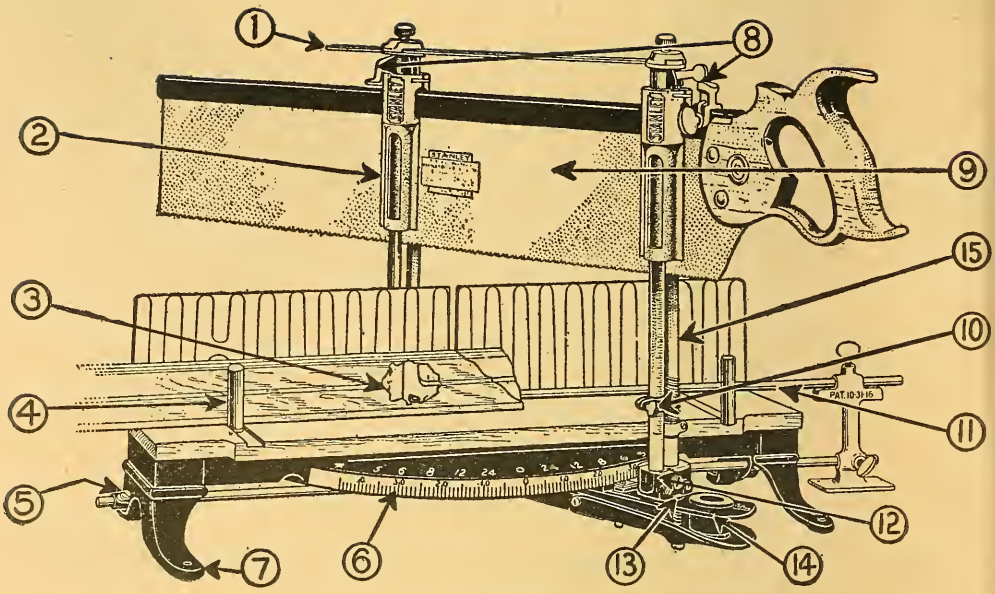
The American Brass Company,
General Offices: Waterbury, Conn.

Please send business building Sales Helps on Bronze Screens.

Name_____

Street_____

City_____State_____



No. 358—Same construction applies for Nos. 240, 242, 244, 246, 346, 460. Also aluminum mitre box No. A358.

You can't think of a feature this Mitre Box does not have

Here in a nutshell are fifteen superior features

1. Tie Bar holds uprights rigid.
2. Maximum amount of guidance for saw in all positions.
3. Adjustable spurs in back keep work from slipping.
4. Stock guides hold odd shapes and pieces tightly against the back.

STANLEY

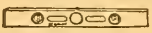
5. Pointed Screws level the box and stop it from sliding.
6. Graduated quadrant is numbered for sawing 3-, 4-, 5-, 6-, 8-, 12-, and 24-sided figures. Swivel clamps rigidly in any position.
7. Detachable legs.
8. Automatic catches hold saw above work and release it when a trip engages the front catch.
9. A first quality saw.
10. Graduated upright bars have movable stops.
11. Length stop for duplicating pieces of any length.
12. Uprights can be turned to take up play of saw.
13. Uprights can be adjusted laterally to counteract improper sharpening of saw.
14. Two sockets permit the use of a long or short saw.
15. Can be made very compact for carrying by removing the uprights.

THE Stanley Catalog No. 34-J shows the complete line of Stanley Tools and includes many tables of value to the carpenter. Ask your hardware dealer for a copy. If he cannot supply you, write to us.

THE STANLEY RULE AND LEVEL PLANT
NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT
New York Chicago San Francisco Los Angeles Seattle

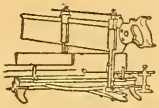
EVERY Stanley Tool has the same careful design, high-grade workmanship and fine materials that are found in Stanley Planes. The full line includes:—

PLANES 

LEVELS 

HAMMERS 

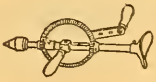
HAND DRILLS 

MITRE BOXES 

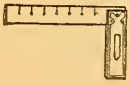
RULES 

BIT BRACES 

SCREW DRIVERS 

BREAST DRILLS 

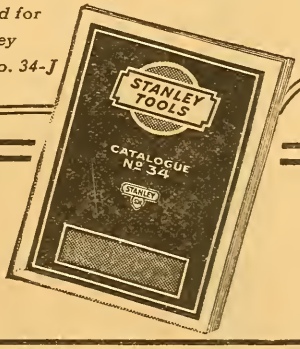
CHISELS 

SQUARES AND BEVELS 

(Butt Gauges, Vises, Saw Sets, Doweling Jigs, etc.)

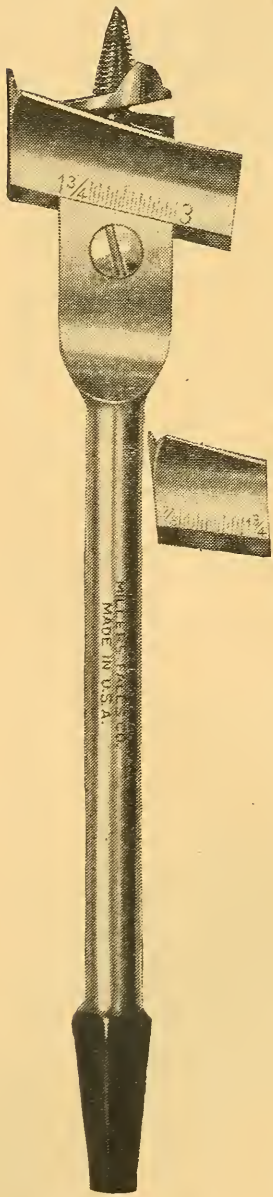
EXAMINE THE ENTIRE LINE

And send for Stanley Catalog No. 34-J



TOOLS

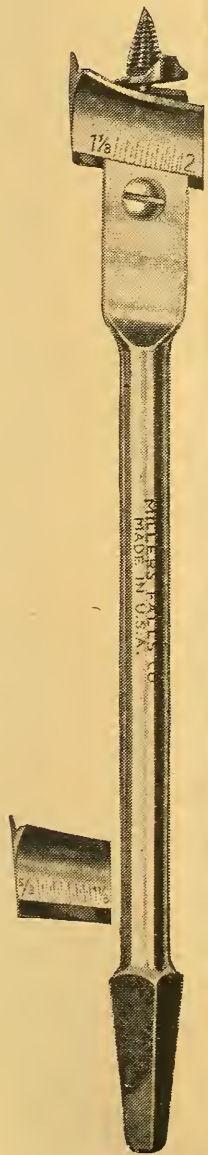
Now you can get Millers Falls expansive bits



Millers Falls Company is now making Clark type expansive bits in addition to the full line of Millers Falls Auger Bits. These new bits are made from the highest grade special bit steel and will meet every requirement for tools of this type.

Two sizes of expansive bits are available, each with two cutters. No. 48 cuts from ⅞ in. to 3 in. No. 47 cuts from ⅝ in. to 2 in. Look at these new bits at hardware stores selling Millers Falls Tools.

Carpenters who are using Millers Falls Auger Bits will want these new expansive bits. They are in every way up to Millers Falls standards—in quality, in finish, in performance. If you are not using Millers Falls Auger Bits get acquainted with them too, when you try out our expansive bits.



MILLERS FALLS TOOLS

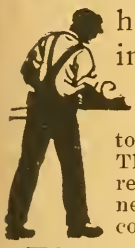
MILLERS FALLS COMPANY
MILLERS FALLS, MASSACHUSETTS

MILLERS FALLS TOOLS SINCE 1868

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CARPENTERS

Complete Study Course and Pocket Library

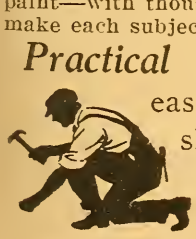


The carpenter who likes his work, takes pride in his craft will find AUDELS CARPENTERS & BUILDERS GUIDES to be of lasting value to him. This is a complete, standard reference work for the journeyman. A step-by-step study course for the apprentice.

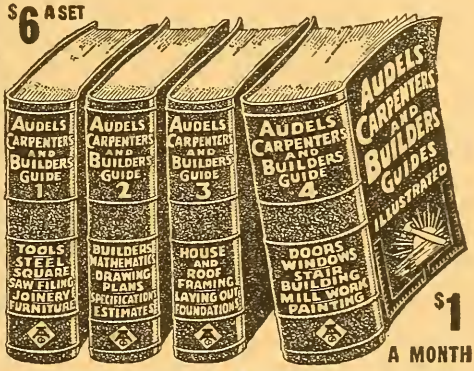
The practical carpenter who has learned what he knows by hard experience will find much in these handy guides that will add to his skill, efficiency and reputation. These guides are highly recommended and endorsed as being a helping hand, short-cut method of gaining success in your profession.



Information on: how to use all the various tools—how to care for tools—how to use the *Steel Square*—how to file saws—how to make joints—joinery—how to make furniture—how to figure—builders arithmetic—how to read plans and blueprints—how to draw plans—how to make estimates—how to figure specifications—how to frame houses—how to frame roofs—how to lay out foundations—how to set doors and windows—how to handle interior trim—how to handle millwork—how to paint—with thousands of diagrams that make each subject easy to understand.



Practical diagrams and easy explanations show you how to handle any carpentry job in the easiest, most economical, most approved and most modern manner. Highly recommended and endorsed by the trade.



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Send me for *free examination* AUDEL'S CARPENTERS and BUILDERS GUIDES. 4 numbers. If satisfactory I will send you $1 within 5 days and $1 monthly until $6 is paid.

Name

Address

Occupation

Employed by 4T58

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AMBLER
Asbestos Shingles
The Last Word In Fire-proof Roofing

Made in a number of sizes, colors and shapes to fit every style of architecture at a reasonable cost, hundreds of carpenters are applying these shingles and making a lot of money.

We will give you special prices on carload lots which will enable you to secure a lot of business for this valuable type of roofing, they are

FIREPROOF WEATHERPROOF CURLPROOF

Rigid Fireproof Roofing NOT Flexible Impregnated Felt.

For information write

ASBESTOS SHINGLE, SLATE and SHEATHING CO.

AMBLER, PENNA.

Pittsburgh, Penna.	Boston, Mass.	New York, N. Y.	Cleveland, Ohio
Omaha, Nebraska	Buffalo, N. Y.	Philadelphia, Penna.	Milwaukee, Wis.
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Wilkes-Barre, Penna.			Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SAMPLES and Special Carload proposition, return this clipping.

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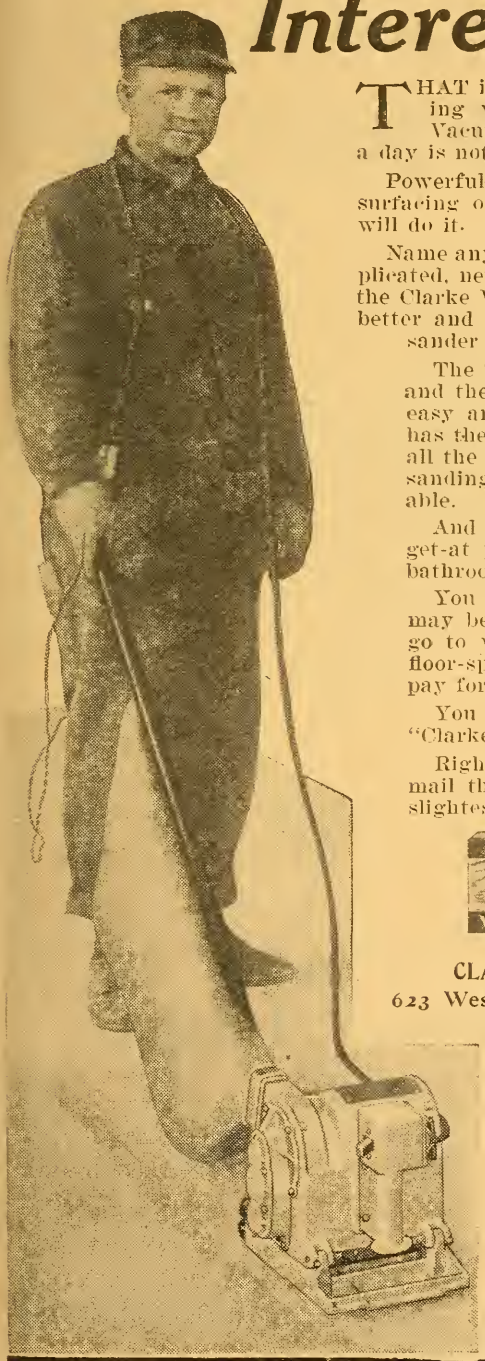
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City

CARP. State

Ask for—"How Jim Built a Business."

Would $5.00 an hour Interest You?



THAT is what hundreds of carpenters are earning with the powerful, fast-cutting Clarke Vacuum Portable Sander. $35.00 to $75.00 a day is not at all unusual.

Powerful—Speedy—Dependable—wherever floor-surfacing of any kind must be done, the "Clarke" will do it.

Name any sanding job you like—large, small, complicated, new, old, rough, fine, quantity or quality—the Clarke Vacuum Portable Sander covers them all, better and cheaper than any other kind or size of sander made.

The "Clarke" has the strength of a battle ship and the workmanship of a fine watch—runs as easy and as dustless as a vacuum cleaner but has the power of a dozen of them. It picks up all the dust. It has taken the difficulties out of sanding—made an ugly job, pleasant and profitable.

And it's so easy to handle that the hard-to-get-at places, closets, stair landings, hallways, bathrooms, etc., are quickly finished.

You take the "Clarke" to the job wherever it may be, plug into the electric-light socket and go to work. Take it from job to job—saving floor-space, time, men and money—and it will pay for itself in 10 to 90 days out of the profits.

You owe it to yourself to investigate the "Clarke"..

Right now, while you have it on your mind, mail the Coupon for full information. Not the slightest obligation.

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VACUUM PORTABLE SANDER
TRADE MARK

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For ten years originators and manufacturers of Portable Sanding Machines

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Clarke Sanding Machine Co.,
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☐ For Shop Work. ☐ For Floor Sanding.

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Equip That Electric Hand Saw Machine With SIMONDS "60"



The Circular Saw made especially for electric hand saws and small portable rigs. This is a high-quality blade which is used for fast cutting. It holds its edge and is easy to refit. Use SIMONDS "60" for rapid cutting and the SIMONDS "59" for extra smooth work. Replace inferior saws with SIMONDS "60" and increase the efficiency of your machine. When buying a new electric hand saw machine insist on having it equipped with a SIMONDS "60".

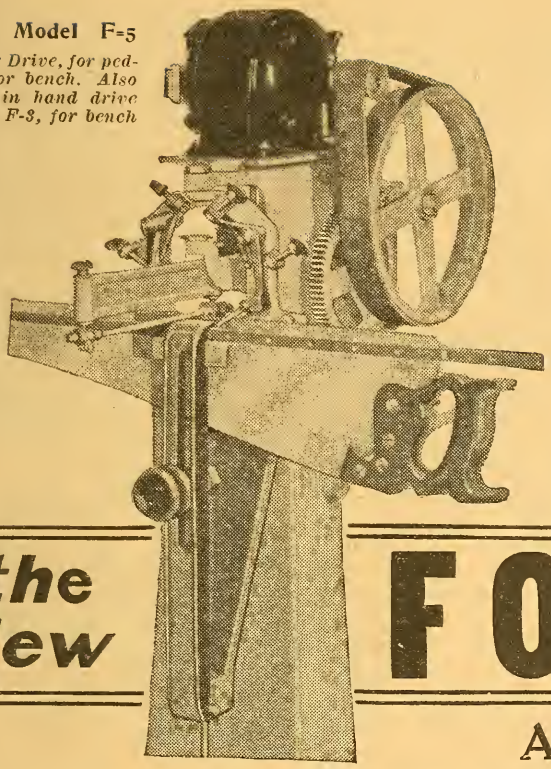
SIMONDS Special Hand Saw Files

This is the new file which carpenters everywhere are demanding. They have tried it out and find that it gives them more than twice the service of a regular file. It's a special file for hand saws. Order from your dealer.
If he hasn't them in stock he can get them for you.

SIMONDS SAW and STEEL CO.
Established 1832—Fitchburg, Mass.
Branches in Principal Cities.

New Model F-5

Power Drive, for pedestal or bench. Also made in hand drive Model F-3, for bench use.



Saw a Board with a saw filed on the New FOLEY Automatic SAW FILER

Then you'll understand what we mean when we say the New Foley puts a "perfect cutting edge" on a saw. It **automatically** brings uneven teeth back to same size, pitch and bevel,—and **keeps** them perfect. The New Foley is the only machine that in one operation both joints and files any type of hand saw, and also band saws ⅛ to 4½" wide, and cross cut circular saws up to 16" diameter. Filing time is cut in half, or more. Putting a New Foley on the job saves time, saws, and labor; insures more work and better work; increases your profits on every job.

READ!

"The Foley Filer is as fine a piece of machinery as I have ever owned. I am a contractor and builder and I file all of the hand saws with the greatest ease. I would not like to part with the machine for several times what it cost me."
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"We purchased a Foley Filer a little over a year ago. It has given us very good satisfaction, and we keep our own saws and our carpenter's saws in better cutting condition than possible by hand filing, in just one-half the time. It has increased the efficiency of our carpenters."
Leet & DeBerry, Contracting and Building, Louisville, Ky.

"Providing the saw is in fair condition, I have put it in the Foley Filer, adjusted it and run it through twice on each bevel in five minutes, finished."
Chas. S. Harris, Wilwaukee, Wis.

"The Filer is sure just what you say about it. It does a fine job of every saw to be sharpened. I wouldn't part with it for twice the price I paid for it."
Anthony Opal, Hamtramck, Mich.

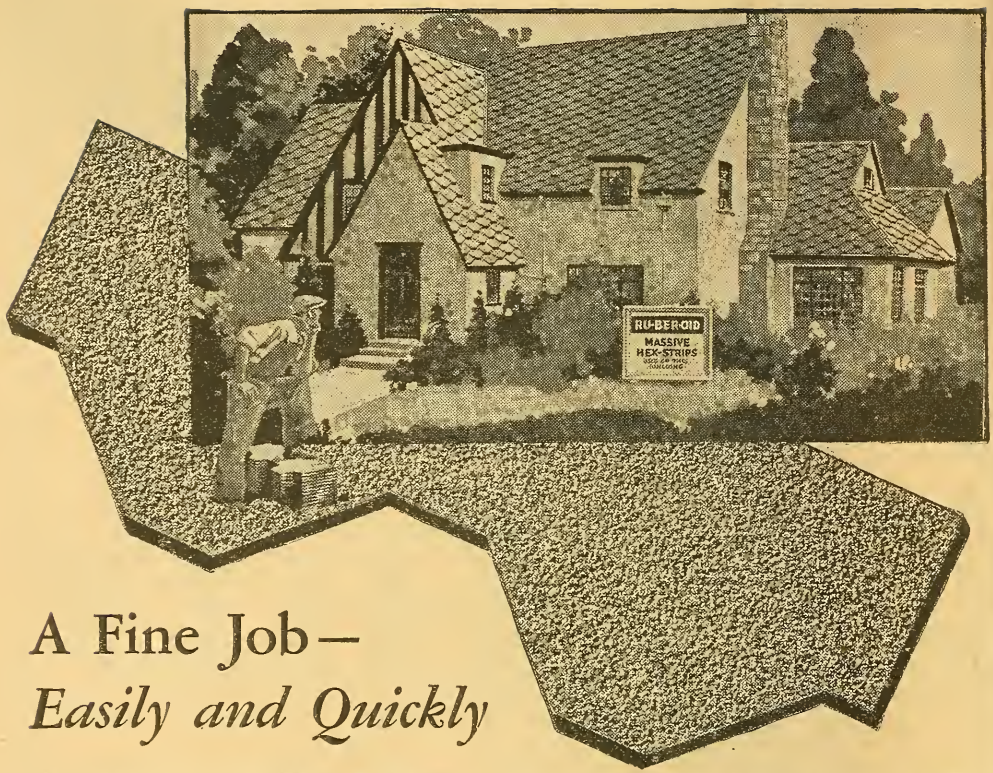
This Guarantee Protects You—

You can use the New Foley for 30 days—test it on all kinds of saws. If after this fair trial the machine does not satisfy you, let us know and your money will be refunded. You need the New Foley on every job—send the coupon now for all the facts.

FOLEY SAW TOOL Co., Inc
452 Foley Bldg., 919 E. Lake St., Minneapolis, Minn.

Please send me full details on the New Foley Saw Filers.

Name
(Write your address plainly in margin)



A Fine Job—
Easily and Quickly

BY using Ruberoid Massive Hex-strip shingles, your roofing and re-roofing jobs are done easily and quickly! When you finish—stand back and admire a roof that is ace high in every respect.

Massive Hex-strips eliminate unnecessary labor. Only 76 strips and 228 nails are needed per square. For convenience on the job they are packed 3 bundles to the square with 4-tones pre-assorted ready for you to apply.

Furthermore, you will please your customers with the bigger value Ruberoid Massive Hex-strips offer. This well known heavy shingle with its 40% extra thickness and its double butts gives far deeper shadows and assures permanency. There are six rich colors and two attractive 4-tone combinations—a roof to satisfy the most discriminating taste.

All these points work to your advantage. Massive Hex-strips satisfy both you and your customer. One job will always bring another. People in your community want this better roof. You can give it to them and make a man-sized profit on the job. Write us for particulars or—use coupon below.

The RUBEROID Co.

Chicago New York Boston

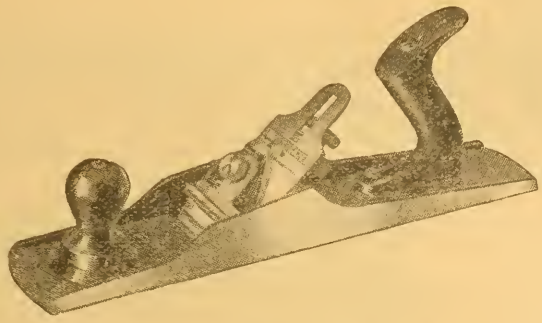
RU-BER-OID

SHINGLES ~ ROOFINGS

The Ruberoid Co., 95 Madison Avenue, New York City Carp.

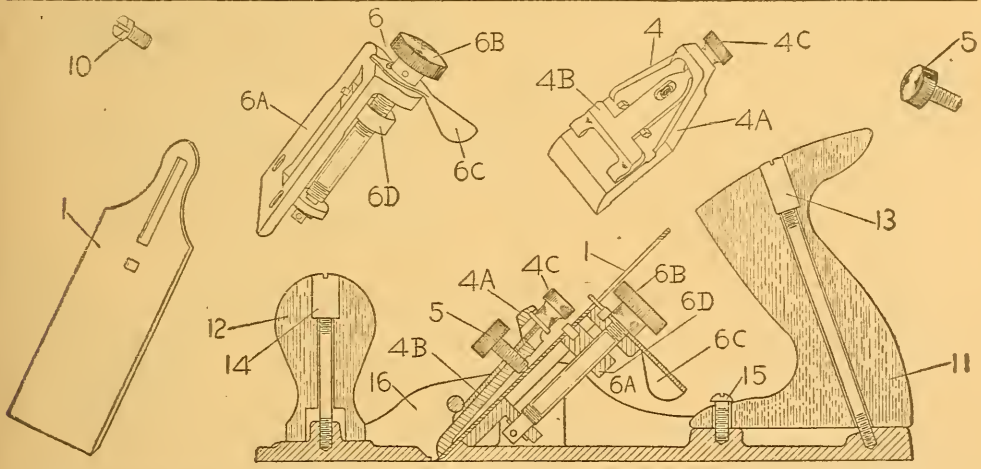
Send along samples and full particulars about Ruberoid Massive Hex-strips—the 40% thicker strip shingle.

Name.....*Address*.....



Here's how the Sargent Auto-Set Plane is built

READERS of our advertising frequently want to know just how the Auto-Set can perform the way we say it can. In the modern simple construction of the Auto-Set as shown by the complete assembly below is the whole secret of Auto-Set superiority. In coming advertisements we will explain the functions of some of the more important parts. In the meantime, mail the coupon for descriptive booklet and get your dealer to demonstrate the Auto-Set.



1 Cutter	6 Frog Complete	11 Handle
4 Clamp Complete	6A Frog Body	12 Knob
4A Clamp Body	6B Vertical Adjusting Screw	13 Handle Bolt
4B Clamp Slide	6C Lateral Adjusting Lever	14 Knob Bolt
4C Clamp Slide Adjusting Screw	6D Vertical Adjusting Screw Nut	15 Handle Screw
5 Clamp Screw	10 Frog Screw	16 Plane Bottom

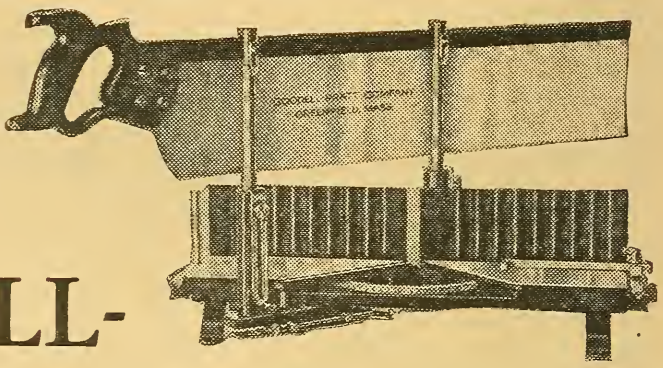
SARGENT

Tools & Hardware

SARGENT & COMPANY
Manufacturers
55 Water St., New Haven, Conn.

Name_____

Address_____



ALL-STEEL, this mitre box

won't break or bend—wear out, or lose its accuracy

ANY mitre box will give you accurate angles—*at first*. This one will give you them *always*. The side set of the saw teeth will never rob its given angles of their accuracy.

No. 1285 is built like a trussed steel bridge. It cannot bend or break or wear out.

The carriage that carries the saw swings from 45 to 90°, right or left, without pinching the fingers. It locks *automatically* at the most-used angles, and *can* be locked at *any* angle.

In saving time and trouble and insuring *perpetual* accuracy, No. 1285 is the most economical mitre box you can have—in its capacity.

No. 1285 *equipped with highest quality Saw, 28x5 in. Price, at your hardware dealer's, mill supply or automotive supply store* **$27.50**

Acute Angle Attachment makes it easy to cut angles sharper than 45°. This attachment also serves as a moulding holder, so several pieces can be cut at once.

Length Gauge can be set to cut piece after piece exactly alike up to 20".

New Patented Framing Scale on quadrant gives correct angle at which finish and trim for stair cases, roofs, etc., should be cut for a given rise per foot.

Steel Bottom Plate is grooved to prevent work from slipping.

GOODELL-PRATT make a *complete* line of fine tools, including those used by carpenters. A catalog showing the full line will be mailed free on request to any carpenter. *You can not buy better tools than those that bear the name Goodell-Pratt.*

GOODELL-PRATT COMPANY

Toolsmiths

Greenfield, Mass.



GOODELL-PRATT

1500 GOOD TOOLS

Introducing

PANELIZED TIMBER



TIMBER—*hardy northern timber*—converted into big clean panels that are ready to apply over old, cracked walls or direct to studding. This Panelized Timber—the improved new Cornell product for insulating and beautifying *at low cost.*

Cornell Panelized Timber is a great improvement over ordinary fibre wall boards that you have used. Panelized Timber is thicker, tougher, stiffer, whiter and *smoother.* We want you to compare it, point by point, and learn exactly why it will now pay you to recommend that this perfected, new product be used on your wall board jobs.

Surely you will want to be thoroughly informed on the merits of Cornell Panelized Timber and how we are prepared to cooperate with carpenters.

Write now for details and Free *samples*

CORNELL WOOD PRODUCTS COMPANY
190 N. State Street, Chicago

Cornell

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Panelized Timber

Use Gypsolite for Your Spring Work



Increase your profits this spring with Gypsolite, the lightweight gypsum board made for you. Gypsolite saws more easily, nails without breaking core and makes satisfactory jobs that will create more business for you

Gypsolite is "THE TRIED AND BETTER GYPSUM BOARD" that is 6 WAYS BETTER.

UNIVERSAL GYPSUM & LIME CO.

Executive Offices, 111 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

GYPSOLITE WALLBOARD

Send for sample of Gypsolite and descriptive literature.

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Executive Offices, 111 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Name

Street

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Plumb Hatchet

At good hardware stores everywhere: No. 2962, Price $1.60 (except in Far West and Canada).

Always sharp! Always safe!

Sharp! because Plumb-tempered steel holds a keen edge through all kinds of cutting.

Safe! because when the handle loosens (as all handles do) you just turn the screw and it's tight as new again. No loose head spoils the balance, or ruins your work.

Plumb's method of treating the steel gives great strength across the eye. The Plumb-designed handle gives a sure, easy grip.

It's a real hatchet,—this Plumb. You can sink it deep —or slice just a shaving. Plumb balance sends the blade where you aim it.

Have a *real* hatchet one that stays sharp; one that stays safe. Get a Plumb in your hardware store. Red Handle and Black Head identifies the Plumb Hatchet and other Plumb Tools.

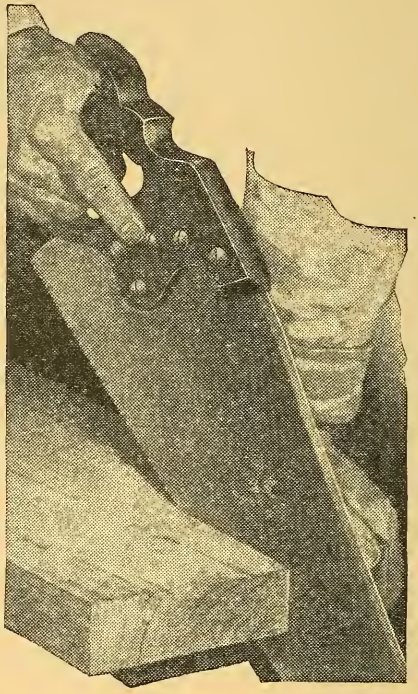
FAYETTE R. PLUMB, Inc., Philadelphia, U. S. A.

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DOUBLE LIFE

Hammers Hatchets Files Sledges Axes

Carpenters! This new saw development will interest you



YOU can see on your own jobs that you do not have as much heavy sawing. Modern building methods have taken a great deal of it away.

You can realize that a saw with less weight . . . with less width to the blade . . . would be easier for you to handle.

Particularly if such a saw had all of the keenness, the hardness; the hang and balance; the easy-running, fast-cutting qualities of your regular Disston saws.

Such a saw Disston now offers you. Look for Disston Lightweights today in your hardware store.

Practically every regular Disston model is made in the new Lightweight patterns.

If you use only wide blades . . . try a Lightweight. Get hold of it and note the difference in weight. Feel that balance! You need one or more in your saw kit today. On many a job they will make your work easier.

Ask to see Lightweights No. 7, No. 12, No. 16, D-8, D-20, D-23, or D-115.

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.
Makers of "The Saw Most Carpenters Use"
Philadelphia, U. S. A.

DISSTON

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

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Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Advertising Department, 25 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Established in 1881 | Vol. XLVII—No. 4. | INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1927 | One Dollar Per Year | Ten Cents a Copy

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

The employment of non-union men of our trade is favored by the Lufkin Rule Company of Saginaw, Michigan, who manufacture a number of tools used by carpenters such as rules, tapes, combination squares, trysquares and other measuring devices.

This concern recently constructed a large addition to their plant on which were employed non-union carpenters.

PEACE IN INDUSTRY

(By Wm. Green. President. American Federation of Labor.)

OUR modern civilization rests upon industry. Without the forces of industry our civilization would perish and human life would be destroyed. Our cities. built and erected by human hands and the use of modern machinery would fall to ruin and the millions of people who inhabit them would be without sustenance and shelter. Human life is so dependent upon the service of industry that we become appalled when we contemplate the direful results which would follow if. for any reason. the industrial life of the nation became paralized.

These astounding facts compel us to fully realize the importance and significance of the establishment of order in industry. They create a public sense of grave responsibility resting with all those upon whom the successful operation of industry depends. If peace is to be established and maintained among those associated with the industrial life of the nation they must think in terms of co-operation. understanding and mutuality. This involves a complete recognition of the rights of all who constitute the human forces of industry. There can be no reciprocal relationship where one industrial group attempts to deny to another group the exercise of a legal or moral right. Such an attempt fosters ill-will. resentment and antagonism.

Men feel very strongly toward those who seek to abridge their activities or infringe upon their rights. They cannot entertain kind feelings for those who prevent them from doing the things they have a right to do. If peace is desirable or necessary in human relations of any kind or character it would seem to be increasingly necessary within the bounds of industrial life.

Collective bargaining is a method advocated by working people as a means through which industrial peace can be promoted but the success of collective bargaining is predicated upon the exercise of collective action. There can be no genuine collective bargaining where employers deny working people the exercise of the right of collective expression or where. by subterfuge or force. workers are denied the exercise of the right of voluntary association or freedom of choice. Experience has shown that the cause of industrial peace has been greatly advanced where the principle and policy of collective bargaining has been recognized and followed.

In considering the policies which tend to promote industrial peace let us review briefly the principal causes of industrial strife and industrial war. At the inception of modern industrial development a general impression prevailed that the ownership of industry carried with it the right to control and dominate all the forces of industry. This point of view was widely accepted during the period when the relationship between employer and employe was that of master and servant. The drafting of wage schedules. the hours of labor which men were required to work and the wage rates which were paid were prescribed by those who owned and operated industry. It has been quite difficult to change this point of view.

Notwithstanding the fact that many employers of labor and many owners of industry have recognized the principle of collective bargaining there are employers. owners and managers of industry who have failed to accept the new conception of human relations in industry and who exercise the power of arbitrarily fixing the wage rates and prescribing the conditions of employment under which men and women must work. This policy and this attitude followed by some employers of labor constitute a prolific source of industrial strife. dissatisfaction and unrest.

Industrial corporations and trade unions represent a developed phase of industry. As corporations became necessary in the furtherance of industrial enterprises so trade unions became necessary in order to satisfy the desire of working men and women to organize for mutual advancement and protection. As the owners of industry exercised the right to form corporations so working men and women exercised their right to form trade unions. Each group recognized that the day of individualistic effort and action had passed and the new day of collective and concerted action was here. It is significant that the formation and development of industrial corporations and trade unions parallel each other.

From the beginning of organization on the part of employers and employes there has been a manifest tendency in the direction of a more complete and comprehensive form of organization. The working people have shown a different attitude toward the organization of employers into corporations and associations than that shown by many industrial corporations and employers toward the workers' organizations.

Through the enactment of legislation providing for the formation of corporations, employers of labor and owners of industry have exercised the right to form corporations and to organize. The working people have refrained from opposing the formation of these legally constituted organizations. They have long recognized the fact that the function of industrial corporations was but the normal and natural development of modern industry. The workers have expressed their opposition to the use of artificial means in attempting to prevent the legitimate growth and expansion of industrial organizations. They have expressed themselves as in accord with the formation of lawful organizations and corporations on the part of employers.

But, notwithstanding the favorable attitude of labor toward the organization of corporations and employers' associations many corporations have refused to recognize the right of working men and women to organize into trade unions. Through the use of their financial and corporate power they seek to prevent the working people they employ from joining trade unions. They oppose trade unions. They seek to destroy them and through the pursuit of such a policy they seek to deny their workers the exercise of the right to organize. They claim for themselves the full and complete exercise of a moral and legal right which they deny to others. This is a most aggravated cause of industrial strife, dissatisfaction and unrest.

There are other causes of disturbance which may be classified as purely economic, such as differences between employers and employes over the rate of wages and conditions of employment which should prevail. These are matters of detail, however, which should readily yield to facts, reason and common sense. They should not present insurmountable difficulties in the furtherance of industrial peace.

The removal of the causes which create bitterness, strife, criminal waste and industrial warfare can be accomplished if employers and employes will arrive at a basis of understanding which provides for the recognition of the place which each will occupy in the management, control and operation of industry. This task is not an easy one for the hatred and bitterness which has been engendered through years of industrial conflict has left a deep impression upon both groups. It cannot be eradicated in a day but it must be overcome by education, patience, tolerance and the creation of confidence between the two groups. This is the immediate, as well as the future, problem which confronts us all. We must face it resolutely, determined in our efforts to find a solution providing for co-operation and efficient service so that the costs of manufactured commodities may be reduced and the standard of living of the workers may be steadily improved.

In the peaceful solution of these problems capital must make a substantial contribution. It must yield in its hostility toward trade unions and it must sheathe its weapons of force and autocratic control. It must take the workers into its confidence and must welcome the stabilizing influences which collective bargaining brings to industry. It must avail itself of the services which the organization of the workers is prepared to give.

Labor stands ready to give to industry and to society the benefit of its organized strength and service. Labor, through its trained and efficient representatives, can assist in the solution of managerial problems and in the adjustment of differences which may arise between employers and employes. The good-will and the moral support which labor can bring to industry is of priceless value.

Absolute industrial peace may be regarded as an ideal which is impracticable and unattainable. The complex character of human nature may prevent its realization. It cannot be established in any preponderable degree if those associated with industry are to live in an atmosphere of perpetual hostility. But, if reason and judgment are enthroned, directing the lives and actions of men, we can establish a relationship in industry which will speed the cause of peace, satisfaction and prosperity.

THIRD COMMENCEMENT OF THE CLEVELAND TRADE SCHOOL

THE third commencement exercises of the Building Trades Division of the Cleveland Trade School were held on Thursday evening, January 20, 1927, in the auditorium of the Eagle School, Cleveland, Ohio, at which time one hundred and fifty-five apprentices in five building trades—bricklaying, carpentry, electrical, painting, and plumbing—were given diplomas as a recognition of their having completed the required course of study in their trade involving practical as well as theoretical work.

A good sized audience, consisting of friends and relatives of the graduates; leaders in industry, labor, and education; officers of national and local contractor associations; international, state, and local labor organizations; and civic groups, attended. A special delegation of fourteen, including architects, contractors, journeymen, and school officials came from Syracuse, N. Y., to attend the commencement and to study the Cleveland plan of apprenticeship with the object of introducing it in Syracuse.

Commenting upon the attitude of the American Federation of Labor toward apprentice training, Mr. McSorley stressed the fact that from 1907 to 1917, when the Smith-Hughes Law was signed by President Wilson, the Federation was not only in favor of a Federal law for vocational education, but consistently and persistently through its legislative committee, advocated before Congress the passage of such a law.

In his opinion, the higher technical training now offered apprentices will permit the mechanic of the future to be so equipped that he can work at any and all branches of his trade, and therefore be afforded a greater degree of continuity of employment. Furthermore such training will tend to eliminate the flimsy work now done in certain communities and will result eventually in better building construction in all departments of the industry.

Speaking to the graduates he concluded: "You are now about to start out in your trade with an asset that will be a great benefit to you all in the future, and I can also assure you that you have had a greater opportunity in your training than many of the journeymen in your trade who have preceded you. I would advise you always to be upright and honest; endeavor to give to your employer the best service of which you are capable. Always be just and fair to others, and demand the same treatment in return for yourselves. Always be proud of your trade and your trade organization, and always be willing to assume your portion of the responsibility of promoting and advancing its interests, so that you and your trade, and your trade organization, will be a credit to the community in which you live and that the results of your labor in co-operation with all others in the building industry will in the end result in better building construction for the future."

Mr. Geo. Dautel, general contractor of Cleveland in his address emphasized the splendid spirit of co-operation shown by all members of the apprentice committees. This, he said, disproved the belief held by many that union labor was opposed to apprenticeship. He also stressed the fact that while there have been many differences of opinion expressed in the meetings of the committees these differences have always been ironed out and each group was willing to concede something in order to secure unanimous decisions.

"Building trades mechanics," said Mr. Dautel, "can be produced only through close application and hard work. In Cleveland each apprentice must attend school four hours each week and work at his trade continuously during his indentureship. He is not allowed to shift jobs to suit his convenience. In order to enter the trade at all he must find some contractor suitable to the committee, file his application and wait his turn. When the applicant is accepted, both the employer and apprentice are called before the committee and each given to understand his responsibilities toward the other. The committee sees that these relations are maintained throughout the apprenticeship and that each gets a square deal from the other. In case of dissatisfaction on the part of either apprentice or employer, the re-

port is carefully investigated and, if necessary, both parties summoned before the committee. Only in exceptional cases are the contractor and apprentice allowed to cancel the contract—cases where it is evident that a continuance of the relation would be detrimental to both parties."

The last speaker of the evening, Vernon Riegel, State Superintendent of Schools, said he had no faith in the doctrine that anybody has a right to live without labor. He spoke of architecture and the building trades as forming one of the world's greatest industries.

Speaking to the graduates he asked them to consider the effect if the work they are doing were suddenly eliminated. He told them the work they were doing was important if the world could not get along without it. He expressed the view that the schools were becoming more broad-minded and are willing to admit that service is the essence of complete living and further that trade work is broadening instead of narrowing.

TRADE UNIONS VERSUS COMMUNISTS

ON Tuesday, December 21, 1926, a conference of the representatives of 150 unions and 17 Central Bodies was held in New York to devise ways and means to combat the Communist Party tactics in trades unions. It was unanimously decided to organize a national movement against the communists who have endeavored to destroy some of the international unions.

The following statement of principles was issued:

To the Trade Unions of the United States:

For a number of years the trade unions, especially in the needle trades, have had to contend with an organized group unknown in any previous stage in our history. Although not large in numbers, it is disciplined, unscrupulous and malicious. It seeks to make the trade unions conscripts of the oligarchy known as the Communist Party.

For years we had supposed that members of this group could be reasoned with. We have presented reasons and facts, argument and persuasion, but to no purpose. All these methods by which civilized people adjust their differences of opinion have been spurned. They have been answered by malicious slander, atrocious falsehoods, unjustified attacks and secret plotting.

No member of the union has been immune from these attacks unless he accepted the dictation of this group.

Moreover, this campaign has assumed the most cowardly form that men can use. Unsigned circulars and manifestoes have appeared charging crimes to members and officials with whom this group disagreed. Members and officials who have given many years of devoted service in building the trade unions have been the special victims of this character assassination. The authors of these circulars could not be brought before the bar of the union because their names were unknown.

The Trade Union Educational League, an auxiliary of the Communist Party, and under its control, also has been an agency for planting what it calls "nuclei" in the trade unions. Through these communist nests decisions affecting the trade unions have been taken in secret, and every member of the Communist Party and of the Trade Union Educational League was bound by these secret decisions.

The result is a state within a state, a union within the union, and under the command of Communist Party officials in Chicago. This destructive policy comes direct from the communist bureaucracy in Moscow. It was worked out in detail in February, 1926, by a conference of the sections of the Communist International which met in Moscow. The instructions show that the communist leaders of a strike are required to make regular reports to the heads of the Communist Party.

Not content with character assassination and plotting within their secret nests, the communists have broken up public meetings while crying for their own right to be heard in public. They have exalted deceit into a virtue and elevated intrigue into a principle. They have used strikes to advance the fortunes of the Communist Party rather than the claims of the strikers to better

economic conditions. They have signed away gains made by the furriers in previous years and then boasted of a "victory." They have called forty thousand cloakmakers on strike without consulting them and have so completely mismanaged the strike that the sum total is ruin and distress to the union, its members and the women and children dependent upon them.

We submit that tolerance of these crimes against the principles of trade unionism and labor solidarity would itself be a crime against the trade unions. We have endured this insolence long enough. We have resolved to end it. Therefore, we, the delegates to the first conference of the Committee for the Preservation of Trade Unions, hereby establish a permanent alliance of the trade unions under the above name for the following purposes:

1. To hold public meetings for the purpose of educating members of the unions and the public in general regarding American communism.

2. To print and distribute literature based upon a careful survey of facts and sources regarding the communist movement, its methods, its intrigues, and the results of its attempt at dictatorship in the unions.

3. To raise a fund for the aid of trade unions that may be menaced by communist organizations and to supply them with literature and speakers if necessary.

4. To hold frequent conferences for the consideration of reports made by representatives of affiliated organizations and to take such action as may be required as a result of the information received.

5. To make a survey of the "innocents' clubs" and camouflaged organizations formed by communists or the Communist Party through which they have received funds ostensibly for the protection of the foreign born, the negroes, the Filipinoes, for release of political prisoners, for the protection of civil rights, etc., all of which are intended to further the destructive work of American communism.

6. To maintain a publicity service to enlighten the people of this country and trade unionists in particular regarding the absurd and ridiculous ideas which a few fanatics are trying to impose through a policy of terrorism on the labor movement of the United States.

7. To utterly root out of places of power and influence any members who take orders from the Communist Party or who have any friendly relations with the Trade Union Educational League, its officials and members.

In short, it will be the purpose of the Committee for the Preservation of the Trade Unions to isolate the communists. We call upon Organized Labor of the entire country to support this movement to rid the trade unions of its insidious inside enemy.

Let us join forces to end this communist campaign of wreckage in order that a solidified trade union army may again face the employing interests without fear of betrayal and double-dealing in its own ranks.

CHILD LABOR

THE Executive Council of the A. F. of L., in its report to the Forty-sixth Annual Convention of that body, held in Detroit, Mich., last October, on the subject of child labor, said:

"For over a century the United States has been passing child labor laws, and yet the 1920 census showed that over one million children between ten and fifteen, or one child in every twelve, are now at work in this country. The laws have undoubtedly done much good, for this is a smaller number than was reported by any other census. But the fact that the problem is still so far from solved shows that our methods have not been equal to the situation. This is partly because the laws have not covered the whole country equally, partly because people generally have not understood the problem or studied it in a scientific way.

"To prohibit child labor does not mean to prevent children from doing any work. It means only to prevent them from doing the wrong kind of work. A century and a half ago, before the beginning of machine production, no one thought of child labor as harmful. By working with their parents at farm work

or at home industries like spinning or weaving, children learned the trades that were to fit them for life. But now our system of manufacturing and industry has taken much of the educational value out of children's work. The sort of work they do makes heavy demands upon their energy when they need it most to build strength for the future, cuts short their playtime, keeps them out of school and exposes them to conditions which often injure their health for the rest of their lives, or lead to moral degeneration.

"Child labor therefore should be thought of as a problem in child welfare. It is a problem of keeping children from the wrong kind of work, and also of giving them the right work to do, work in schools and in trade training, and when they are old enough, work that will develop their abilities and give a chance for advancement.

"Facts about child labor are to be had from the census, and from investigations in various industries. The census shows that, of all our working children between ten and fifteen years of age, six per cent are farm laborers; fifty-three per cent are workers on home farms (a problem in education only); seventeen per cent are in manufacturing; textiles, 54,600; iron and steel, 12,900; clothing, 11,700; furniture, 10,500; shoes, 7,500; building, 7,400.

"Other occupations: Stores, commercial and clerical work, street trades, domestic service.

"In agriculture, the largest number are in the southeast.

"In manufacture, in northeast and north-central sections, and the southeast.

"Largest numbers by states: Georgia, 89,000; Alabama, 84,000; Texas, 81,000; Mississippi, 70,000; South Carolina, 64,000; North Carolina, 62,000; Pennsylvania, 56,000; New York, 50,000."

The committee on the Executive Council's report, made the following suggestion which the convention unanimously adopted.

"That part of the Executive Council's report which deals with child labor is such a concise, informing summary of present situations that your committee recommends that the convention direct that this section be printed in pamphlet form and given wide circulation.

"This pamphlet will suggest to widely different groups specific undertakings which they may initiate toward the abolition of child labor.

"We urge that all State Federations of Labor and City Central Bodies continue their efforts to secure ratification of the child labor amendments. The facts contained in this section completely contravert the statement of those who deny the need of this amendment and further federal legislation to prevent child labor."

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS

(By The Department of Labor.)

DURING the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, says Secretary of Labor James J. Davis, a total of 496,106 aliens was admitted and 227,755 departed, resulting in an increase of 268,351 in the alien population of the United States. This is against a net gain in the alien population of the country of 232,945 in the preceding fiscal year, when 458,435 aliens were admitted and 225,490 departed.

Of the 496,106 aliens admitted in the last fiscal year, 304,488 were immigrants or newcomers for permanent residence and 191,618 were non-immigrants returning from a short stay abroad or coming for a visit to this country. Two-thirds, or 150,763, of the aliens departed this year were non-emigrants who were either here on a visit or intend to return after a temporary sojourn in a foreign country. The remaining 76,992 aliens leaving during the year were emigrants intending to make their future permanent residence abroad.

About three-fourths of the present-day immigrant aliens are in the prime of life—16 to 44 years old. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, 16 out of every 100 were under 16 years of age and only 9 out of every 100 were 45 years and over. While the immigrant aliens coming in during the same period

were about equally divided by sex, the present outward movement of emigrant aliens is largely one of males, the men exceeding the women by nearly three to one.

Of the 76,992 emigrant aliens departed during the year, 75.3 per cent, or 57,986, were from 16 to 44 years of age and 20.3 per cent were 45 years and over, while only 4.4 per cent were children under 16 years old. More than 65 per cent, or 50,701, of the total emigrants reporting length of residence had been here not over five years and 77 per cent, or 59,046, had resided here not over 10 years.

Common laborers predominate among the outgoing aliens. Three-fifths or 33,107, of the total emigrants leaving the country during the last fiscal year and reporting occupations were of this class. Skilled workers rank second among those having an occupational status, and servants are third in number.

Aliens debarred from entering the United States during the year numbered 20,550, comprising 14,573 males and 5,977 females. Nearly 86 per cent, or 17,563, of these were turned back at the international land boundaries, 15,808 from Canada, and 1,755 from Mexico. The other 2,987 aliens debarred during this period were rejected at the seaports, being principally stowaways and seamen seeking permanent admission to the United States without first obtaining visas from American consuls.

The number of aliens deported from the United States after landing reached a total of 10,904 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926. This is the largest number ever deported during any one year, and is an increase of 1,409 over the preceding fiscal year and 4,495 over the fiscal year of 1924, when 9,495 and 6,409, respectively, were deported. Deportees during the fiscal year 1926 were sent to nearly every part of the world. Europe, with 5,088, received the largest number; 2,588 went to Mexico; 2,102 to Canada and Newfoundland; 430 to Central and South America and the West Indies; 589 to Asia; and 107 to Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and the Pacific Islands.

As already stated, 496,106 aliens were admitted during the fiscal year 1926. Of these, 157,432 came in as immigrants charged to the quota; 150,299 as natives of non-quota countries, principally Canada and Mexico; and 83,754 as home-coming residents of America. Those coming temporarily for business or pleasure numbered 56,614, and 25,574 passed through the country in transit on their way elsewhere. Eleven thousand one hundred and fifty-four aliens were admitted as wives and children of United States citizens; 5,866 as government officials, their families, attendants, servants and employes; and 1,920 as students. The remaining 3,693 were of the other admissible classes under the immigration act of 1924, including aliens to carry on trade, ministers and professors and their wives and children, and World War veterans and their wives and children.

KEEL LAYING CEREMONY

ON Navy Day, October 27, 1926, President Green of the American Federation of Labor, with the aid of several international Presidents of the crafts of the Metal Trades Department, participated in the laying of the keel of the cruiser, "Pensacola," at the New York Navy Yard.

At a luncheon following the ceremony, President Green said in part:

"Our organization, the great American Federation of Labor, from its inception has led in favor of peace and against war. We believe that labor suffers most when war occurs. We believe that if there is any group of people more deeply interested in the maintenance of peace, in the maintenance of right relationship with our neighbors and with other nations, it is the laboring people of our country, but we do not believe that the maintenance of a Navy upon a rational, reasonable and practical basis means war, but to the contrary we think it promotes the cause of peace. Our nation is irrevocably committed to the maintenance of the principles embodied in the Monroe Doctrine. We believe that this western hemisphere shall live in peace and in peace with its neighbors, and that the nations which make up this western hemisphere shall have free and full opportunity to work out their own destinies without interference from

our sister nations across the sea. If we are committed to the maintenance of the principles embodied in the Monroe Doctrine, if that is a religion with us, if we believe in it, then upon what branch of our government must we depend to enforce this policy? It must be the Navy. It must be that arm of our government which is ever ready to protect America, the Monroe Doctrine, and our ships upon the seas which surround the western hemisphere.

"We cannot have peace through disarmament. There are a great many well meaning people in America who believe that if we merely resolve that peace shall exist throughout the world and if we would destroy our Navy and disorganize our Army that we would have peace throughout the world. Is there any reasonable, rational person who believes that such could happen? No, my friends, for the well-meaning people who believe that peace can be maintained by the wave of a magic wand or by the wish of well-meaning people that war shall cease and peace shall exist forever more fail to take into account human nature, with all its frailities, its selfishness and its weakness. You cannot change human nature by waving a magic wand. Men must think in terms of peace. They must believe in peace. They must earnestly try to bring about peace before peace can be established between the nations of the world.

"We know, as trade unionists, dealing with the practical side of life, in meeting with our employers through the processes of collective bargaining, in negotiating wage agreements with the employers that we can only bring about peace in industry through the application of the rule of reason, through the practice of right and just dealing with each other, through a proper appreciation of the rights of each other, and as we maintain peace in industry through the recognition of these common principles so we can only maintain peace between nations through the recognition and by the recognition of these common principles.

"We must create a favorable psychological condition and after that is created we must be willing to use the instrumentalities through which peace can be established and maintained. We must be generous and just in our dealings with each other. We must be fair in our relationship with other nations throughout the world and when all approach the common problems that divide us, from that standpoint and in that spirit, then we can maintain peace throughout the world. I have frequently said that if we love our country and if we really believe in its institutions, if America is America to us (and in my judgment America means more to the working people of this country than it does to any other group of citizens), if America means all these things to us then we ought to be willing to protect it and defend it against those who would seek to destroy it or would seek to demoralize it.

"It is strange indeed, that we find even among the ranks of labor those who advocate extreme pacifist measures, complete disarmament, the destruction of the Navy. They argue that these things create a military spirit and a desire to go to war, develop a warlike spirit. But, I find that some of these people who would make of America a pacifist nation, who would expose it to the dangers of the murderer and the marauder, I find these people believe in militarism and a large standing army where the philosophy they advocate is established and maintained. I presume that these same extreme pacifists would be found among the most advanced of the militarists, among the most advanced who would believe in a large standing Army and an unreasonably sized Navy. This same class of people would be willing that that should exist in America if they could bring it about. They believe in force where force serves their purpose. They argue for pacifism where that serves their purpose, but the reasonably-minded, clear-headed trade unionist is not led astray by that philosophy.

"America is our home in a large sense. It belongs to us all. Where is there a working man, living in his own home with his family, within America, that would not defend his home and defend his family if attacked by a burglar, a murderer or a maurader. No red-blooded man would stand still, disarmed (as advocated by the pacifist) if his home was attacked and his children outraged. And, if he would protect his home and his family from the marauder and the murderer then, in the larger sense should not we protect our home, our nation, if it is ever attacked by the marauder or

murderer? I think, if I sense the attitude of the working people of America, that this is their attitude as I have outlined it.

"We are for peace. We wish to maintain peace. We will do everything in the world to advocate the cause of peace and the settlement of disputes between nations upon a peaceful basis but we believe that with a reasonable degree of preparedness, the development of a Navy adequate to our national defense will do more in advancing the cause of peace than all the pacifists in the country."

LOSS THROUGH ACCIDENTS

MR. Charles E. Hill, General Safety Agent of the New York Central Lines says that the direct economic loss from accidents in this country is at least $4,000,000,000 annually.

If these accidents could be wiped out over night our economic adjustment alone would be sufficient to dispose of our public debts in less than five years.

The fatal accident rate in America is nearly two and one-half times as high as in England and Wales.

In 1925 more than 89,880 persons were killed in accidents of all kinds and 2,500,000 were injured, or 246 deaths and 7,000 injuries for each day of the week.

If automobile accidents continue to increase at the same ratio during the next ten years as they have in the last decade, 50,000 persons will be killed in that manner in 1937, while the total deaths during the decade will be more than 300,000.

In order to reduce this appalling loss he claims consideration must be given to three fundamentals:

First.—Engineering, including scientific study of accidents and their causes, establishing safe conditions and determining what constitutes safe practices.

Second.—Education, including information showing causes of accidents and arousing understanding of the need for personal carefulness.

Third.—Enforcement, through means for compelling the heedless minority to observe safe practices.

Arthur A. Quinn Honored

On February 23rd the New Jersey State Council of Carpenters, together with the Essex County D. C. of Newark, N. J., tendered a testimonial dinner to Brother Arthur A. Quinn in honor of his elevation to the presidency of the Labor National Bank of Newark, N. J., and also as an expression of appreciation for the many years of service he rendered to the Organized Labor movement.

Brother Quinn served the Brotherhood as a General Vice-President several years and more recently as a General Representative.

Many men, prominent in both the labor movement and civic affairs, attended the dinner and paid high tribute to Brother Quinn.

At the close of the dinner Brother Quinn was presented with a beautiful diamond ring, as a slight token of esteem on behalf of his co-workers. Mrs. Quinn was also pleasantly surprised on being presented with a wrist watch.

Brother John McLean was toastmaster of the dinner and Brother Jerry Murray, Chairman of the committee on arrangements. The dinner was a huge success and the committee is to be congratulated.

Some Good Advice

Financial Secretary E. E. Woodward of L. U. No. 41, Nashville, Tenn., contributes the following remembrances for publication and states that if our members will live up to some of the thoughts, they will be better men.

Ten Things To Remember

1. The value of time.
2. The pleasure of working.
3. The success of perseverance.
4. The worth of character.
5. The virtue of patience.
6. The wisdom of economy.
7. The obligation of duty.
8. The power of a smile.
9. The profit of experience.
10. The job of achievement.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

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FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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The publishers and the advertising agent use every possible precaution available to them against accepting advertisements from other than reliable firms, but do not accept any responsibility for the contents of any advertisement which appears in "The Carpenter." Should any deception be practiced by advertisers at any time, upon members, their duty is to immediately notify the Post Office authorities. Therefore, address any complaints to your local Post Office.

INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1927

The Steel Industry

WONDERS will never cease. It is reported that the year just closed was a record one in the steel industry. Production, earnings and profits reached their highest point, so much so that a forty per cent stock dividend was declared. This shows an approximate profit of $17.00 a share as compared with a $12.86 profit in the year 1925.

The high production feature is of special interest to us on account of the opposition of the employers in the steel industry to reduce working hours.

It will be remembered that in 1923 these employers notified President Harding that they thought hours could be reduced when there is a surplus of labor available. However, through the pressure of public opinion the hours were reduced at that time and now the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics in its report on the steel industry for 1925 says:

"The man-power of the workers in an 8-hour day had increased to such an extent that no more labor has been required than before it went into effect.

"The effect of the abolition of the 12-hour day can be seen in the last great advance of productivity in 1925. Despite the large production of that year, there were fewer workers in the industry than in 1919, 1920 or 1923, although the hours of many employes had been reduced."

What a contradiction. Do the employers still believe that a reduction of the working hours is detrimental to the industry?

A Corporation Is Not Liable For The Payment of Old Age Pensions

IN the long drawn out fight of the former employes of the Morris Packing Co. of Chicago, Ill., to secure pensions promised them, the Appellate Court has ruled that a corporation is not responsible for the payment of old age pensions when its pension fund is exhausted. This case grew out of the fact that the employes paid a certain per cent of their wages into the company's pension fund for many years. The Morris Packing Co. was absorbed by Swift & Co., and the new owners repudiated the pension arrangement. Hence the suit.

Editor Bland of the "Union Leader," says:

"Had these old employes depended upon their own efforts through organization they would not now be stranded.

"The Morris employes lost out because they had no union. They had no say in fixing wages or working conditions. They sacrificed throughout the years, depending upon the employer's promise to care for them when they were no

longer able to work. The promise was not realized. They had faith in the company and none in themselves.

"The pension promise is one of the main props in the company 'union,' which is being forced on so many employes. It is a deception. Only through their own organized efforts can workers protect themselves."

What Price Industry?

ACCORDING to a bulletin recently issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, nearly 2,000,000 workers are killed or injured each year in American industry.

While fatalities decreased in 1925 as compared with 1924, the number of injuries increased. The number killed was 10,537 in 1925 and 11,479 in 1924, while the non-fatal accidents amounted to 1,687,957 and 1,666,522 for the same years.

Twelve industries showed an improvement, others a startling increase.

There was a 150 per cent increase in injuries in the boot and shoe industry. The stove industry also made a very bad showing.

Structural iron workers suffered nearly twice as many severe accidents in 1925 as in 1924, while employes in flour mills and agricultural implement factories showed 81 and 74 per cent increase.

According to the figures for the iron and steel industry, there has been a decline of 62 per cent in the frequency and 52 per cent in the severity of accidents since 1910.

Forest Fires Take Heavy Toll

ACCORDING to figures submitted to Congress by Associate Forester E. A. Sherman of the Agricultural Department, forest fires during 1926 took a heavy toll in the nation's timber resources.

During the year there occured over 8,000 fires, the largest number in history, which destroyed over 2,570,000 board feet of timber. These fires covered a total area of 722,000 acres.

While the fires were more numerous than in former years, quick action by the Forestry Service prevented the damage from becoming very great. In 1919 there were 6,800 fires which destroyed 3,713,903 board feet, the largest single year's destruction on record.

In explaining the numerous fires during 1926, Assistant Forester Roy Headley said:

"The trouble during the past season was not so much in the number of fires, because the number was slightly less than normal for recent years; but was due chiefly to the bunching of lightning fires. Most of the lightning fires came from two storms, one of July 6th and one on July 12th. So many fires were started by the latter one, that the available force of guards and rangers was not able to get around fast enough to keep them under control."

These two storms covered practically the whole of northern Washington and northern Idaho and the western part of northern Montana.

Since 1916 a total of 67,827 fires have destroyed 6,064,240,000 board feet of timber.

Another Source of Lumber

FROM a recent issue of the "Dearborn Independent," we learn that when our present timber sources become scarce, lumber can be obtained from the bottom of a lake. It hardly sounds probable, but it is easily explained.

Years ago volcanic eruptions occurred along the backbone of the Cascade Mountains, causing many natural dams behind which lakes were formed. The forests in these artificial valleys were covered with water and the trunks of these stalwart old trees are still standing on the bottom of the lake.

A large section of one of these trees was recently secured by setting off a charge of dynamite beside one of them. When dried, it was found to be a bit light and brittle, but very good lumber and worth salvaging.

This submerged timber won't be needed for a long time, but it will still be there when it is needed, and there is no danger of fire destroying it.

Once hatch your grievance into words and you will be surprised to find how much smaller it is than you thought it was when you sat brooding on it. Charles Lamb used to say that he could never hate a man if he knew him. Think it over.

Official Information

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Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
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San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1712 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The quarterly circular for the months of April, May, and June, containing the quarterly Password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Six blanks have been forwarded for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office, for the months of April, May, and June, the extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Enclosed also are six blanks for the Treasurer, to be used in transmitting money to the General Office. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should immediately notify the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Thanks To Contributors

We have received so many contributions on craft problems for publication in our Journal that it would be impossible to print all of them. We are using as many as we can however, and wish to take this means of thanking our many contributors, for the interest they have taken in these matters.

The Editor.

Local Unions, Attention

Recording Secretary S. J. Blackburn of L. U. No. 1570, Marysville, Cal., requests that the following information be published in our Journal.

Local Unions are advised to be on the look-out for one Charles Lamont, who is travelling around the country posing as a carpenter, and a member of L. U. No. 100, Muskegon, Mich. He carries a card from that Local and is in possession of the password. This man visits the meetings of the Locals, exhibits a doctor's certificate showing he has consumption, and also has one stiff arm. He solicits donations from the members, because of his diability.

This man has never been a member of L. U. No. 100, and there is no record of him at the General Office. Local Unions are therefore advised to be on the lookout for him.

Attention

On July 1, 1925, L. U. No. 1286, of Chicago, (tank workers), asked for an increase in wages of 10c an hour and recognition of the union. The Challing Tank Co. and the Jacobsen Tank Co. signed an agreement with the union, but the Wooden Tank Manufacturers' Association consisting of the Wendnagle Tank Co., the Eagle Tank Co., the Johnson & Carlson Tank Co., and the Ajax Tank Co., while willing to pay the increase in wages, refused to go any further.

L. U. No. 1286 requests all members of the Brotherhood to be on the lookout for tanks manufactured under unfair conditions and thereby help them to better their working conditions. Further information on this matter can be had from Jonas Miskalo, Recording Secretary, L. U. No. 1286, 3721 Osgood St., Chicago, Ill.

Contractors' Bulletin

The A. S. Aloe Co., have issued a contractors' bulletin, containing a list of tools and equipment used by contractors and builders. It is the intention of this company to publish this bulletin every two or three months. A copy of it may be had by addressing the above company at 1819 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

For Financial Secretaries

At the request of Financial Secretary Edward J. Russell, L. U. No. 612, West New York, N. J., we reprint here Paragraph H, Section 46 of our General Laws, which specifies that:

"The Financial Secretary receiving the clearance card shall immediately report the same to the Financial Secretary issuing the card under penalty of $5.00 fine."

Notice

The New York City District Council reports that many of their members have been idle all winter, and prospects for the spring aren't very encouraging. Building is dull and travelling members clearing into New York will only add to the great number already walking the streets.

* * *

The Fox River Valley District Council, comprising the Locals of Aurora, St. Charles and Batavia, Ill., advises that work in that district is very slack. About 150 carpenters are walking the streets, and there is very little prospect of future work. Travelling members are advised to steer clear of this district.

* * *

From one-third to one-half of the members of the St. Louis, Mo., District Council are idle. Prospects for the coming season are the poorest that have been experienced in six years. The District Council requests that travelling members give that vicinity a wide berth.

* * *

While the strike in the Bay District of San Francisco, Cal., has been settled, there are at least twelve hundred idle carpenters in the district. This number is far more than employment can be provided for during the coming season, therefore all carpenters are requested to steer clear of San Francisco, Cal., until further notice.

* * *

The Wyoming Valley District Council of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., requests travelling members to steer clear of that district. Over half the members there now are out of work, and future prospects aren't very encouraging. There is no truth in newspaper statements that there will be a building boom in the spring. The District Council is also negotiating an agreement for increased wages.

* * *

The District Council of Little Rock, Ark., advises all carpenters that advertisements appearing in the daily press, stating that carpenters are needed in that district, are false and misleading. There is very little work there, and most of it is being done under "open shop" conditions. Stay away from Little Rock, Ark.

* * *

The Fox River District Council advises all carpenters to stay away from that district, which includes the cities of Fondulac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Menasha, Appleton, Kaukana, Little Chute, Kimberly and Green Bay, Wis. Work is scarce and many men are walking the streets.

* * *

The Chamber of Commerce of Lewistown, Pa., have announced a building program at that place of $1,500,000. Business Agent P. O. Miller of L. U. No. 1362 wishes to advise our members that this is an exaggeration, as a considerable amount of this work may not materialize for several years. The Local is also

opening negotiations for a new wage agreement this spring and any member going into that district is advised to communicate with the Business Agent before going to work.

* * *

Stay away from Durham, N. C. Disregard all newspaper advertisements for carpenters signed by contractors, merchants' associations, Chamber of Commerce or any other civic body. Recording Secretary T. S. Dodson of L. U. No. 522 advises that work is scarce and many men are idle.

* * *

Work in Elmira, N. Y., is very slack and more men are there now than jobs. Recording Secretary L. J. Baylor of L. U. No. 532 advises all carpenters to stay away from that vicinity.

* * *

All carpenters are requested to stay away from Williamsport, Pa. There are more men there than jobs, advises Secretary M. S. Goodall of L. U. No. 691, and prospects for the coming season are very poor.

* * *

There is no building boom in Montgomery, Ala. Newspaper articles stating that there is plenty of work there are false and misleading. Assistant Recording Secretary L. N. Butler of L. U. No. 1796 asks all travelling members to give that city a wide berth.

* * *

Many men idle and work scarce writes Recording Secretary W. B. McMillan of L. U. No. 375, Pensacola, Fla. Steer clear of that vicinity.

* * *

Building activity at Lynn, Mass., is at a standstill. Many carpenters are idle and future prospects aren't very encouraging. Secretary Geo. H. Murray of L. U. No. 595, advises travelling members to seek work elsewhere.

* * *

Recording Secretary J. H. Brown of L. U. No. 125, Utica, N. Y., requests that all travelling members give that vicinity a wide berth. Many men are idle and no prospect of any work opening up for some time.

* * *

Travelling members are requested to steer clear of Terre Haute, Ind. Business Agent Charles Jeffers of L. U. No. 133 advises that the Local has been on strike for three years. Half the members of the Local have left the vicinity and a fourth of those staying are idle, and prospects for the coming season aren't very promising.

* * *

Rumors to the effect that there is a building boom at Bloomington, Ind., are erroneous advises Recording Secretary Earl Lanam. At present over half of the 200 resident members are out of work. Give that vicinity a wide berth.

* * *

Newspaper advertisements stating that there is plenty of work for carpenters at Pontiac, Mich., are erroneous and misleading, according to Business Agent Jack Gray of L. U. No. 1032. Work is scarce and travelling members are requested to steer clear of that vicinity.

* * *

Travelling members are asked to give Tallahassee, Fla., a wide berth. Financial Secretary Fred W. Geham reports that more carpenters are there now than can be used, thereby causing a hardship on the members of L. U. No. 1264.

Montana State Council Convention

The tenth annual convention of the Montana State Council of Carpenters was held in Livingston, Mont., on February 7, 8, and 9, 1927.

The convention was well attended and many important matters were discussed.

President H. K. Powell and Secretary-Treasurer Victor Scheen were re-elected to their respective offices and the city of Kallispell was selected as the next meeting place of the State Council.

Ardmore, Pa., Local Celebrates Twenty-seventh Anniversary

On January 29th, L. U. No. 465, Ardmore, Pa., celebrated its twenty-seventh anniversary with a banquet, followed by a vaudeville program and dancing. The affair was attended by the members and their families and several invited guests.

The speakers of the evening included General Representative Thomas Hickey, Miss Christensen of the Women's Trade Union League, and Brothers John Hinkson and Carl Moldrup of the Local.

Everyone present had an enjoyable evening and the committee in charge of the arrangements is to be congratulated upon the success of the anniversary celebration.

Silver Anniversary Celebration of Wilmerding, Pa., Local

On February 22nd. L. U. No. 936. Wilmerding. Pa., celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary with a banquet, which was attended by 150 members and their guests.

Business Agent Henry Gettig, acted as toastmaster, and the speakers included J. Stauffer, of McKeesport; J. A. Hysong, of Pitcairn; President N. F. Storm of the Pennsylvania State Council; Mr. J. A. Black, a local banker, and Mr. O. E. Lindbom, an employing printer.

A fine musical program was rendered by a male quartette.

Everyone had an enjoyable evening, and the committee in charge of the arrangements, which included Brothers H. C. Jones, J. W. Boor and J. R. Cowan, is to be congratulated upon the success of the anniversary celebration.

Brainerd, Minn., Local Celebrates Twenty-fifth Anniversary

The twenty-fifth anniversary of L. U. No. 951, Brainerd, Minn., was celebrated by the members on February 10th.

A large gathering was present and a motion picture was shown.

The speakers included President E. G. Hall of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor, Organizer Hobrecker of the Painters' International Union, and Representative Peters of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

The affair was a huge success and the committee in charge of the arrangements is to be congratulated upon the success of the anniversary celebration.

Silver Anniversary of Petaluma, Cal., Local

On February 1st. L. U. No. 981. Petaluma. Cal., celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary with a banquet, which was attended by approximately one hundred members.

President Chas. Quigg acted as Chairman and toastmaster, and called upon the charter members, who responded with a few remarks regarding conditions in the early days and the great changes that have taken place since.

President Frank E. McDonald of the State Building Trades Council was the principal speaker of the evening and he gave a very interesting address upon what organization means to the various crafts.

A most enjoyable time was had by all and the committee in charge of the arrangements is to be coongratulated upon the success of the anniversary celebration.

DeKalb, Ill., Local Celebrates Twenty-fifth Anniversary

On January 21st, L. U. No. 965. DeKalb, Ill., celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary with a banquet, which was attended by the members and their families. Eight charter members were present.

General Representative Geo. Orris was the principal speaker of the evening and he delivered a very fine address on the San Francisco situation and our Home and pension, which was well received.

Everyone present were loud in their praises of the good time enjoyed and the committee in charge of the arrangements is to be congratulated upon the success of the anniversary celebration.

Holds Annual Banquet

The third annual banquet of L. U. No. 462, Greensburg, Pa., was held on February 8th. Covers were laid for 170 guests. During the course of the banquet, a varied musical and vaudeville program was rendered.

General Executive Board Member W. T. Allen was the guest of honor and principal speaker of the evening and he delivered an interesting and timely address on the Home and pension. Secretary-Treasurer Vernon Fletcher of the State Council also gave a short address upon the importance of attending the Local meetings. Other speakers included the seven Vice-Presidents of the Pennsylvania State Council.

The remainder of the evening was spent in dancing and playing various games. A pleasant and enjoyable evening was had by all and the committee in charge of the affair is to be congratulated upon its success.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted regarding the whereabouts of W. W. Craig, who formerly lived in Tarentuem, Pa. Anyone knowing his present whereabouts kindly communicate with A. S. Aloe Co., 1819 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

Quarterly Proceedings of the General Executive Board, 1927

Since the previous session of the General Executive Board the following were acted upon by correspondence.

December 2, 1926.

St. Louis, Mo., L. U. No. 795. (Boxmakers.)—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 60c per hour, effective January 31, 1927. Official sanction granted, financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

December 15, 1926.

Great Falls, Mont., L. U. No. 286.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1 to $1.12½ per hour, effective January 1, 1927. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

December 20, 1926.

Tipton, Ind., L. U. No. 358.—Movement for same scale of wages, $1 per hour, effective March 1, 1927. Official sanction granted.

December 27, 1926.

New Milford, Conn., L. U. No. 1005.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1 per hour, effective March 1, 1927. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

January 3, 1927.

Portland, Me., D. C.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1.10 per hour, effective March 1, 1927. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

January 27, 1927.

Frontier District Council, Ontario, Can.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to 90c per hour, effective March 1, 1927. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

January 31, 1927.

Toledo, Ohio, L. U. No. 1957.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1 to $1.20 per hour, effective March 8, 1927. Official sanction granted.

Lakeland, Fla.,
February 28, 1927.

The regular quarterly session of the G. E. B. was called to order on the above date.

Brother Cole of the Sixth District was absent on account of sickness.

The General President reported that many improvements had been made on the property of our organization during the past year, one hundred acres of land had been cleared and planted and at the present time a little over eight hundred acres are in groves, ranging from one to ten years old. He also reported that the building of "Our Home" was well under way in accordance with the contract approved by the G. E. B. and let by the Board of Trustees to the Fred T. Ley Co., Incorporated, Building Contractors.

Propositions and sketches from landscape architects for laying out of grounds around "Home Site" were received and considered.

The firm of Springfellow & Co., Engineers, Lakeland, Fla., submitted plans, showing the proper layout of the shore line of Lake Gibson touching our property. This matter was referred to the Board of Trustees.

The General President appointed Brothers Duffy, Guerin and Allen to audit the accounts and expenses incurred in the care and upkeep of our property at Lakeland, Fla., during the year 1926.

The balance of the day was spent in inspecting the groves, the Home site and the buildings under construction. The groves were found to be in excellent condition and the construction of the buildings was progressing satisfactorily.

March 1, 1927.

Audit of books and accounts commenced and continued throughout the day.

March 2, 1927.

Audit continued.

March 3, 1927.

Audit completed and report referred to the Board of Trustees.

March 4, 1927.

The proposition of Landscape Architects, A. D. Taylor & Co., of Orlando, Fla., for plans showing layout of grounds around Home site being the lowest, was accepted and referred to the Board of Trustees.

The General President turned over to the General Secretary checks and drafts on account, amounting to $16,596.79 for products sold from our property.

A letter received from Brother Cole informing the Board that he was on the road to recovery and regretting his inability to attend the present meeting was ordered acknowledged by the General Secretary.

There being no further business to transact at Lakeland, Fla., the Board adjourned to meet in Indianapolis on Monday, March 7, 1927, to take up trade movements and other matters awaiting their attention.

Indianapolis, Ind.,
March 7, 1927.

Regular quarterly audit of books and accounts taken up at this time and continued throughout the day.

March 8, 1927.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

March 9, 1927.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

March 10, 1927.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

The reports of the General President and General Vice-Presidents were received.

The General President reported fully on the San Francisco situation and submitted the understanding reached, leading to a settlement of the long standing controversy.

Eugene, Ore., L. U. No. 2294.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1927. Official sanction granted.

March 11, 1927.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

Toronto, Ont., Can., L. U. No. 27.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1 per hour, effective May 16, 1927. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

St. Louis, Mo., L. U. No. 1560. (Vehicle Workers.)—Movement for same scale of wages, $1 per hour, effective March 17, 1927. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Fort Atkinson, Wis., L. U. No. 1310.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 80c per hour and the eight-hour day, effective March 21, 1927. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Central Pennsylvania District Council. Berwick, Pa.—Movement for scale of 90c per hour, effective April 1, 1927. Official sanction granted: financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Chicago, Ill., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.20 to $1.25 per hour and the five day, forty-hour week, effective May 1, 1927. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Detroit, Mich., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.15 to $1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1927. Referred to the General Secretary to secure further information.

Louisville, Ky., Fall Cities District Council. (Millmen.)—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 70c per hour, effective May 1, 1927. Official sanction granted.

Neenah, Wis., Fox River Valley District Council.—Movement for scale of 90c per hour, effective May 1, 1927. Official sanction granted: financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Hamilton, Ont., Can., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to 90c per hour, effective May 1, 1927. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Indianapolis, Ind., District Council.—Movement for the five day week, 40 hours, $51.17 weekly, effective April 1, 1927. Official sanction granted: financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Montreal, Que., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 80c per hour, effective May 1, 1927. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Morris and Union Counties, N. J., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.40 per hour, effective April 1, 1927. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

New Haven, Conn., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1 to $1.25 per hour and the five day week, effective April 1, 1927. Official sanction granted: financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Santa Clara Valley District Council, San Jose, Cal.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1 to $1.12½ per hour, effective March 14, 1927. Official sanction granted.

Will County District Council, Joliet, Ill. (Millmen.)—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to 95c per hour, effective May 1, 1927. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Wyoming Valley District Council, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1927. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Evansville, Ind., L. U. No. 90.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.15 to $1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1927. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Ottawa, Ont., Can., L. U. No. 93.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 85c per hour, effective May 1, 1927. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Canton, Ohio, L. U. No. 143.—Movement for scale of $1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1927. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Newport, R. I., L. U. No. 176.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1 to $1.12½ per hour, effective April 1, 1927. Official sanction granted: financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Peoria, Ill., L. U. No. 183.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1927. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

York, Pa., L. U. No. 191.—Movement for scale of 90c per hour, effective April 1, 1927. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Stamford, Conn., L. U. No. 210.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.50 per hour, five day week of 40 hours, effective April 1, 1927. Official sanction granted: financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Galion, O., L. U. No. 214.—Movement for scale of 90c per hour, effective April 1, 1927. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Atlanta, Ga., L. U. No. 225.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to 92½c per hour, effective April 1, 1927. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Easton, Pa., L. U. No. 239.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1 to $1.15 per hour, effective May 1, 1927. Official sanction granted.

March 12, 1927.

Scranton, Pa., L. U. No. 261.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1927. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., L. U. No. 322.—Movement to retain same scale of wages, $1.15 per hour, effective April 1, 1927. Approved action of Local Union maintaining present conditions.

Waukesha, Wis., L. U. No. 344.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 80c per hour, effective April 15, 1927. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Cincinnati, Ohio, L. U. No. 415. (Millmen.)—Movement for an increase in wages of 90c per hour, effective April 23, 1927. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Nyack, N. Y., L. U. No. 474.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.40 per hour, effective April 1, 1927. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Reading, Pa.. L. U. No. 492.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1 to $1.12½ per hour, effective May 1, 1927. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Streator, Ill., L. U. No. 495.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1 to $1.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1927. Official sanction granted.

Ann Arbor, Mich., L. U. No. 512.—Movement for an increase in wages from 95c to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1927. Official sanction granted.

Charleston, Ill., L. U. No. 518.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1927. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Elmira, N. Y., L. U. No. 532.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1 to $1.12½ per hour, effective April 1, 1927. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Concord, N. H., L. U. No. 538.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1927. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Paducah, Ky., L. U. No. 559.—Movement for an increase in wages from 95c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1927. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Neenah, Wis., L. U. No. 630. (Millmen.)—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 68c per hour, effective May 1, 1927. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Hamilton, Ohio, L. U. No. 637.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.10 to $1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1927. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Pekin, Ill., L. U. No. 644.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1927. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Springfield, Ohio, L. U. No. 660.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1 to $1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1927. Referred to the G. P. for further investigation.

Blackwell, Okla., L. U. No. 686.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1927. Official sanction granted.

Corning, N. Y., L. U. No. 700.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1 to $1.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1927. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Quebec, Can., L. U. No. 730.—Movement for an increase in wages from 45c to 60c per hour, effective May 1, 1927. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Janesville, Wis., L. U. No. 836.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to 95c per hour and the 44-hour week, effective May 1, 1927. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Sunbury, Pa., L. U. No. 838.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to 90c per hour, effective April 1, 1927. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O. The next movement must be for the shorter work-day.

Norristown, Pa., L. U. No. 897.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1927. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Richmond, Ind., L. U. No. 912.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to $1 per hour, effective April 30, 1927. Official sanction granted.

Ridgway, Pa., L. U. No. 947.—Movement for the 44-hour week, effective May 1, 1927. Official sanction granted.

Petaluma, Cal., L. U. No. 981.—Movement for an increase in wages from $8.50 to $9 per day, effective April 4, 1927. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Williamstown, Mass., L. U. No. 979.—Movement for an increase in wages from 95c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1927. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Poplar Bluff, Mo., L. U. No. 1049.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective April 1, 1927. Official sanction granted.

Muscatine, Iowa, L. U. No. 1069.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1927. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Glen Cove, N. Y., L. U. No. 1093.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.50 per hour, effective May 1, 1927. Official sanction granted.

Marshalltown, Iowa, L. U. No. 1112.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1927. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Independence, Kans., L. U. No. 1198.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1927. Official sanction granted.

Bay Head, N. J., L. U. No. 1218.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1 to $1.25 per hour, effective April 15, 1927. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Vancouver, B. C., Canada D. C.—Movement for an increase in wages from 93¾c to $1.06¼ per hour and the five day week, effective May 1, 1927. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as

the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Gladstone, N. J., L. U. No. 1253.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.40 per hour, effective April 1, 1927. Official sanction granted.

Oneida, N. Y., L. U. No. 1243.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1927. Official sanction granted.

Iowa City, Iowa, L. U. No. 1260.—Movement for an increase in wages from 92½c to $1.05 per hour, effective April 1, 1927. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O. March 14, 1927. Audit of books and accounts completed.

Edmonton, Alta., Can., L. U. No. 1325.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1927. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Janquieres, Que., Can., L. U. No. 1338.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 65c per hour, effective May 7, 1927. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Morgantown, W. Va., L. U. No. 1339.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1 to $1.12½ per hour, effective May 1, 1927. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., L. U. No. 1354.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to 90c per hour, effective April 1, 1927. Official sanction granted.

Manahawkin, N. J., L. U. No. 1378.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1927. Official sanction granted: financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Lewistown, Pa., L. U. No. 1362.—Movement for scale of 80c per hour, effective May 1, 1927. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Laramie, Wyo., L. U. No. 1432.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1 to $1.12½ per hour, effective May 1, 1927. Official sanction granted.

Bridgeport, Conn., L. U. No. 1520.—Movement for the eight-hour day and union shop, effective June 1, 1927. Official sanction granted: financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Vancouver, B. C., Canada, L. U. No. 1599. (Millmen.)—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 85c per hour, effective May 1, 1927. Official sanction granted: financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Bloomington, Ind., L. U. No. 1664.—Movement for minimum scale of 70c per hour, effective April 15, 1927. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Ashtabula, Ohio, L. U. No. 1629.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.15 per hour, effective April 1, 1927. Official sanction granted.

Peckville, Pa., L. U. No. 1678.—Movement for same scale of wages, $1.12½ per hour, effective April 2, 1927. Action of Local Union endorsed in maintaining present conditions.

Forest City, Pa., L. U. No. 1683.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1927. Official sanction granted: financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Ennis, Tex., L. U. No. 1718.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1927. Official sanction granted.

North Bay, Ont., L. U. No. 1740.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 85c per hour and the 44-hour week, effective June 1, 1927. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Dover, Ohio, L. U. No. 1802.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1 to $1.10 per hour and 44-hour week, effective May 1, 1927. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Spring Valley, N. Y., L. U. No. 1857.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1927. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Regina, Sask., Can., L. U. No. 1867.—Movement for an increase in wages from 95c to $1.25 per hour and the eight-hour day, effective May 10, 1927. Official sanction granted: financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Hempstead, N. Y., L. U. No. 1921.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.37½ to $1.50 per hour, effective May 1, 1927. Official sanction granted.

Greencastle, Ind., L. U. No. 1953.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1 per hour and the eight-hour day, effective April 1, 1927. Official sanction granted.

Corinth, Miss., L. U. No. 1974.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1927. Official sanction granted.

Jersey City, N. J., L. U. No. 1985.—Movement for an increase in wages from 73c to 83c per hour, effective May 1, 1927. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Lakewood, N. J., L. U. No. 2018.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1 to $1.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1927. Official sanction granted: financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Exeter, N. H., L. U. No. 2085.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1927. Official sanction granted.

Vancouver, B. C., Can., L. U. No. 2404.—Movement for an increase in wages from $7.50 to $8.50 per day, effective May 1, 1927. Official sanction granted: financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Glendive, Mont., L. U. No. 2425.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to 87½c per hour, effective May 1, 1927. Official sanction granted.

Pearl River, N. Y., L. U. No. 2459.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to

$1.40 per hour, effective May 1, 1927. Official sanction granted.

Durham, N. C., L. U. No. 522.—Request to postpone date of trade movement was approved with the understanding that the contractors be notified 30 days in advance.

The following accountings were received for the expenditure of appropriations made for the relief of men on strike or locked out.

Bridgeport, Conn. D. C., August, 1926. .$414.00
Indianapolis, Ind. D. C., February, 1927 37.50
L. U. No. 317, Aberdeen, Wash., June, 1926 162.00
L. U. No. 937, Falmouth, Mass., August, 1926 18.00
L. U. No. 1598, Victoria, B. C., Can., September, 1926 600.00

Bay Counties D. C., San Francisco, Cal.—A partial accounting for appropriations made for relief of men on strike received and the General Secretary was instructed to secure accounting of balance for submission to the G. E. B. at next meeting.

Broward County, Fla. D. C.—A partial accounting was received of appropriation made for relief of men who suffered from results of hurricane. The General Secretary was instructed to secure an accounting of the balance for submission to the G. E. B. at next meeting.

East Coast D. C., Miami, Fla.—The General Secretary was instructed to secure a full accounting for the expenditure of the $7,500 appropriated for relief of men who suffered from results of hurricane for submission to the G. E. B. at next meeting.

Communication from the Chicago District Council recommending that the wage scale for millmen be $1 per hour within a radius of 400 miles of Chicago, said rate to become effective when present agreements expire. Inasmuch as Local Unions and District Councils have authority in establishing wage scales, the G. E. B. cannot arbitrarily establish wages, but is willing at all times to assist the membership in all localities to establish such wage scales as the members feel they can put into effect.

The following communication was received and ordered inserted in the minutes:

"Montreal, February 25, 1927.

"To the Officers and Members of General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

"Dear Sirs and Brothers:

"At the last meeting of our Executive of the Quebec Provincial Council, held February 14, 1927, it was with great pleasure we learn that the General Executive Board has approved of the plans and specifications for the erection of our Home at Lakeland, Fla., and that contract was awarded to the Fred T. Ley Co., in the amount of $875,848.

"The Quebec Provincial Council desires to commend the G. E. B. for the efforts put forth to make a success of this vast enterprise. It is also our sincere wish that the efforts of the G. E. B. will be crowned with success.

"We also desire to express our thanks for having considered the resolution adopted by the Quebec Provincial Council relative to our Home. "Fraternally yours,

"Omer Fleury, Chairman,
"James Lesperance, Vice-President,
"Pierre Blanchandin, Treasurer,
"Hudore Primeau, Secretary."

The following resolution was received from the Montana State Council of Carpenters and the General Secretary was instructed to publish same in "The Carpenter."

"Whereas, after repeated efforts the principle of establishing a Home and pension for the aged members of the United Brotherhood was adopted by referendum vote of the membership and the Board of General Trustees authorized and empowered to proceed to make this principle effective, and

"Whereas, the Board of General Trustees has complied with the mandate of the membership by purchasing the necessary Home site at Lakeland, Fla., and entered into a contract for the first structure necessary to establish the Home, therefore be it

"Resolved, by the Montana State Council of Carpenters, that the energy and fidelity of our General Officers be commended and that we express to them our appreciation for their activities in carrying into effect the principles of a Home and a pension so that the veterans of the United Brotherhood may in their declining years enjoy the pleasure provided by the Home or the pension, together with the peace of mind that comes with knowing that their fellow members who are in the prime of life, appreciate in part at least, the personal privations and the labors of those who pioneered the United Brotherhood into the largest organization of skilled mechanics in the history of the world, in face of an opposition that the younger members who now enjoy an employment condition brought about years of want and struggle by those who battled to improve the working and living conditions for those who followed and in that battle consumed their health and resources instead of selfishly providing for themselves. These soldiers of industry are to be rewarded by those who are enjoying the fruits of their battles."

United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co. Bond to the amount of $50,000 on General Treasurer Neale was received and referred to the General President for safe keeping.

United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co. Bond to the amount of $2,000 on Harry R. Allen, chief bookkeeper, received and referred to the General Secretary for safe keeping.

Communication received from the Fletcher American National Bank of Indianapolis requesting that a portion of our funds be deposited with that institution. Ordered filed.

March 15, 1927.

The General President reported that the following requests had been made on him for appropriations for organizing and other purposes and that after an investigation had been made in each case he submits same to the G. E. B.

Kansas City, Mo., L. U. No. 1635.—Request for an appropriation of $3,000 to be expended for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Royal Oak, Mich., L. U. No. 998.—The sum of $300 was appropriated for organizing purposes, to be spent under the supervision of the G. P.

Montreal, Que., Can. D. C.—The sum of $800 was appropriated for organizing work, to be spent under the supervision of the G. P.

Vero Beach, Fla., L. U. No. 1447.—Requesting financial aid of the G. O. Request denied.

Montgomery, Ala., L. U. No. 1796.—The sum of $200 was appropriated for organizing work, to be spent under the supervision of the G. P.

Bay City, Mich., L. U. No. 116.—The sum of $400 was appropriated for organizing purposes, to be spent under the supervision of the G. P.

Grand Rapids, Mich., L. U. No. 335.—The sum of $300 was appropriated for organizing purposes, to be spent under the supervision of the G. P.

Regina, Sask., Can., L. U. No. 1867.—The sum of $300 was appropriated for organizing purposes, to be spent under the supervision of the G. P.

Vancouver, B. C., Can., L. U. No. 1599.—The sum of $250 was appropriated for organizing purposes, to be spent under the supervision of the G. P.

Spokane, Wash., L. U. No. 98.—Request for an appropriation of $200 for organizing purposes. Request denied, as the records show the Local Union has sufficient funds to carry on the work.

Appeal of L. U. No. 690, Little Rock, Ark., from the decision of the G. P. in the case of R. M. Adams. The decision of the G. P. sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. No. 595, Lynn, Mass., from the decision of the G. P. in the case of A. M. Pelletier et al. vs. L. U. No. 595. Decision of the G. P. sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. No. 374, Buffalo, N. Y., from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. No. 374 vs. the Buffalo District Council. Decision of the G. P. sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Fred Bobzin, L. U. No. 62, Chicago, Ill., from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Fred Bobzin vs. the Chicago District Council. Decision of the G. P. sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. No. 331, Norfolk, Va., from the action of the G. T. on account of disability claim of C. O. Jones. The action of the G. T. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

The following report was received from the sub-committee of the G. E. B.

"March 10,1927.

"We, the undersigned sub-committee of the General Executive Board, made an audit of the Bonds, United States Certificates of Indebtedness and United States Treasury Notes in safe deposit vaults of the Indiana National Bank on the above date, and find the following in custody of General Treasurer Neale:

2nd Lib. Loan.	50	$1,000.00	4¼%	$50,000.00
3nd Lib. Loan.	15	5,000.00	4¼%	75,000.00
3rd Lib. Loan.	9	500.00	4¼%	4,500.00
3rd Lib. Loan.	35	100.00	4¼%	3,500.00
4th Lib. Loan.	10	10,000.00	4¼%	100,000.00
4th Lib. Loan.	3	500.00	4¼%	1,500.00
4th Lib. Loan.	20	10,000.00	4¼%	200,000.00
Certificates of Indebtedness No. 1039-A..		1–100,000.00	4¾%	100,000.00
United States Treasury Note No. 22.		1–100,000.00	4½%	100,000.00
1 Certificate of Deposit No. 13420, Indiana National Bank			4%	100,000.00
1 Certificate of Deposit No. 13421, Indiana National Bank			4%	100,000.00
1 Certificate of Deposit No. 13422, Indiana National Bank			4%	100,000.00
1 Certificate of Deposit No. 13423. Indiana National Bank			4%	50,000.00
Dominion of Canada 4th Refunding Bonds 100		1,000.00	4½%	97,400.00
Deposit in Union Trust Co., Cleveland, O., Savings Account			4%	200,000.00
Deposit with U. S. Post Office				500.00
Total				$1,282,400.00

The Dominion of Canada Fourth Refunding Bonds are listed at $97,400.00 actual cost, while the par value would be $100,000.00.

(Signed)
John H. Potts,
Arthur Martel,
J. W. Williams.

There being no further business to come before the Board at this time, the minutes were read and approved and the Board adjourned to meet in June, 1927.

Respectfully submitted,
Frank Duffy, Secretary.

Union Made Doors

The Hardwood Products Corporation of Neenah, Wis., whose ad appears in our Journal, manufactures union made doors bearing our Label. As the slogan of Organized Labor is to stand by our friends, you should make it known at all times that the Hardwood Products Corporation is fair to our organization and has been for several years.

Henry Ford is another manufacturer to endorse the five day work week. His employes will work only five days a week. Ford thinks of the future. With people working only five days a week, it will mean they will have more time to use automobiles. It is just possible Henry may have thought of that.

* * *

The time has arrived when work should be less urgent than in the years past, when workers should have more leisure, that their hours of labor should be shorter and periods of recreation longer. Let's boost the "Five-day Work Week."

* * *

We can't remember having heard of a man who held the plow-handle until he was a nervous wreck.

Correspondence

From The A. F. of L. On Child Labor Amendment

To All Organized Labor.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

The most important question before the people of the United States is the protection of children from industrial exploitation.

Congress in 1924 passed a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States that would give that body the power to enact legislation for the protection of children employed in gainful occupations.

The resolution was passed by both houses of Congress by practically unanimous votes.

After the resolution was adopted and sent to the states, a most insidious campaign of misrepresentation was launched by those who would exploit child labor.

This resulted in a number of states rejecting the amendment in both houses while in several other states it was rejected by one house. Four states have ratified the amendment.

According to government reports the following are the states that have ratified the amendment, those that have rejected it, those that have taken action in one house only and those that have not yet acted:

Ratified by both houses: Arizona, Arkansas, California, and Wisconsin.

Ratified by one house: New Mexico and Montana.

Rejected by both houses: Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington and West Virginia.

Rejected by one house: Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma and Oregon.

Postponed indefinitely: Colorado and Wyoming.

States that have not yet acted: Alabama, Illinois, Maryland, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York and Rhode Island.

Letters have been sent to all members of the several legislatures that have refused to ratify appealing to them, individually and collectively, to rescind their action and approve of the amendment. They also have been sent to members of legislatures that have not yet acted on the amendment.

Pamphlets on "Child Labor," which give unimpeachable evidence of the necessity for an amendment, were also sent to each member of these legislatures.

In order to bring about the ratification of the amendment it is necessary that the organized trade union movement throughout the country also appeal to the members of the legislature in their respective states. Let me urge every trade union which receives a copy of this circular letter to adopt resolutions or send a communication to each member of the legislature in their respective states urging favorable action on the amendment.

According to the latest reports there are at least 2,000,000 children between the ages of 10 and 15 years and at least 2,500,000 between the ages of 10 and 16 years of age now employed in gainful occupations.

The lack of enforcement of compulsory education laws in some states permit this exploitation of children.

From reports received from all parts of the United States the sentiment is increasing that the proposed child labor amendment should be ratified.

I am certain that if every trade union in the United States, in states where the legislatures are in session, will write to the members of their respective legislatures that those who have refused to ratify will change their votes and approve of the amendment.

I am sure you all realize the necessity of taking the children out of the workshops and factories and placing them in the schools and playgrounds.

Therefore I am appealing to you most sincerely to launch a campaign to ratify

You can do a

QUICK

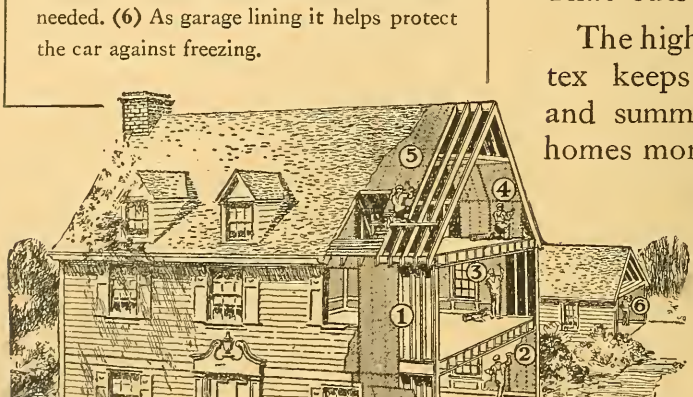
BOTH carpenter and home ow
er benefit when Celotex is bu
into homes. For Celotex is eas
and quicker to apply than narr
wood lumber, and gives the ow
a stronger, more comfortable hou

Used as sheathing or under pl
ter, broad Celotex boards (4′ wi
8′ to 12′ long, 7/16″ thick) speed
the job and save labor. And Ce
tex is easy to work with; it is sa
and nailed just like wood. B
every board of Celotex is usabl
free from cracks, knotholes or st
That cuts waste to the minimu

The high insulating value of Ce
tex keeps out winter's icy bla
and summer's stifling heat—ma
homes more livable all year 'rou
Winter fuel bills can
reduced one-third. T
new comfort and mon
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How Celotex Is Used

Celotex should always be built into both walls and roofs. **(1)** As sheathing, Celotex replaces wood lumber and building paper . . . adds strength . . . costs no more. **(2)** Under plaster, replacing lath, Celotex builds stronger walls and ceilings . . . less apt to crack . . . free from lath marks. **(3)** and **(4)** Celotex is used as interior finish and attic lining either in its natural tan color or decorated. **(5)** As roof sheathing, replacing wood lumber, Celotex provides insulation where it is most needed. **(6)** As garage lining it helps protect the car against freezing.



CE
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"Celotex makes the home owner better satisfied with his house," says Peter Sundquist, Builder, Minneapolis, Minnesota, "that's why I use it constantly in my building. Its fuel-saving qualities are as well known to the consumer as to the builder."

home owners and better business for you.

Because Celotex is not an extra item in building it adds little or nothing to costs. As sheathing it replaces wood lumber; under plaster it replaces lath. There are many other Celotex uses that bring in extra profits on every building job. Interiors finished with Celotex combine attractive appearance with greater comfort. Attics or basements lined with Celotex help to cut fuel bills and make homes more livable. Celotex makes an ideal garage lining.

All lumber dealers can supply Celotex. Mail the coupon for the Celotex Building Book and Specifications showing how to apply it.

THE CELOTEX COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.
Mills: New Orleans, Louisiana
Branch Sales Offices in many principal cities
(See telephone books for addresses)
Canadian Representatives: Alexander Murray & Co., Ltd.
Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, Winnipeg, Vancouver

OTEX
TING LUMBER

THE CELOTEX COMPANY, Dept. T-664
645 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Please send me the Celotex Building Book and Specifications Book showing how to apply it.

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

*City*_____ *State*_____

The Carp., 4-27

the proposed child labor amendment. Let your slogan be:

Save the nation's children from industrial exploitation.

With best wishes and kindest regards, I am,

Fraternally yours,

Wm. Green,
President, American Federation of Labor.

From The New York District Council

Editor, "The Carpenter":

It is the sense of the New York District Council that the following information be printed in "The Carpenter" so that our members will be informed.

"Contractors erecting federal buildings cannot bring cheap labor from an outside state and underbid local contractors if a measure by Representative R. L. Bacon, New York, becomes law.

"The Bacon bill, known as H. R. 17069, was favorably reported last Friday by House Labor Committee. It provides that contractors on any federal job shall pay the same wages and observe the same hours as required by law of state contractors on public works. A penalty of $5 per day per laborer for each violation is provided.

"While there is little prospect of passage of the bill before adjournment, the labor committee has agreed to report it again early in the Seventieth Congress."

At the present time the Federal Government is erecting a hospital at Northport, Nassau County, N. Y. Algeron Blair of Montgomery, Ala., is running the job strictly non-union for all trades. Needless to add, he is not paying the prevailing rate of wages of the district in which the work is located.

As the bill mentioned is in the interest of all our members, it is our desire that our Locals and District Councils write their representatives in Congress urging their support in behalf of Organized Labor.

I remain,

Fraternally yours,

Alex Kelso,
Secretary-Treasurer, New York District Council.

Takes Issue With Secretary of Labor Davis

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In the January issue of our Journal there appeared an article by Secretary of Labor James J. Davis, dealing with labor saving machinery. Even though the statements he makes are true, which they are, it has nothing to do with the case of the worker.

In the state in which I live, Wisconsin, two reports have been published recently that is food for Mr. Davis' thought. The Industrial Commission has reported in this state, about one-third of the people are producers of wealth, one-third are personal and professional men serving a useful purpose and one-third are drones who are living on the wealth produced by the workers. The best authorities we have on the subject, Andrew Carnegie, Prof. King a famous statistician, John Stuart Mill of England and many others all agree that invention of machinery has not done the wage class any good nor is the worker getting his fair share of the product and that is the principal difficulty with our economic system. And what is worse, we are always getting a smaller and smaller proportion of the product to pay us for our labor. Hence, our economic condition is growing worse.

We are not striking so much as we did but we are voting more. Have you ever noticed, brother worker, how Wisconsin votes? Isn't it great? "Go thou and do likewise!"

The other report is that another insane asylum is needed in this state. Go over the records of the two now filled to capacity, and you will see how it is the low paid workers who need these asylums and back of that is the specter of unemployment and starvation wage.

Joseph Reed,
L. U. No. 314, Madison, Wis.

Anecdotes and Aspirations

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The writer hereof is reminded by the advent of 1927 that it is just fifty years since he met P. J. McGuire, the founder of our Brotherhood. This happened in St. Louis during the big railroad strike of July, 1877.

McGuire was then a free-lance, soapbox orator and addressed mass meetings of the strikers and their sympathizers. Later he worked in my father's stair shop. He was a "red head," and wore on it what he called a "Connecticut" straw hat. He was a fluent and forceful speaker and just the man to start an organization like ours.

Carpenter's wages in St. Louis then were $10 a week of sixty hours. An exceptionally good man got more, but a poor one less. Everybody had to dicker with the boss for his wages, as there was no standard except what the worker was "worth," and his plausibility and skill at "haggling" had much to do with at least his initial wage rate.

Whistles were seldom blown at quitting time and the man who quit on time was often blacklisted, while the "willing worker" who labored till it suited the boss to go home, earned golden opinions if nothing else.

From all this and much more our organization has rescued us and we can fitly crown our work by an act of justice to the pioneers of our movement which act I may define as follows: Many insurance companies will, after a policy holder has paid premiums a certain number of years or has reached an age fixed by its rules, relieve him of further payments while continuing his insurance. We, a fraternal order, can do as much as a soulless corporation, and should be ashamed to do less.

In my Local we pay $2 per month dues in addition to frequent special taxes and levies. Disregarding the latter, a member would pay in 25 years:

$24 times 25 equals $600, and the interest on this amount at 6% is $30, considerably more than the annual dues.

As it is now, many an old brother, sorely beset for money, is forced to drop out and has nothing to show for a lifetime of devotion and self-denial except the consciousness of having done his duty well and uncomplainingly. Is this right? It does not square with my idea of justice, not to mention fraternity. At least we should reduce his dues to a nominal amount, say the sum necessary to sustain the sick benefit fund.

Pending the inauguration of our pension system or the opening of our old members' Home, a measure like this would help where help is badly needed. Let us aid those who have thus far carried on but are no longer able to.

R. M. Stender,
L. U. No. 1062. Santa Barbara, Cal.

Doesn't Want A Pension

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I'm glad I'm getting old, but God forbid that I should ever call for a pension. It is parasite stuff and breeds contempt. The world is honey-combed with a decayed civilization and I have no hopes that our present situation will survive till the end of the century.

I am always in sympathy with our brothers who feel the pinch of despondency and whose courage has fallen nigh unto zero. The urge to live is in every one of us. It is ours to live and fight for a better world to live and fight in. I'd like to write an essay on our eternal struggle with privilege.

The real war is still in front of us, when as men we may ever look up and never look down upon our own. The sound of the broad ax comes closer to us than any craft problem.

Our Journal can and ought to inculate respect in ourselves.

Tom Brothers,
Home, Washington.

Why Criticize The General Executive Board?

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In the February Carpenter under the head of, "Wants Pension Paid Now" is a criticism of the General Executive Board that I consider very unfair. While the proposition put before the last General Convention by the General Executive Board was far from being perfect, it was a move in the right direction, and if it had not been turned down by the membership, undoubtedly the pension would have been in operation before this time, so why criticise the General Executive Board? On the other side, does Brother Herbert realize what the General Executive Board has really accomplished in this stupendous undertaking? While I have no personal knowledge about the work being done at Lakeland, from the reports of our brothers who have been there and have seen what has been and is being done as well as reports from people not belonging to our organization, it is generally described as wonderful.

Now, brothers, let's get behind our General Officers and boost so that at the next opportunity we will adopt some plan (I do not expect it to be perfect), and as the faults show up we can correct them. Now, I will request all of the Local Unions, especially through the central and northern part of the United States to send a full delegation to Lakeland in 1928 so that they may have first hand information as to conditions there.

Brother Herbert and myself are on about the same plane, as I joined the Brotherhood in 1902 and if I live till October, will be 74.

J. H. Mann,
L. U. No. 993, Miami, Fla.

A Move In The Right Direction

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I receive "The Carpenter" every month, and in looking through it realize that our organization is making good headway and becoming financially strong enough to pay to the old members that have grown too old to work (and I might say in the disability list) after they get between sixty-five and seventy years of age, a bonus paid monthly to them as long as they live, in proportion to their number of years in the Brotherhood.

Take my own case. In February, 1886, I joined the Progressives. Shortly after that, I joined the old United Order, and on April 9, 1887, I joined L. U. No. 247, now No. 791, this being the first Local started in New York City. So you can see, I have been a union man forty-one years.

I am now in my seventieth year. It will be three years in July since I have worked at the trade. You know contractors don't want a man of my age, but look for younger men. Must I be compelled to keep my dues paid up in order to secure for my wife the paltry sum of $300 at my death?

Now, suppose that I live for ten years, I will be forced to pay in almost as much as my wife will receive. Don't you think that this is a poor showing for an organization so strong financially as the Brotherhood?

We are yearly growing stronger financially and in membership and I think a move made in the direction of a pension for the old members would be a move in the right direction.

George W. Craig,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Active In The Movement

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I want to favorably comment on all the correspondence in the March issue. Being a delegate to the last convention, I worked and voted for the Home and pension. Brother Shepler, who has been in the union a quarter of a century, is right. We should pay a pension as soon as possible. It is more forcibly brought home to me by Brother Roberts, who in 1890, went into L. U. No. 299, the union I cleared to in the 80's, after associating with two Locals in St. Louis, the hatchery of our organization.

Brother Reed says I have done more than my share to improve the working conditions of the wage class. Few today little realize the organization work we did in the 80's when it took nerve to even be a union man, and if it had not been for our untiring labor and spending our own money freely, as well as our time in those early days to get the foundation, we would have never built as we have. Yes, we should start paying a pension in time that some of the old foundation builders could reap a little reward.

I want to extend my right hand of fellowship to Brother Waltke for his timely remarks to Brother Siegele, who is trying so hard to dish up something that may help the rising generation.

I am glad Brother Wisely was wise enough to give us a glimpse of the old days.

It is in deed a pleasure for me to read the progress being made by the Ladies' Auxiliaries that my wife started so many years ago.

Nothing is accomplished without an effort.

Yours in the movement,
Dwight L. Stoddard,
L. U. No. 75, Indianapolis, Ind.

Don't Hurry

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Some of your correspondents, not much past the prime of life, are agitating the beginning of paying the old age pension, and I think the situation demands early attention. It will not do to be in too big a hurry. My own record is within one month of forty-one years, and I am in the 80th year of life, and am still making our bread and butter by the use of the old jack plane. I joined L. U. No. 119 of the United Brotherhood of Newark, N. J., in 1886, and came on to this city in the early summer, and union affairs were in such a condition that the hardest work was required to get things straightened out, and I sure had a strenuous time of it, but the United Brotherhood came out on top.

According to the January proceedings of the General Executive Board meet-

ing, the contract for the Home buildings at Lakeland, Fla., was let to Fred T. Ley & Co., Incorporated, a munificent provision for our old bachelors and widowers. But when we look at the quarterly audit of the financial condition we find that when our buildings are paid for, there will be nothing left to pay the pensioners. I have been living in hope, but what a boon would be the reality.

E. L. Lomax,
L. U. No. 132, Washington, D. C.

Reward For Past Services

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Having read some of the correspondence in "The Carpenter" in regard to pensions, would like to ask, what are they going to do with the old carpenters? Are you going to let them go to the poor house and disgrace them after working so many years to pull through? The young men get good living wages. Now we are old and can't get work. They look at us as if we are nothing, after working many years from sun rise to sun down as we did years ago for them. It is a shame that we can't get a pension to help us in our old age. How can we live and pay if we don't get some work now and then? Many have to drop out of the union after being in many years on account of no work. Have been 27 years in the union and am in good standing. Am 76 years old. Don't you think we old fellows ought to get a pension, and get returns for what we have done in past years to build up the trade?

C. A. Burnham,
L. U. No. 229, Glens Falls, N. Y.

Time For The Pension

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Wishing to join in the sentiments of many aged carpenters in regards to the pension, I think it about time to do something for them, as we have been through strikes and lockouts and had to work for 20 cents an hour in times gone by, but we did not get discouraged and kept pegging away until we have shorter hours and better pay. But what good does it do us now? We look for a job and the contractors say: "No gray hairs." And we keep on looking, what are we going to do if we get no help from the organization we spent so many years building up? We are promised a pension, but must we wait till death to get it? We need it now.

Many of our brothers have deprived themselves of the comforts of life to get themselves a home at the wages in the past years and now they are old and cannot get work enough to pay their taxes on the home. God help us old cast outs. I am one of them, I joined the union May 11, 1898, and have never been in arrears yet and never will be if I can raise the price. I have been a member 29 years and am now 76 years old and unable to work at anything to earn my grub.

J. R. Moore,
L. U. No. 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Their Just Due

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In regards to the pension I feel the same as Brothers W. Traugh, T. F. Howard and C. R. Herbert. There is only one solution for the pension and that is to pay it while we are still here to enjoy a little of life in our old age.

I joined the Carpenters' Union September 8, 1892, have always been fair and square with the union and have never been in arrears. As I was one of the pioneers of the union, I hope that we old timers will be taken care of now, and not only promised things of this kind.

Here's hoping that all old timers will receive their just due in the near future.

Rudolph Hellman,
L. U. No. 488, New York City.

Endorses Home and Pension

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I heartily endorse the idea of the pension for old members of the organization, as well as the Florida Home. I am a charter member of the Carpenters' Union organized in 1901, and the only charter member that has paid only one initiation fee.

I never have been any expense to the union, have gone through two hard strikes without any support from the Brotherhood, and helped to carry the strike through by my own earnings. I admit I have not always been "Simon Pure," and have been forced to do things that I didn't want to do that went against the grain, but have always stood for the union principles. I too, think that it is time for something to be done for the benefit of the men who spent the best years of their lives building up the organization over the country.

Other organizations not so strong as we, take care of their aged members and I see no reason why the Brotherhood of Carpenters should not do likewise. What is wrong? Are we not financially strong enough? While I am not in need, there are others who are, and for that reason I would like to see the pension and the Home established at an early date.

Frank Pursley,
L. U. No. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Says Start Pension Now

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Have just read the letter of Brother W. D .Traugh of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, on our pension. I wish to say that I certainly do say amen to every word in his letter and will say as Brother Chas. R. Herbert of Alexandria, start the pension and after the Home is finished, let those who wish go there and let those of us who wish to live our last days with our families receive our pension I think now is the time we should have it. I am past 74 and have been in good standing over 29 years.

Louis P. Nadeau.
L. U. No. 683, Shelburne, Vt.

Forty Years Ago

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have just been reading the communications of Brothers T. F. Howard and Charles R. Herbert, in our Journal regarding their length of membership in the Brotherhood, and wish to say they did not join soon enough to get the best part of unionism. Forty years ago were the trying times. Initiation fee was $2 and dues 30 cents per month, so we didn't have much money in the treasury. We had about 30 members and paid $3 per week sick benefit. With all the hardships, however, there was brotherly love. Should a brother fall sick and no money in the treasury, the rest of us dug down in our pockets.

At one time our Local dropped to 18 members, but we pulled through. Those were fighting times. Almost all contractors refused to hire union men. Our first Business Agent was August Smith. The contractors would order him off the jobs, telling him he wasn't wanted.

But this is getting away from the pension. I am now 77 years old and have had my share of hard knocks. Shortly after our fiftieth wedding anniversary my wife went blind, and we were put to a heavy expense to have a specialist save her sight. However, he was unsuccessful. A year later I was taken ill and that took the last of our savings. We owned our home and my wife refused to sell, so that meant we must become town charges. It was a bitter pill, but it had to be taken. I tried to cheer my wife by telling her I would receive a pension but she always expressed a doubt.

When my wife died there were more doctor bills, besides funeral expenses to be paid. And in this respect I wish to thank the Brotherhood for promptly sending me a check for $75 for which I was very grateful. It helped some, but I had to sell our home, and now the money I received for it is almost gone. When it is gone, what then?

That is my side of the pension, but there is always two sides to every question. The officers of our Brotherhood must be good and efficient men, were they not, they would not hold office very long. No doubt they are doing their best or what they think is the best for all. So let us wait patiently and in good time the pension will come. Should some of us die before it is paid, we will have died that others might live.

Charles H. Terwilliger.
Clayton, Mich.

How Much Longer?

Editor, "The Carpenter":

How much longer are we going to wait for our pension to materialize? The union promised us this benefit and we have been expecting it, but there seems to be a policy of delay, linger and wait which is sickening to many of the old fellows who stood by the union through thick and thin, through storm and peace, through long strikes and tardy settlement and watched their families suffer discomfort and want because they chose to be loyal to the backbone to the Brotherhood. When we were fighting that stern and ceaseless battle the generations to enjoy the benefits were being born and raised. Now those same generations are crowding the old fellows who made the Brotherhood what it is today, out of the picture. They are taking our jobs away from us, because they are younger and more vigorous, look better to the contractors and are willing to take chances, like the fellow who caused Brother Otto L. Engstrom of South Bend

to spend months in the hospital. They are the ones who are made foremen and who have little consideration for the men who fought their battles years ago. Let us have the pension without any more delay. Many of us can make out because we have saved a little and will retire to give more jobs to the younger blood. Thus healthful growth of the Brotherhood will be steady and every one better for it. The big corporations retire the old men because it pays; not because they are overflowing with the milk of human kindness; or even from any sense of obligation. It is a matter of business, not sentiment, with them. By that same token it will pay the Brotherhood to give us our pension now and build the Home later as soon as possible. Brother T. F. Howard, of St. Joseph, Mo., hits the nail on the head like a good carpenter when he states: "The younger men look at us old fellows as though we were taking something away from them." And his warning to not wait for us to die off is a bit of wisdom worthy of the First Carpenter.

I joined the Brotherhood October 15, 1896, and have been a faithful and loyal member ever since, over thirty years. I say we have earned our pension. Give it to us and many good jobs will be open to younger men who want them and need them and we will be out of the way and satisfied.

Robert M. C. Dice,
L. U. No. 132, Washington, D. C.

Why Not Now?

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have been a member of the Carpenters' Union since November, 1900, and have lived up to all our rules and By-Laws. Have never paid a fine, either. I am now past 69 years of age and it is getting harder for me to get work. I have always done my part for the Brotherhood and I think if we old timers are to receive a pension, why not now?

James Morgan,
Covington, Ky.

What Will Be Done?

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I think it is time something was done about paying the pension or it will be as some of the brothers say, if you wait much longer all of us older ones that have helped to make the order what it is will be in a world where we will not need it. I do not see much use in us older members paying dues so far as we are individually concerned, for if we are not going to get anything in our old age our dues would furnish us a few bites to eat. We have been paying for the pension for some time and I certainly would like to see something done before we older ones all leave for the next world.

J. S. Fletcher,
L. U. No. 1181, Keyser, W. Va.

How About It?

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In reply to Brother Herbert's letter in the February Journal regarding old age pension, I would like to ask Brother Herbert where he was the years before he was a union man, or did he only start in at the trade when he was 46 years old? I guess Brother Herbert has not paid into the union $400 in the 23 years he has been a member. Well, if we did have an old age pension for aged members, say $10 a week, and he was lucky to live to be 73 years old he would have got all out of it that he had paid in and then what about the upkeep of the union? I myself, am 38 years old and 16 years a member.

A. Staniland,
L. U. No. 735, Mansfield, O.

A Wife's Side of The Pension

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have just been reading the February issue of "The Carpenter" and saw the letter written by Chas. R. Herbert of Alexandria, Va., in regard to the pension for aged carpenters. If I might have a little space, I would like to tell you a little story briefly.

On the 8th day of April in 1903, my husband joined the Carpenters' Union in North Adams, Mass., No. 193, he was admitted as a semi-beneficial member, as he was in his 51st year. He has always been a faithful, honest member. Some years ago he had the misfortune to fall from the upper floor of a building then in construction to the lower floor, a distance of about 10 feet. He struck on the end of his spine. For three months he was unable to work, but after that resumed his work again. Some seven years ago his back, which has always troubled him, became worse, and it began to effect his memory. Six years

ago last September he did the last day's work at his trade, as his memory and back will not allow him to get a job, as he is not capable of following his trade mentally or physically. The doctors all agree his condition is due to his fall. Not having money enough to retire on, and do nothing, I, his wife, am, and have been for the past six years, the wage earner, cooking and serving meals, baking, washing and ironing have been my work. My husband will be 75 in May. I am six years younger. What a relief it would be to have the pension now. We do not care for the Home in Florida, as we have a little nest of our own here in the Berkshires. I heartily agree with those brother carpenters who want the pension now.

Mrs. M. W. Brown,
North Adams, Mass.

Wants Pension

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In reading over our Journal, I saw two or three letters written by aged brothers and I surely think we are entitled to an old age pension. I have been a dues paying member for twenty-five years and have never been back in my dues, but I am old and crippled and cannot hold a job at the going wages. Contractors want younger men, and I had no trouble in holding a job when I was younger. I have stood by the union first, last, and all the time through strikes and hard times.

B. W. Strain,
L. U. No. 398, Lewiston, Idaho.

Do It Now

Editor, "The Carpenter":

"Do it and do it now."

Having read the letters of the old timers regarding the pension, I would like to say a few words. On March 17, 1927, I will be a member in good standing for 29 years, having been initiated in L. U. No. 7 in 1898. I also have been through strikes, and always stood for unionism and always will, but as old men are no longer wanted, we can ring in only when they can't get anyone else, and we are continually looking for work. Many an old member has been forced out of the union, because he could not meet the monthly dues, and there was nothing else worth while to hold him to the union. It would be a good thing for the United Brotherhood to have this pension for the old members, as it would keep the middle aged members from dropping out, and would be an incentive for young men to join the union. Brother Chas. R. Herbert of Alexandria, Va., speaks my sentiments exactly in the February "Carpenter."

A. G. Miller,
L. U. No. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.

Two Classes

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have just read the letter of Brother W. D. Traugh of Ohio on our pension, and I wish to say that he is right and that something should be done soon before our old members pass away, for I belong to that class myself. I am one of the charter members of Boonville L. U. No. 694. It was the first chance I had to become a member. I am now in my 78th year and I work yet at whatever I can get, but I can't demand scale wages any more.

I read once in our Journal that a member should be entitled to a pension or Home after being a member 30 years if he was 65 years old. I think we should have two classes entitled to benefit. Say, one class to be a member 25 years and 75 years old and the other to be 65 years and a member 30 years.

Charles Wilke,
L. U. No. 694, Boonville, Ind.

Brother Jones' Roof Problem

Editor, "The Carpenter":

It was last June that Brother Jones called for a roof plan that would cover the crazy floor plan which he submitted for solution. There have been several answers submitted by various brothers, and I think it is about time now that Brother Jones came across and told us just how that roof was really framed.

There is no doubt about it, the roof may be framed in many slightly different ways, the only difference being around the peaks of the two main roofs.

I want to give credit to Brother Samuel Cantelo of L. U. No. 1588, Sydney, N. S., for sending to me a very good roof plan, which I am sorry to say has not been published. I believe there are many men in our Brotherhood who can solve the problem, but lack of education and confidence in themselves prevent their knowledge from getting into our Journal.

Brother Jones has been in his shell long enough now, let him come out and say something. I'm all through until he does.

Samuel Bramhall,
L. U. No. 111, Lawrence, Mass.

Plumb and Level

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In the January issue of "The Carpenter" there appeared an article on the plumb and level, which to a certain extent was instructive, but too strongly exaggerated to be of much value to craftsmen. It is true that when we speak of level, we speak of level in the sense of being parallel with the earth's center, but at the same time the earth's center is designated as mere speck or point, so level would be tangent to the earth's circumference or where the earth appears to be straight on its roundness or circle.

Then we speak of plumb. Plumb is a line straight from where we work to the earth's center, no matter where we are, whether on the underside of the earth, as we are at night, or from on top.

Now we get to the practical side of the question, so best to be understood, get out your pencil and paper and figure it out for yourselves.

If a building were built a mile high it would be 10 feet wider and 10 feet longer at the top, than at the bottom. We will take a building much larger than could be properly lighted and ventilated, say 200 feet square at the bottom and straight up.

We know that the distance through the earth or the diameter is 8,000 miles, one-half of that, the distance to the earth's center is 4,000 miles, by dividing 4,000 into 200 we get the distance of spread for each mile until it forms a wedge, beginning with a point and having an arc or apparently a level space on the earth's surface of 200 feet, 4,000 into 200 is .05 or 5-100 feet, .05 multiplied by 12 gives us 0.6 or 6 inches, which is not more than some men spread a two story house at the top.

The subject is interesting, but is not one over which any builder or building engineer wastes any time, as our buildings are usually not higher than 300 feet, or about 1-17 of a mile.

P. T. Wysocki,
L. U. No. 359, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 23.

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Once more Old Father Time has turned the leaf of February and brings a very busy time for our Auxiliary. The first was our meeting night, and we had a wonderful attendance, at which we initiated one candidate.

What could be better, than to know all members are interested in our good work? A good worker can always find something to do. To make the order what you would like it to be, work for its interest, never take time to criticise, be a booster.

Our Auxiliary has affiliated with the Joint Council of Women's Auxiliaries, which has helped us quite a bit, in many ways. When we strive to do all we can for the good of the order, you will see it grow. This will require more of your time.

Let us work to the success of our Auxiliary. Walk hand in hand and let us all do what we can for the good of the order.

Heirette Harmuth, Sec.,
L. A. No. 23, St. Louis, Mo.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 149

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 149 of Olympia, Wash., organized March 25, 1926, with forty charter members and at present we have forty-six members. We are not growing as fast as we should.

We hold our meetings every second and fourth Thursday evenings at the Labor Temple, one meeting being a social evening, the carpenters joining us. We have a penny drill at the end of each meeting, proceeds going to flower fund to buy flowers for the sick.

The Auxiliary held a basket party on September 23rd, for the benefit of the Children's Farm Home at Lacey and realized $56.25. On December 23rd we had an entertainment and Christmas tree for the carpenters and their families. About 300 guests were present and a very good time was had by all. President Flynn of the State Council of Carpenters was the principal speaker of the evening.

January 27th we had a hard time party which was a decided success. All were dressed for the occasion. After a fine program refreshments were served. After our next business meeting six of

our members will treat with a surprise luncheon.

We would like to hear from other sisters what can be done to keep up interest, especially through summer months when so many go to the beaches.

We are greatly interested in "The Carpenter," especially letters from other Auxiliaries. We are anxious to help our brother carpenters by demanding the Union Label at all times. A sincere request is made of all carpenters' wives, mothers, sisters and daughters to join with us, and help make Olympia a 100 per cent union town.

We extend a cordial invitation to any members of the sister Auxiliaries to visit us when in our city.

We are out to win.

Carrie Mattice, Rec. Sec.,
L. A. No. 149, Olympia, Wash.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 156

Editor, "The Carpenter":

We would like to outline a little of the progress our Auxiliary has made as it may prove inspiring to other Auxiliaries just organizing.

We organized May 4, 1926, and believe we have made wonderful progress for an organization of this sort. Our membership now stands close to 100. We hold meetings the first and third Tuesdays of each month after which we have an entertainment. The carpenters are invited to the "after meeting entertainments." At these meetings we usually have from thirty to thirty-five present. A committee of three attends to the cooking for these entertainments and believe me, "eats" are a drawing card.

We have had several dances—usually one a month. Our masked Halloween dance proved an exceptional success, and we cleared a goodly sum of money for our treasury from this dance.

Of course, we still are a "baby" Auxiliary, but we managed to have two floats in the Labor Day parade.

We are striving very hard to support the labor paper here, and "it's buy nothing unless it has the Union Label." We uphold this to the letter.

We hope this will make some carpenters' wives decide that they want to belong to an Auxiliary. At least we hope they will see that the Union Label is on goods they purchase.

E. M. Loeptien, Sec.,
L. A. No. 156, Denver, Colo.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 173

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Our Auxiliary, known as No. 173, was organized December 3, 1926, with 21 members.

We meet twice each month the same as the carpenters. On January 21st we served an oyster supper to the carpenters and their families and gave a musical program which was enjoyed by every one present. We are looking forward to a good social time, as we meet with the carpenters after our meetings adjourn and have contests and games.

We are making plans to do something to make some money for our treasury for there are so many things we would like to do.

Watch No. 173, for she will be heard from again.

Mrs. L. A. Rutter,
L. A. No. 173, Sedalia, Mo.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted regarding the present whereabouts of Thur Linden, or his heirs, who formerly lived on Wieland St. in Chicago. Anyone having this information, kindly communicate with Henry Rubinkam, Room 1830, 160 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

* * *

Information is wanted regarding the present whereabouts of Erwin Anderson, a carpenter. He is described as being 5 feet, 7 inches in height, weighs 150 pounds and has brown hair. Anyone knowing his whereabouts, kindly communicate with his wife, Mrs. E. E. Anderson, 314 W. Belmont St., Pensacola, Fla.

* * *

Anyone knowing the present whereabouts of Oscar William Grow, who was last heard from in Cincinnati, O., three years ago, kindly communicate with his son, Billy Grow, 241 Windsor St., Arlington, N. J.

DEATH ROLL

PHIL CARLIN, L. U. No. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.

W. S. McCOOL, L. U. No. 2109, Olympia, Wash.

C. I. STEIFVATER, L. U. No. 1628, Paris, Ark.

A. W. WALTERS, L. U. No. 1382, Sharpsburg, Pa.

Craft Problems

Common Roof Framing

LESSON IX

(By H. H. Siegele.)

In the last two lessons we dealt, in particular, with hip and valley rafters. In our illustrations we used the third pitch. Our purpose was to fix the principles of getting the various cuts in the mind of our readers, so that, after fully understanding the principles of arriving at the various cuts, they could apply those principles to other pitches, and thus be able to frame any pitch roof that they may be confronted with during their experience as carpenters. We will repeat—the principles of roof framing are the same for all pitches. The changes that one meets with are not changes in principles, but simply changes in the rise per foot run of the common rafter, which makes it necessary to change the figures used on the tongue of the square in such a manner that they will correspond with the particular pitch used on the roof that is to be framed. The base figure in roof framing is always 12—this should be remembered, regardless of what the problem may be.

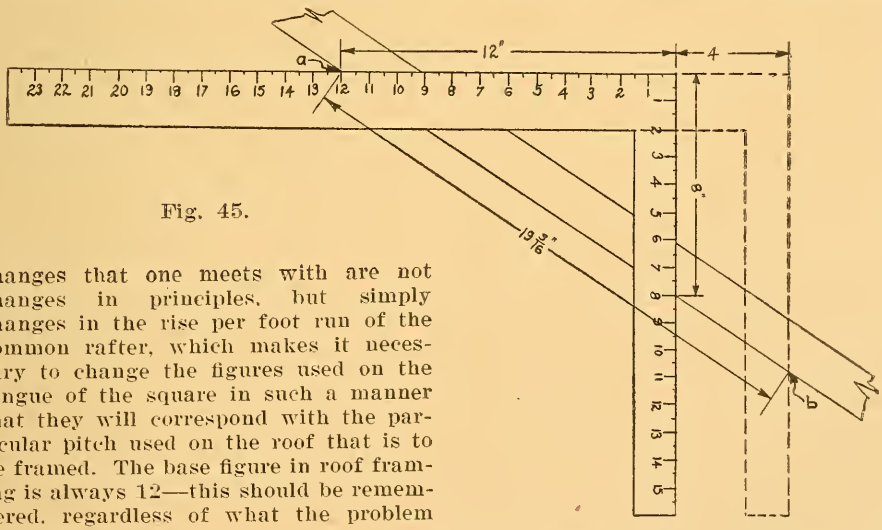


Fig. 45.

In this lesson we take up the problems of framing hip jacks, valley jacks and cripple packs. For, after knowing how to frame any one of these three rafters, one should be able to frame the two remaining ones. There is only one cut of these rafters that is different than the cuts of a common rafter, and that is the side cut. The plumb cut, where a plumb cut it needed is the same as the plumb cut of a common rafter; and the horizontal cuts, where horizontal cuts are needed, are the same as horizontal cuts of common rafters for the same pitch.

However, before we take up the side cut of these rafters, we want to illustrate how to determine the various length of jack rafters. We will take the common rafter as a basis to start from, without any deductions. To determine how much shorter the first jack rafter (whether hip or valley), is to be than the common rafter, we must know the spacing of the rafters. The most commonly used distances for spacing rafters are, 16 inches from center to center, and 2 feet from center to center. Here we would remind the reader that, technically speaking, roof framing should always be done on a basis of working to the center of the rafter. This will often necessitate changing the marking on the side of a rafter in such a manner that it will be in harmony with the center line after the rafter is framed. For instance, where a ridge board is used, the run would reach to the center of the ridge board, whereas the rafter must be cut enough shorter so as to fit against the side of the ridge board, which would mean that half the thicknesss of the ridge board would have to be subtracted from the run of the rafter. We explained

this point when we were dealing with the hip and valley rafters. The hip jacks, the valley jacks and the cripple jacks, where they fit against either a

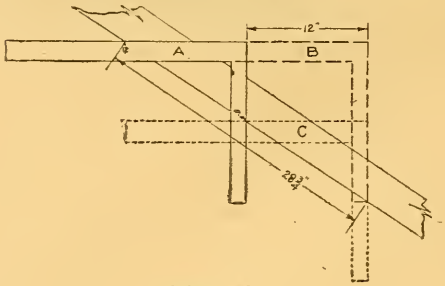


Fig. 46.

hip or a valley rafter must be framed so as to provide for half the thickness of the hip or valley rafter, which would mean that the diagonal distance of half the thickness of the hip or the valley rafter would have to be deducted from the run of these rafters in order to make them hold the proper position in the roof after the roof has been put together. Fig. 41 of the lesson preceding this one illustrates this point, relative to hips and valleys—the principles are exactly the same for jack rafters.

It will be noticed by referring to this illustration that the diagonal distance of half the thickness of a 1⅝ inch timber or 13-16 of an inch, would be 1⅛ inches. If the rafter is thicker or thinner than 1⅝ inches, then the diagonal distance would either be increased or decreased, whichever the case would require. This deduction should be made on the first, or pattern rafter, which would take care of all the rafters cut by it. Taking the longest jack rafter as a pattern, we can easily cut all the rest of them by this pattern. How to determine how much shorter the longest jack rafter is to be than the common rafter is illustrated by Fig. 45. Say the rafters are to be spaced 16 inches from center to center—take 12 on the body of the square and 8 on the tongue of the square and lay it on the timber in the position shown by the illustration. Then slip the square forward 4 inches, which added to 12 would make 16 inches, or the distance the rafters are to be spaced from center to center. This done, measure the distance between point a, and point b, which as shown by the drawing, is 19 3-16 inches, or nearly so. In other words, 19 3-16 inches represents the length of the common rafter per 16 inches of run. Hence the longest jack rafter must be cut 19 3-16 inches shorter than the common rafter. In addition to this, half the thickness of the hip or valley rafter would have to be taken care of in the manner explained heretofore. After the pattern is cut, each set of jacks following would have to be cut 19 3-16 inches shorter than the set before. On a roof with four hips it would be necessary to cut four pairs of jack rafters for every set. These things, of course, must be governed largely by the

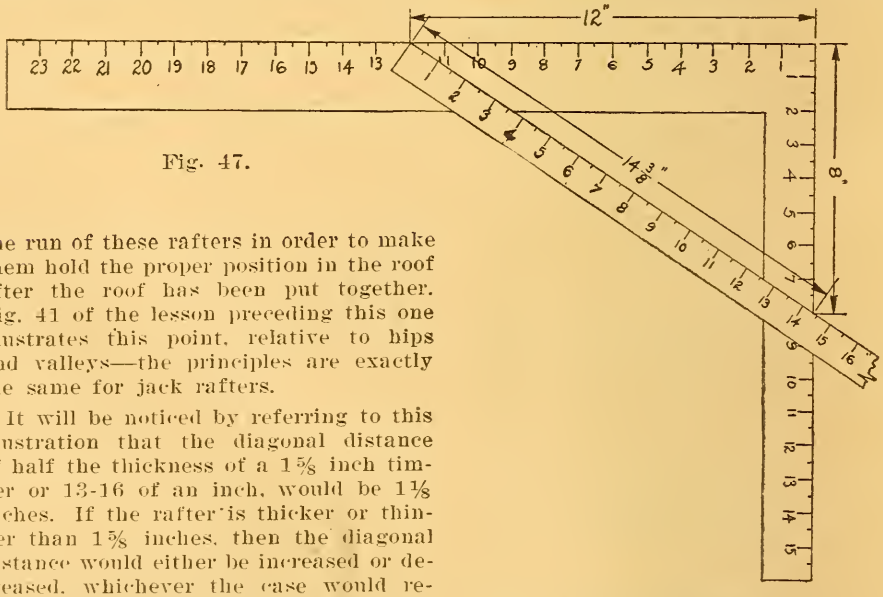


Fig. 47.

circumstances under which the roof framer finds himself.

In case the rafters are spaced 2 feet from center to center, then each set of jack rafters would have to be cut twice the length of the common rafter per foot run, shorter than the set before. This is illustrated by Fig. 46, where we are showing two ways of determining this distance. First, by taking two steps, one with the square in the position shown at A, and the other with the

square in the position shown at C. The length of the common rafter for two steps, using 12 on the body of the square and 8 on the tongue, would be 28¾ inches, as shown by the illustration. The same results can be obtained by moving the square from the position shown at A, to the position shown at B, which would make the run of the difference in the length of the jack rafters, equal to the distance the rafters are spaced from center to center, or 2 feet. Both of these methods give good results, however, the former is more practical in pitches above the third pitch, while the latter gives a little quicker results in pitches below the third pitch. The reason for this is obvious, the tongue of the square is not long enough for pitches above the third pitch.

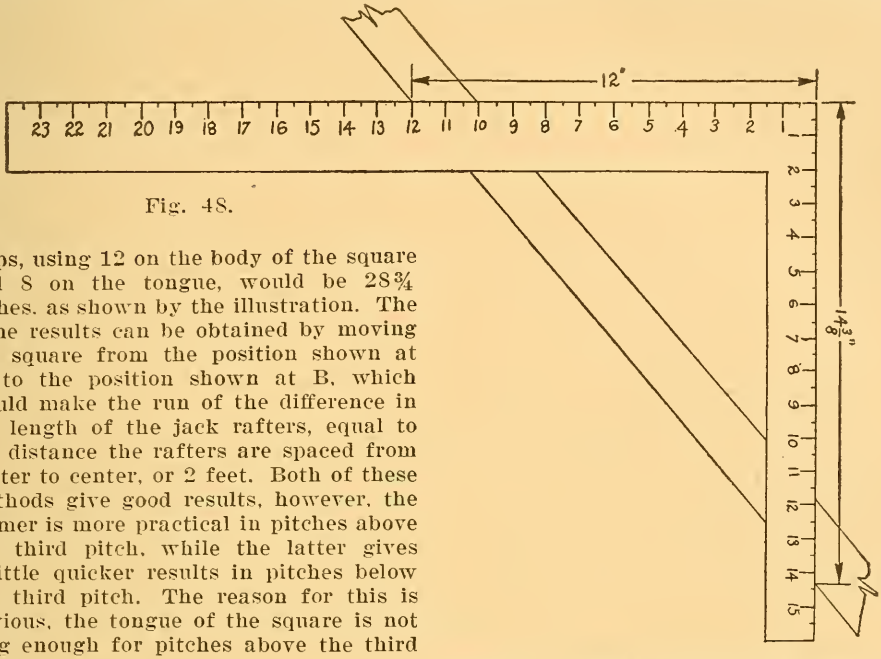


Fig. 48.

The rule for obtaining the side cut for jack rafters is this: Take 12 on the body of the square, and the length of the common rafter per foot run, on the tongue; the tongue giving the cut. We use 12 because it represents both the base figure and one foot run of the common rafter, but the length of the common rafter per foot run will have to be determined. Using a third pitch, we would measure the distance diagonally between 12 on the body of the square and 8 on the tongue, which would give us 14⅜ inches, as illustrated by Fig. 47.

The next operation would be to apply the square to the timber, which, as shown by Fig. 48, would mean that 12 would be taken on the body of the square, and the length of the common

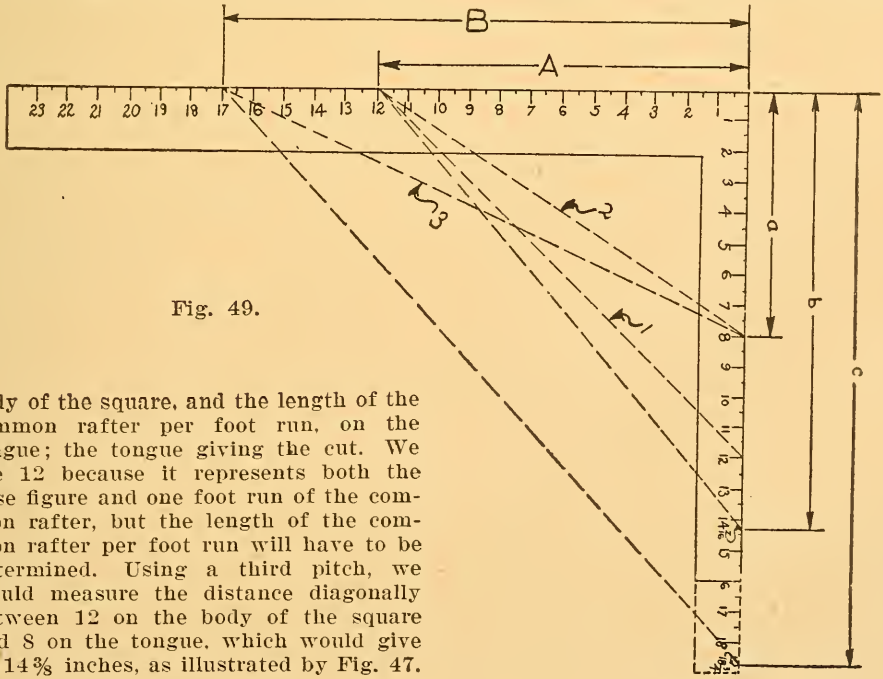


Fig. 49.

rafter per foot run, or 14⅜ inches on the tongue—the tongue would give the cut. The cut established a bevel square could be set to it and the remainder of the rafters marked by it.

A diagram illustrating how to obtain the various cuts of a third pitch roof that we have been dealing with in these articles is shown by Fig. 49. Here A represents a foot run of the common rafter, and a, the rise, or 8 inches. B represents the diagonal distance between 12 on the body of the square and 12 on the tongue, as shown by the dotted line marked 1; which also represents the run of the hip or of the valley rafters per foot run of the common rafter. The rise of the hip and valley rafters per foot run of the common rafter is shown at a. The length of the common rafter per foot run, or 14 7-16 inches is represented at b, which is equal to the diagonal distance between 12 and 8, as shown by the dotted line marked 2. The length of the hip rafter per foot run of the common rafter is represented at c, which is equal to the diagonal distance between 17 on the body of the square and 8 on the tongue, as shown by the dotted line marked 3; or 18¾ inches. Now, A gives all of the horizonal cuts of common and jack rafters for a third pitch roof, while a, gives all of the plumb cuts, using 12 and 8, respectively. B gives all of the horizontal cuts of hip and valley rafters, speaking of a rectangular building; while a, gives all of the plumb cuts, using 17 and 8, respectively. A and b, b gives the cut, will give the side cut for jack rafters, using 12 and 14 7-16. B and c, c gives the cut, will give the side cut for hip and valley rafters, using 17 and 18¾.

This lesson completes what we are pleased to call, common roof framing. We hope to follow these lessons with a number of lessons on advanced roof framing. In the meantime, we trust that each of our readers has been able to find something practical and helpful in the lessons that have gone before.

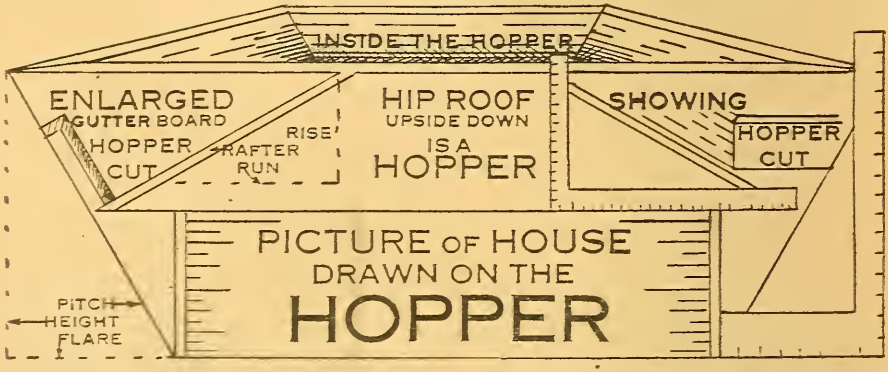
(Editor's Note:—This is the last of a series of nine lessons on common roof framing.)

Roof and Hopper Cuts

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

As I have been repeatedly asked to try and illustrate roof and hopper cuts plainer, I gave much time and thought in producing the cut as shown in Fig. 1, which seems to be the best I can do at this time, and while it looks plain to me, I do not know how I can make it any plainer in words, yet I suppose others will consider it a very poor illustration and be unable to understand it at all, but it seems that those who are real interested, can easily learn that to measure across the rise and run gives the length of the rafter, and the length of the rafter governs the side cut, and that's about all there is to roof framing.

I have illustrated the picture of a house on the hopper to make it plain that a hip roof turned upside down is really a big hopper. While we use rise, run and length in roof framing, we may prefer to use the words pitch, height and flare in hopper measurements. Though the height is the same as a rise, and the pitch the same as length of rafter, and the flare is what the hopper flares which is practically same as the run of the roof. Therefore the cuts are found just the same as roof cuts, though in hopper work we use hopper words,



therefore the cuts are found with pitch and flare cut on flare for main cut and pitch and rise cut on rise for side cuts.

I do not know how I can make it any plainer, but would be much pleased to study the illustrations of those who can. Would be glad to have some other brothers make this plainer.

House Designs

(By R. C. Hunter & Bro., Architects, 501 Fifth Ave., New York City.)

A Big Small House

Here is a charming little house that can be built for about $5,000 and one that will provide a real home which is within the means of almost everyone.

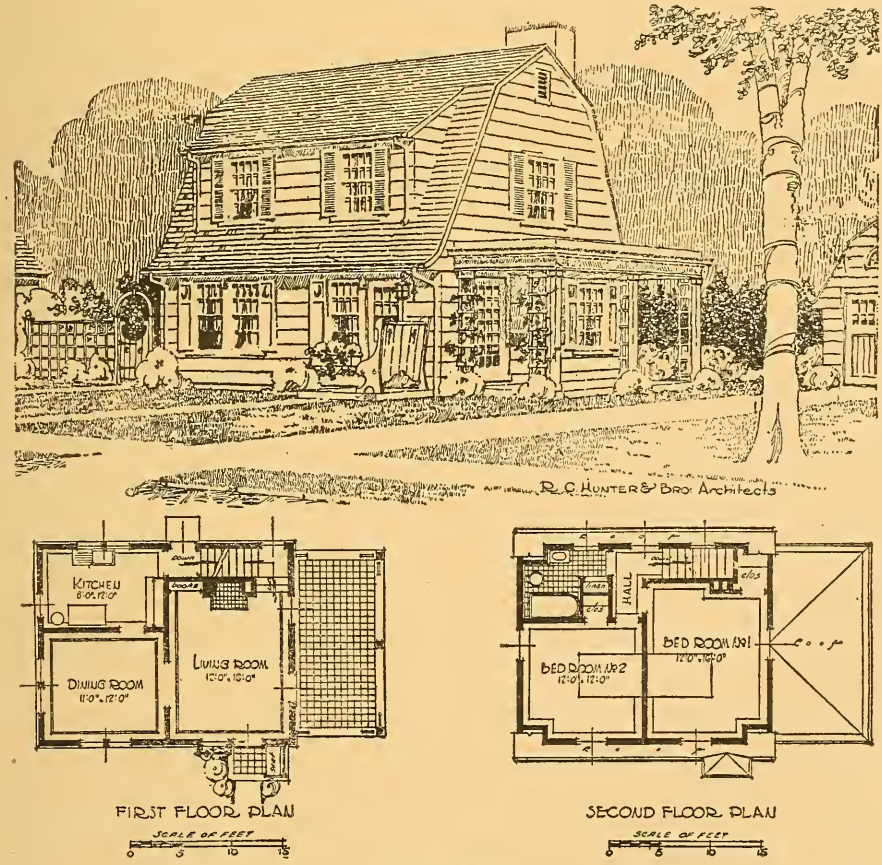
Inexpensive to build and it requires but little housework, a good cozy home to be proud of—a possession that will certainly give more lasting satisfaction than a bunch of rent receipts.

The architects have worked out a very simple and economical plan and have combined with it an attractive exterior. Most houses of this very modest size look like "packing boxes" for want of proper roof treatment. This little cottage will hold its own among the most pretentious.

The rooms are comfortable, livable rooms and not mere nooks.

As one enters the front door the house appears large; the fireplace, stairs and bookcase all count in the scheme, yet the arrangement is most economical.

The stairs are very compact.



House A 51

The two nice bedrooms are much larger than one would expect to find, they have cross ventilation and good closets. The bath is well arranged and there is not an inch of waste space. Note that the only hall in the entire house (halls are of little value as living

spaces), is the very small pass at the second floor. This is what makes the house a big one in everything but cost.

The laundry, heater, etc., are in the cellar.

The foundation is of concrete, the upper walls are frame finished with wide white shingles. The house has steam heat, modern plumbing and electric wiring.

Rafters and Pitches

(By L. Perth. L. U. No. 10)

There seems to exist among carpenters a lack of uniformity in the understanding of the various terms used in connection with Roof Framing, such as: pitches, rafter lengths, rise and run.

It is the purpose of this article to give a clear idea of what the above terms really mean and the accompanying table, in addition to the Diagrams illustrating Common Rafters and Roof pitches also contains the lengths of common rafters and Gable areas for the three principal pitches.

SPAN. The Span of a roof is the total width of the building over the wall plates. Thus, if a building is 24 feet wide—the span of the roof equals 24 feet.

RUN. The Run of a common rafter is the horizontal distance from the center line of the roof to the outer edge of the plates on which the rafters rest. The run, therefore equals half of the span. Thus the run of a roof having a 24′-0″ span will be 24 divided by 2, equals 12′-0″.

RISE. The Rise of a roof is the vertical distance from the top of the plates to the top of the ridge, measuring along the center line, of the roof. In figuring rafters the rise is taken as the vertical distance from the top of the wall plates to the upper end of the measuring line.

MEASURING LINE. This is the line on which the length of the rafter is measured and is parallel to the edge of the rafter. This line should always be drawn on the rafter as it simplifies the laying out and helps to avoid mistakes.

PITCH. The Pitch of a roof is the slant or angle of inclination that the roof makes with the horizontal plane on the level of the wall plates. Roof pitches may be expressed in three ways:

1. In terms of the ratio that the total rise bears to the whole width of the building or the span. Thus one-third pitch means that the height of the roof from the plates to the ridge equals one third of its span. If a building is 24 feet wide, the height of a one-third pitch roof will be 24 divided by 3 equals 8 feet.

2. It may be expressed in terms of its vertical rise to each foot of horizontal run. Thus we may say that the pitch of a roof has an 8 inch rise to 1 foot run. Using the above figures, the run of a roof 24′ wide is 12 feet. Since the roof rises 8 inches to each foot of run, the total rise will be equal to 12 x 8 which equals 96 inches or 8′-0″, which is the same as 1-3 pitch.

3. The pitch may also be shown by the inclination of the roof to the horizontal plane expressed in degrees and minutes. Thus if the angle formed by the rafters and the plane on the level of the wall plates equals 33 degrees and 41 minutes, that roof is of one-third pitch.

The length of rafters given in the table were computed by the following rule:

"To obtain the length of a common rafter multiply the span by:

.559 for one-fourth pitch.

.6 for one-third pitch.

.71 for one-half pitch."

By the application of this rule the lengths of rafters for any span not given in the table may be easily obtained. These lengths, however, do not contain the "tail" or eave projection, which must be added to the length of the rafter when estimating.

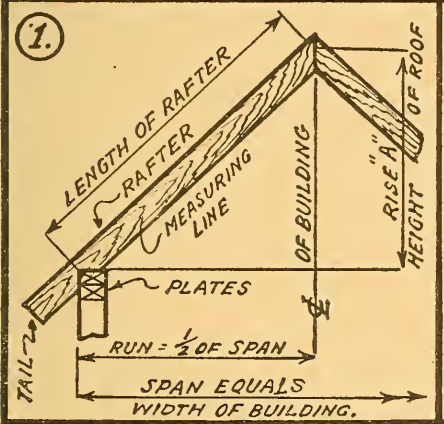
LEAN-TO RAFTERS. To obtain the lengths of rafters for one-way roof the following rule should be followed:

"Find the length of the common rafter in the table for the corresponding span and pitch, and multiply this length by two. "

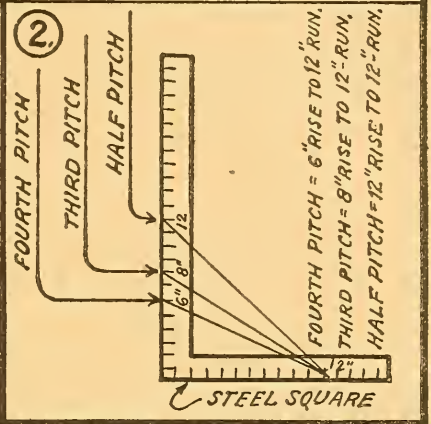
This is clearly illustrated in Diagram No. 3, where the length of a rafter for a "lean-to" roof for one-fourth pitch and having a 24′-0″ span, is required. Referring to the table in the column under the heading "Fourth pitch" we find that the length of a common rafter for a 24′-0″ span is 13′-5″. 13′-5″ multiplied by 2 equals 26′-10″. In other words, a lean-to rafter is twice as long as a common rafter for the same span and pitch, which is plainly demonstrated in the di-

RAFTERS AND PITCHES.

COMMON RAFTERS.



ROOF PITCHES.

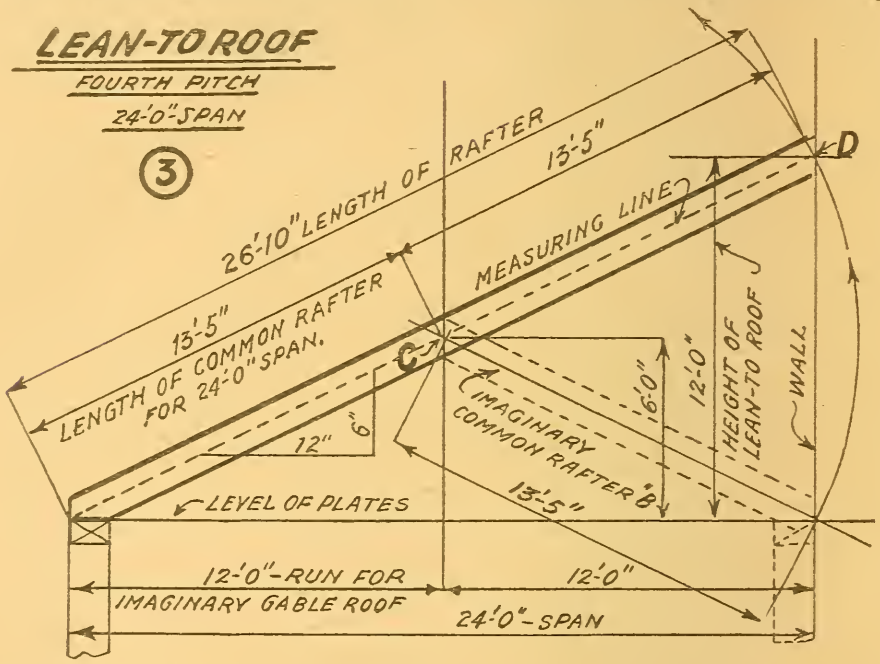


HALF PITCH					THIRD PITCH.					FOURTH PITCH.				
SPAN	RUN	RISE "A"	RAFTER LENGTH	AREA OF TWO GABLES	SPAN	RUN	RISE "A"	RAFTER LENGTH	AREA OF TWO GABLES	SPAN	RUN	RISE "A"	RAFTER LENGTH	AREA OF TWO GABLES
6'	3'	3'-0"	4'-3"	18	6'	3'	2'-0"	3'-7"	12	6'	3'	1'-6"	3'-4"	9
7'	3'-6"	3'-6"	5'-0"	25	7'	3'-6"	2'-4"	4'-0"	16	7	3'-6"	1'-9"	3'-11"	12
8'	4'	4'-0"	5'-8"	32	8'	4'	2'-8"	4'-10"	21	8'	4'	2'-0"	4'-6"	16
9'	4'-6"	4'-6"	6'-5"	41	9'	4'-6"	3'-0"	5'-5"	27	9'	4'-6"	2'-3"	5'-0"	20
10'	5'	5'-0"	7'-1"	50	10'	5'	3'-4"	6'-0"	33	10'	5'	2'-6"	5'-7"	25
12'	6'	6'-0"	8'-6"	72	12'	6'	4'-0"	7'-2"	48	12'	6'	3'-0"	6'-8"	36
14'	7'	7'-0"	9'-11"	98	14'	7'	4'-8"	8'-5"	65	14'	7'	3'-6"	7'-10"	49
16'	8'	8'-0"	11'-4"	128	16'	8'	5'-4"	9'-7"	85	16'	8'	4'-0"	9'-0"	64
18'	9'	9'-0"	12'-9"	162	18'	9'	6'-0"	10'-10"	108	18'	9'	4'-6"	10'-1"	81
20'	10'	10'-0"	14'-2"	200	20'	10'	6'-8"	12'-0"	133	20'	10	5'-0"	11'-2"	100
22'	11'	11'-0"	15'-7"	242	22'	11'	7'-4"	13'-2"	161	22'	11'	5'-6"	12'-4"	121
24'	12'	12'-0"	17'-0"	288	24'	12'	8'-0"	14'-5"	192	24'	12'	6'0"	13'-5"	144
26'	13'	13'-0"	18'-5"	338	26'	13'	8'-8"	15'-7"	225	26'	13'	6'-6"	14'-6"	169
28'	14'	14'-0"	19'-11"	392	28	14'	9'-4"	16'-10"	261	28'	14'	7'-0"	15'-8"	196
30'	15'	15'-0"	21'-4"	450	30	15'	10'-0"	18'-0"	300	30'	15'	7'-6"	16'9"	225
32'	16'	16'-0"	22'-9"	512	32	16'	10'-8"	19'-2"	341	32'	16'	8'-0"	17'-11"	256

agram by taking the imaginary common rafter "B" and swinging it into position "CD".

RAFTER LENGTHS. Referring to the column "Rafter length" in the table it should be clearly understood, that these lengths, while being accurate enough for estimating purposes, should not be used for actual work, since in many instances the figures given in this column vary from the correct length of the rafter by a small fraction of an inch.

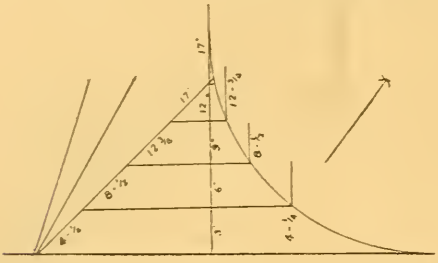
In laying out rafters for erecting purposes a Steel Square should be used and particular care should be exercised, that the relations between the pitch, run and rise are correctly established. As is shown in Diagram No. 1 the actual length of a rafter is measured along the Measuring line, which is the hypotenuse, or longest side of a right-angle triangle, the other two sides being the run and the rise.



GABLE AREAS. To the areas of Gables given in the table allowances should be added for waste and laps. The gable areas are expressed in square feet.

A Core Ceiling

In recent years I have had the opportunity of framing several core ceilings. As I do not find many of the boys who



know much about this type of framing, I am sending my method, which may be of some help.

My way of getting a core hip is to strike the core on any scale whatever radius these circles are of any other curve. The drawing shows how to get a true hip to match the straight one. The sketch was made without the aid of a compass or rule and is not true. The figures used however, are true.

Take this on a 12" scale, the angle would be 17". Divide 12" into 4 equal parts, at 3-6-9-12 inches and draw these lines down plumb from the ceiling. Add 17" to the ceiling line, which will be the angle of 12. Divide the 17" into four equal parts at 4¼—8½—12¾—17 inches. Draw a straight line from the point 3" strikes the circle and the others in like manner and dot them at

4¼—8½—12¾—17. Drive a nail in the floor at these points and take a thin ripping or any scrap and bend it around these nails and this will give you the perfect radius of any hip you may wish to make.

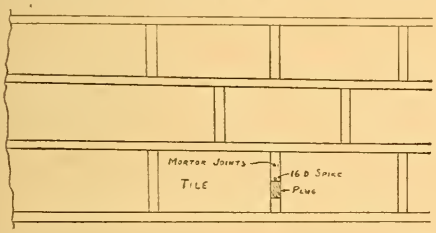
The other lines are to show a corner of a room that is not a true right angle. The principal is the same in getting your cuts.

J. H. Armsted,
L. U. No. 426. Los Angels, Cal.

Plugging Tile Walls

I am sending you a drawing of a way to plug tile walls.

With a plugging chisel remove the mortar where you intend to plug. With a plug about 2 inches wide sharpened a little at the end drive into the hole just tight enough to hold good. Then take a 16 or 20-D spike and drive it into the plug at top, slanting it so as when the



spike is driven clear in it will split the back part of plug. I have found this way of pluging tile walls, very satisfactory, as the spike causes the plug to wedge out at back of tile joint, making plug rigid and almost impossible to pull out. Hoping this will be of benefit to readers of "The Carpenter."

Lon W. Skinner,
L. U. No. 80. Evanston, Ill.

Hanging An Exposed Door

To hang an outside door that is exposed to the elements (that is, one without a porch roof over it to exclude the rain), and at the same time fit it at the threshold in such a manner that the wind cannot blow the rain under it and flood the room it opens into has worried many a carpenter. Fig. 1 shows how this can be done. It is simple and is absolutely water tight. The groove in the bottom of door need only be a small one (⅛" wide, ¼" deep), as it only catches the small amount of water that might follow the bottom of door and serves as a drip.

Fig. 2 shows a method of getting a good, solid, and serviceable threshold

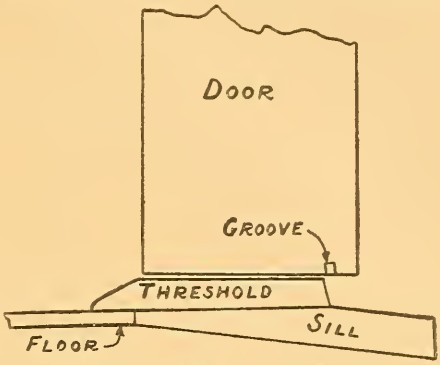


Fig. 1.

under a garage door. About a 2" gas pipe should be used to project above the concrete floor ½" or ¾" or any distance less than one-half its diameter,

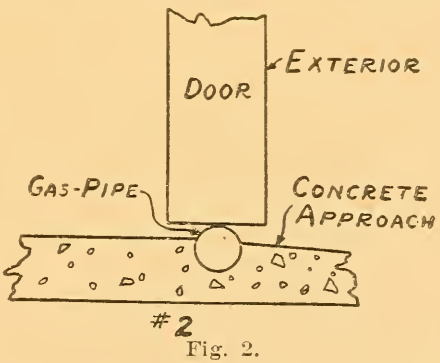


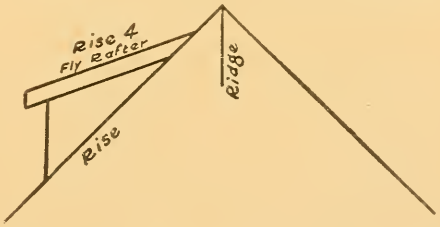
Fig. 2.

and the approach should have a slight slope.

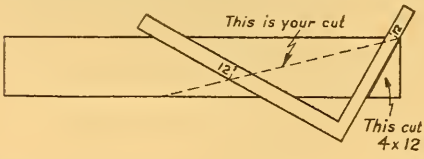
C. A. Carrier,
L. U. No. 448. Waukegan, Ill.

Fly Rafter Cut

Here is a problem I have often heard discussed, which often meant many figures. How would you get the cut at top of fly rafter of a shed roof which rested



on a roof of different pitch? This is very simple, as no figuring is required. No matter what the pitch is, just bear in



mind the ridges of any roof always stand plumb.

For example, the shed roof rises 4 inches per foot run, the main roof, 12 inches per foot run. By laying your square on fly rafter 12 and 4 mark on 4 side. Now, lay your square so that the rise 12 inches is in line with the line you just made. Now, look for 12 inches on run, make a dot on rafter at this point, draw a line from this dot to top of first pencil mark on rafter, you now have the cut, this works out on any pitch.

Paul C. Eging,
Cleveland, O.

Trusses That Are In Use And Give Good Service

Fig. 1 is for porch spans up to 30 feet. Braces should be cut in tight enough to carry center of truss one or one and one-half inch, so when the roof weight comes on, it will stand one-half in crown in center. I have built this type of truss and it has been in place for ten years and shows no sag in center.

Fig. 2 truss can be used in garages or light factory buildings and gives great strength on 30 foot spans or less.

Fig. 3 is saw tooth roof for light one story factory buildings, where buildings are 80 or a hundred feet wide and the saw tooth idea gives a chance for pivoted windows in each bent. The truss will span 20 feet with sufficient strength to support line shafts. Posts should be

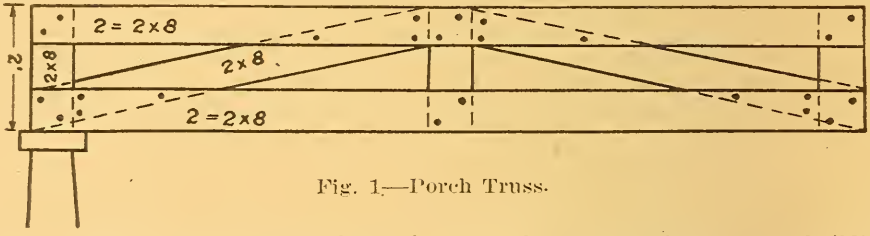


Fig. 1—Porch Truss.

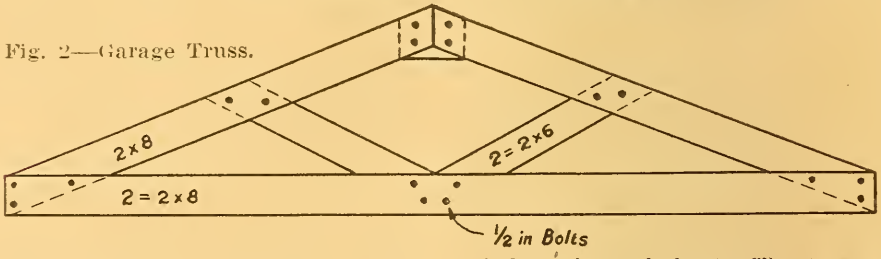


Fig. 2—Garage Truss.

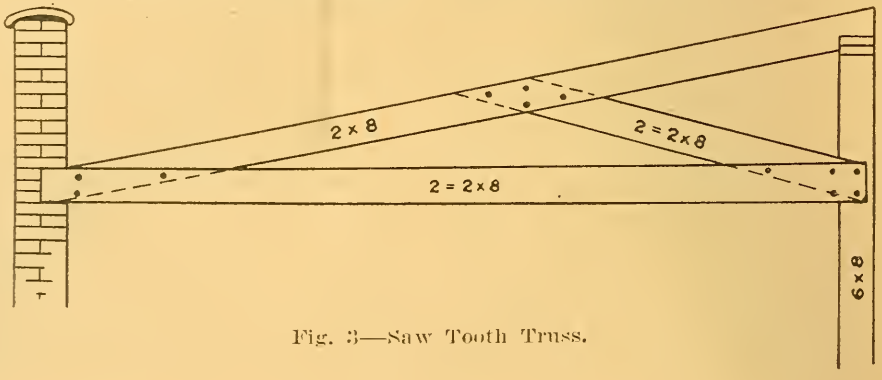


Fig. 3—Saw Tooth Truss.

placed 20 feet center across the building and 14 feet center lengthwise, if greater strength is needed, more timber can be added, but these are the three simplest and cheapest practical trusses of plank construction known.

Brother Lee Sangor asked for some one to give information on trusses in August issue, and I have tried to make the outlines as simple as possible. They are not drawn to any scale, my idea being to give the style and general use of these trusses.

Hoping they will be of use to someone who may come in contact with work where there is need for them.

John Purdy.
L. U. No. 1196, Arlington Heights, Ill.

Regarding Brother Jones' Roof Problem

First put up four main hips as shown in Fig. 1. This is the main roof.

Then put up valleys A, B and C, and ridges A, B, and C, as shown in Fig. 2.

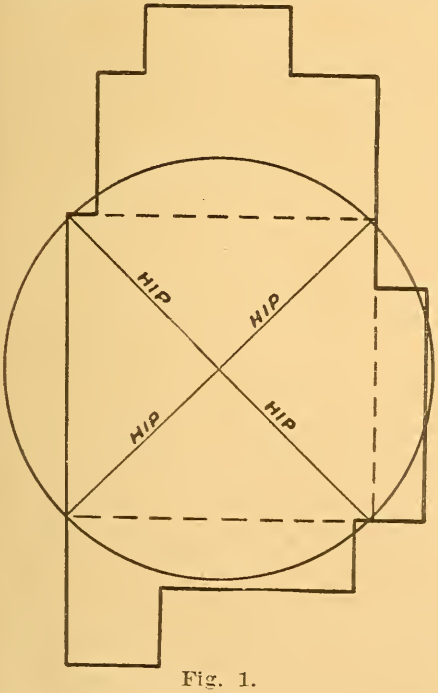


Fig. 1.

Then we have three roofs breaking out from the main roof.

Then put the rest of the rafters up, which is all straight work, and I think you will find no rubber wood is required.

Fig. 3 shows roof lathed for shingles.

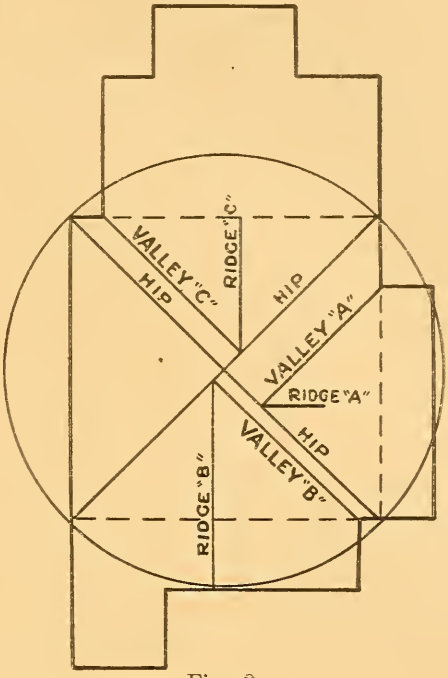


Fig. 2.

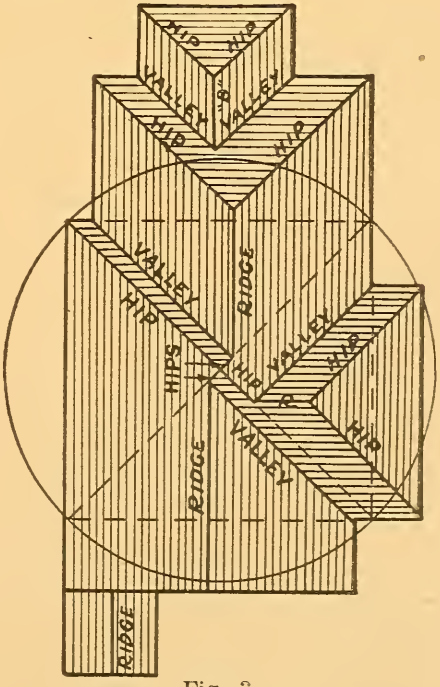


Fig. 3.

Irwin Whitford.
L. U. No. 265, Paterson, N. J.

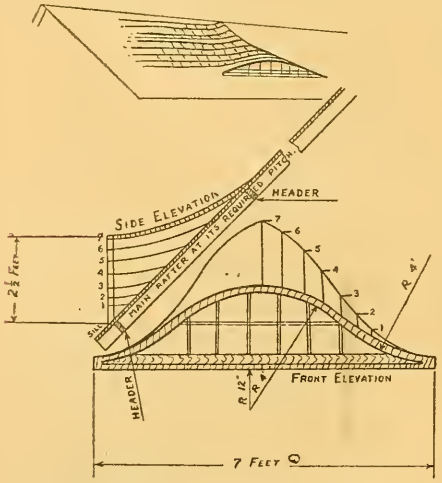
Reply To Brother J. Jones

In commenting on Brother Bramhall's correction (?) of the ideas advanced by a number of readers beside myself on Brother Jones' roof problem, let me suggest in a friendly sort of a way that Brother Bramhall follow the suggestion in his last paragraph by making a few cut outs. In his plan he might look for a few "rubber boards," as he calls them, at the left of the arrow head where a short hip is called for, but not indicated. Not one of the five authorities in my collection of books would put in a level valley connecting the two long valleys, as he has done. At this time I wish to apologize for the way I express myself relative to Brother Koehler's plan. I did not intend to offer the same criticism for Brother Gillespie and Brother Koehler. As I have already written him I consider his plan as not being practical due to more expense for the blind hips and extra labor in framing the roof. He had the right idea.

Erwin J. Dye,
L. U. No. 1107, Gloversville, N. Y.

Answer To Brother Baker

Brother Baker of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., asks for information on how to frame an eye-brow window and I hope the following illustrations will help him.



The roof may be boarded in with half inch strips and breaking joints.

If drawn to actual size, will give length and curve of each rafter 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, etc., side elevation.

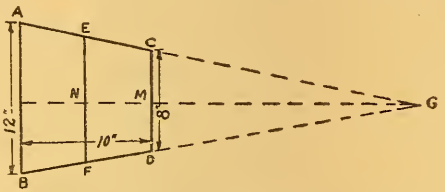
George C. McLean,
L. U. No. 56, Boston, Mass.

Answers To Brother Frank Smith

In answer to Brother Frank R. Smith's problem in February issue of "Carpenter."

Board decreases 4 inches every 10 inches. Its non-parallel sides will meet at the point G, 30 inches from wide end as indicated by dotted lines.

Therefore area of triangle A B G equals ½ times 30 times 12 times 1 square inch equals 180 square inches.



The area of board A B C D equals 100 square inches.

Therefore area of E F G equals 180 square inches minus 50 square inches equals 130 square inches.

From similar triangles A B G and E F G:

180 is to 130 the same as 30 squared is to G N squared.

Therefore G N equals the square root of 650 equals 25.49 plus; 25.49 inches minus 20 inches equals 5.49 inches M N, the distance from narrow end.

L. D. Wofford,
L. U. No. 225, Atlanta, Ga.

* * *

In answer to Brother Frank R. Smith's question, "Who can answer this?" I wish to submit the following rule:

From half the square of the two parallel sides take their (the sides) product. The square root of the difference will be the length of required parallel side. The area of a trapezoid divided by half the sum of parallel sides equals altitude. Proof: Find altitude of each trapezoid. Add results.

Solution: 12 plus 8 equals 20; 20 times 20 divided by 2 equals 200; 12 times 8 equals 96; 200 minus 96 equals 104; the square root of 104 equals 10.19804, length of required line; 10.19804 plus 8 divided by 2 equals 9.09902; 50 divided by 9.09902 equals 5.4951 plus equals altitude of lower half area.

10.19804 plus 12 divided by 2 equals 11.09902; 50 divided by 11.09902 equals

4.5049 minus equals the altitude of upper half area.

Proof: 5.4951 plus 4.5049 equals 10.0000 given length.

Jas. L. Gerald,
L. U. No. 993, Miami, Fla.

* * *

Referring to the problem submitted by Frank R. Smith, requiring the distance of a cut parallel to the base of a trapezoidal shaped board, 8 inches wide at one end, 12 inches at the other end and 10 inches long that will divide it into two parts of equal area. Would suggest as a practical solution, that the board be balanced on the point of a scratchall or nail, and a line drawn through this point parallel to the ends would give required cut. But, as I am inclined to think Brother Smith wants the answer expressed in accurate figures, I respectfully submit 5.495097575 inches as distance of cut from narrow end of board, and the width of board at the cut as 10.19803903 inches.

(Rule—Area of trapezoid: Multiply half the sum of parallel sides by the perpendicular distance between them.)

Narrow end 8, plus size at cut 10.19803903 equals 18.19803903 divided by 2 equals 9.099019515.

Wide end 12, plus size at cut 10.19803903 equals 22.19803903 divided by 2 equals 11.099019515.

The distance from narrow end, 5.495097575. Area of narrow end, 50.

The distance from wide end, 4.504902425.

Area of wide end, 50.

Frank DeGuerre,
L. U. No. 22, Villa Grande, Cal.

Answers To Brother Schwerdt

Replying to Brother Schwerdt of L. U. No. 286. The timber mentioned is a pyramid 16 inches square at the base and 16 feet high. To find contents of a pyramid multiply the area of the base by one-third the altitude; 16 times 16 (the base) and one-third the altitude, 5 feet 4 inches or 64 inches; 16 times 16 times 64 equals 16,384, the cubic contents. As 1 inch by 1 foot square contains one board foot, the usual unit of board measure, and also contains 144 cubic inches, then 16,384 divided by 144 will give the contents of the pyramid in board measure, or 113 7-9 feet board measure or practically 113¾ feet or 113.78 feet or 113 feet, 112 cubic inches. "You pays your money and takes your choice."

Geo. L. McMurphy,
L. U. No. 1923, Tacoma, Wash.

* * *

In reply to Brother M. C. Schwerdt in February Journal.

The brother does not say, but he must have reference to a pyramid and I respectfully submit the following:

Rule: To find volume of a pyramid, multiply the area of the base by one-third of the altitude.

A equals area of base.
H equals altitude.
V equals volume.

Then: $V = \frac{A H}{3}$

Example: How many board feet does a piece of timber contain having a base 16 inches square and 16 feet long, coming to a point?

A equals 16 inches times 16 inches equals 256 square inches.

H equals 16 feet times 12 inches equals 192 inches high.

V equals a h divided by 3 equals 256 inches times 192 inches equals 49,152 divided by 3 equals 16,384 cubic inches; 16,384 divided by 1,728 (cubic inches in 1 cubic foot) equals 9.4818 cubic feet; 9.4818 times 12 (board feet in 1 cubic foot) equals 113.78 board feet.

E. S. Clark,
L. U. No. 955, Appleton, Wis.

* * *

In reference to the problem of Brother M. C. Schwerdt, Great Falls, Mont., in February Journal, I find the easiest way to do is to figure the timber as 16 inches square for the full length of 16 feet, which would give 341 1-3 board feet. The problem given is a right pyramid and contains one-third of the volume of a rectangle 16 inches times 16 inches times 16 feet. The rectangle contains 341 1-3 feet so 341 1-3 divided by 3 equals 113 7-9 feet.

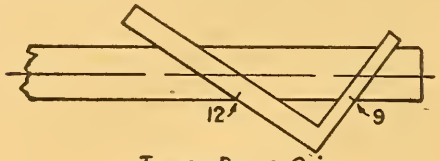
L. A. Horton,
L. U. No. 448, Waukegan, Ill.

Answers To Heel Cut Problem

In answer to the question as to the heel and depth cut of your rafter, I will try to illustrate to you in my sketch.

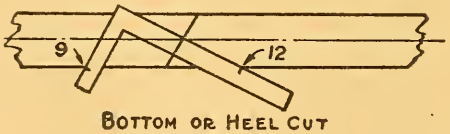
In layout cuts for common rafters one side of the square is always placed on

the edge of the stock at 12. This distance 12 corresponds to 1 foot of the run; the other side of the square is set with the edge of the stock to the rise in inches per foot run. The sketch shows that there is a 9 inch rise per foot run, so use figures 9 and 12 respectively. As to the bird's mouth or



TOP OR PLUMB CUT

depth cut, that is up to you to decide, according to the width of stock, but for example let's say stock is a 2x6 rafter and you wish to cut a 2 inch bird's mouth. Measure 4 inches down from the top edge of your rafter on both ends. Snap a chalk line along your rafter from mark to mark, then measure the length of your rafter along this line. Wherever your 15 foot mark comes mark a line along your square same as your plumb or top cut, then place your square as



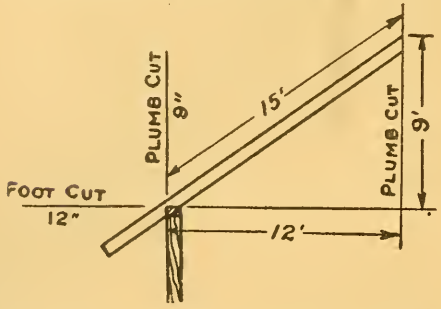
BOTTOM OR HEEL CUT

per sketch for bottom cut. Place square on bottom of rafter on figures 9 and 12, hitting the chalk line and vertical bottom cut line in the vertex with the back of your square. Mark along back of your square, that gives you the cut.

Matte P. Aho,
L. U. No. 778, New Ippwich, N. H.

* * *

In the February issue information was asked regarding a heel cut.



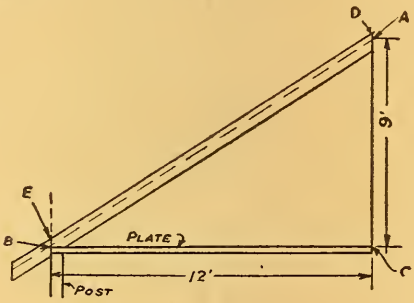
I will in my simple way try to make it clear. You will see that 9 inches and 12 inches on the square, 9 inches the plumb cut, 12 inches the foot cut. What you cut in makes no difference if you measure the length of the rafter from the plumb cut on top of the rafter to the point of same.

G. W. Shaffstall,
L. U. No. 1968. Oberlin, Ohio.

* * *

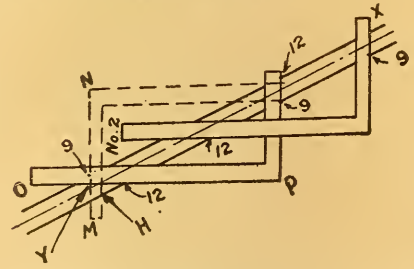
Some brother wishes information on how to obtain the heel cut of a rafter.

The larger drawing represents half the gable of a house 24 feet wide, ⅜ pitch.



Cut top end of rafter first. Place the square on the 2 inch by 4 inch, as shown in small drawing. Mark on tongue side at 9 and saw off.

Measure from X the required length of the rafter to Y. Reverse square and mark on tongue side across 2 inches



by 4 inches on line m n. Place square as shown in No. 1 and let the body of the square fall on line O P. Draw line O P letting it cross m n on dotted line. Saw out the right angle A H P. It will be sure to fit.

This is the proper way to cut a rafter of any pitch.

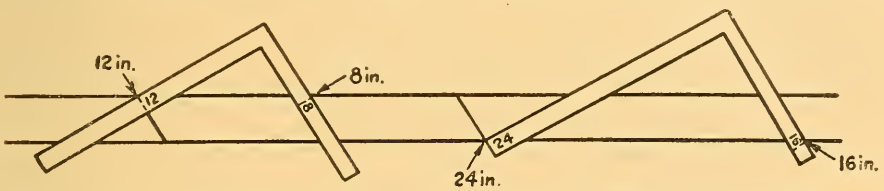
Jas. L. Gerald,
L. U. No. 993, Miami, Fla.

The Steel Square

My method of using the steel square should help to avoid some of the gain or loss that some seem to think occurs in the stepoff method of getting the length

of common rafters. I use the square a little different than any way I have ever seen in any book on the steel square.

On a one foot run and eight inch rise I use 2 foot run and 16 inch rise. On a building 32 feet wide I have a 16 foot run and that means eight steps of the square and reduces the chances of gain



or loss one-half and instead of making a small mark at the edge of the 2 by 4 or 2 by 6, I scribe across. Of course this can not be used on hips but the common rafter gives the length of all of the jack rafters.

I notice Brother Stoddard's problem of the hip rafter being higher than the common rafters on account of the position it rests. I overcome that by cutting my hip rafter 9-16 of an inch shorter and taking 9-16 inch of corner of plate and adding 9-16 to lookout, but find it best to trim lookout on hip rafter after they are in place. I am writing this in hopes it will be of some help to our members, as what we need is the simplest ways written in the simplest language, as we are all apprentices in the carpenter trade, and always will be, as the carpenter work is continually changing. I do not believe any one man will live long enough to be a master of all of it, but if he has learned the simplest methods of using the steel square he will be able to solve most of the problems in the building crafts.

Brothers Stoddard and Siegele are doing a wonderful thing for our Brotherhood in their writings and drawings in our Journal and our Brotherhood owes a debt of gratitude to these brothers that it can never repay. I, for one, feel they should have their praise and flowers while they are alive to enjoy them and any man that critizes their work is certainly living in the wrong age or is not a practical carpenter.

John Purdy,
L. U. No. 1196, Arlington Heights, Ill.

Answer To Brother Siegele

Brother H. H. Siegele in an article in a recent issue of "The Carpenter" gives a method of laying out rafters when the rise per foot is not known.

He will find it much simpler to take the total run in inches and total rise in inches, that is, feet represented in inches and make 12 steps with those numbers on the square.

Thus: 17½" on body of square and 5½" on tongue moved twelve times is equal to 12" on body of square and 3¾" on tongue moved 17½ times, if 3¾" is accurate.

This method can be used on any common rafter, and is a time saver on long rafters.

My rule is:

Express feet and inches of run and rise by inches and twelfths on the square.

Make twelve steps.

G. A. Patterson,
L. U. No. 206, New Galilee, Pa.

Information On Transoms Wanted

What is the proper way to put on a transom lifter when the transom is hinged at the top or bottom, to work easy and keep from centering or stalling?

R. Clark.
L. U. No. 127, Shelton, Conn.

Another Board Problem

I would like to submit a problem for those who enjoy working them. It is as follows: A board 9 inches by 16 inches is equal to 144 square inches, or one square foot. Cut the board into two pieces and put it back together in the form of 1 square foot.

It can be done.

W. B. Weaver,
Weaverville, N. C.

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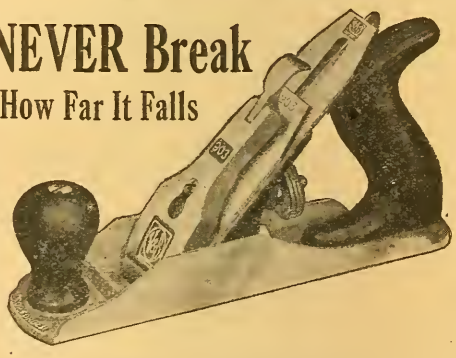
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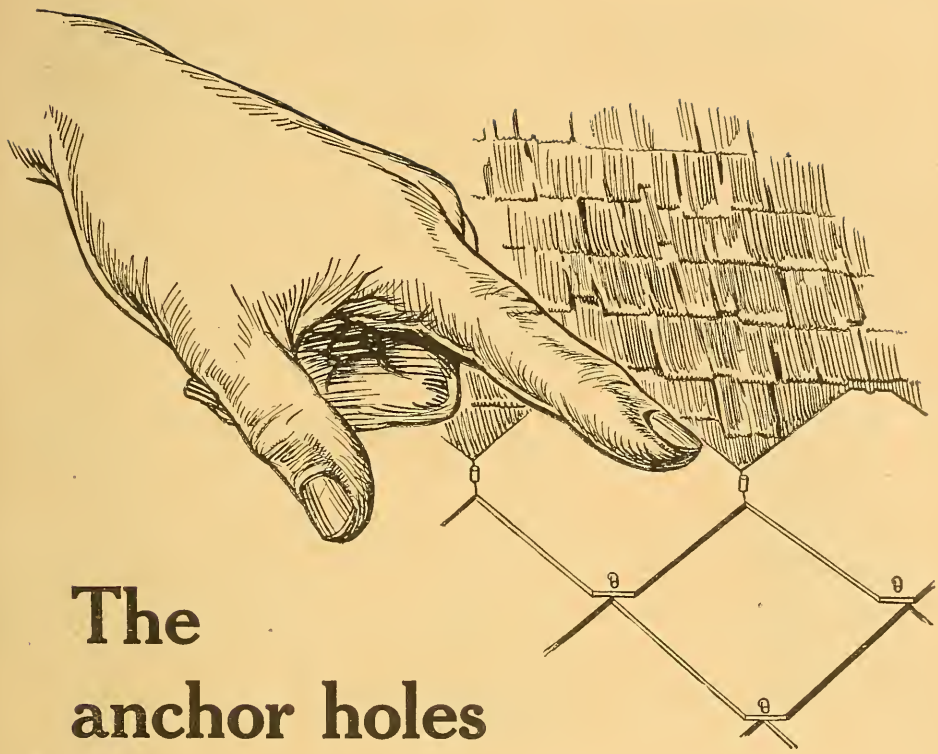
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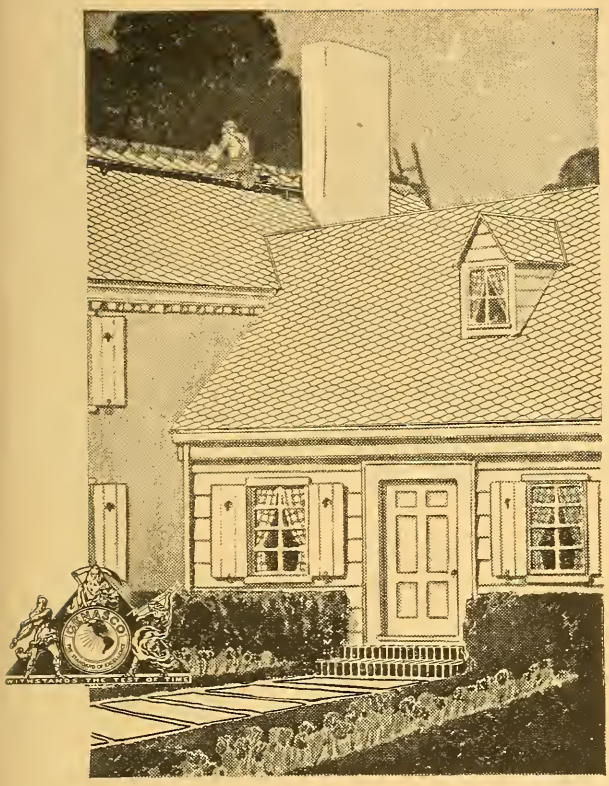
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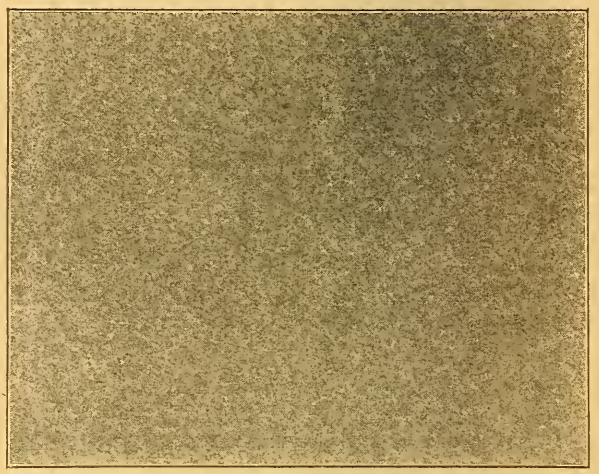
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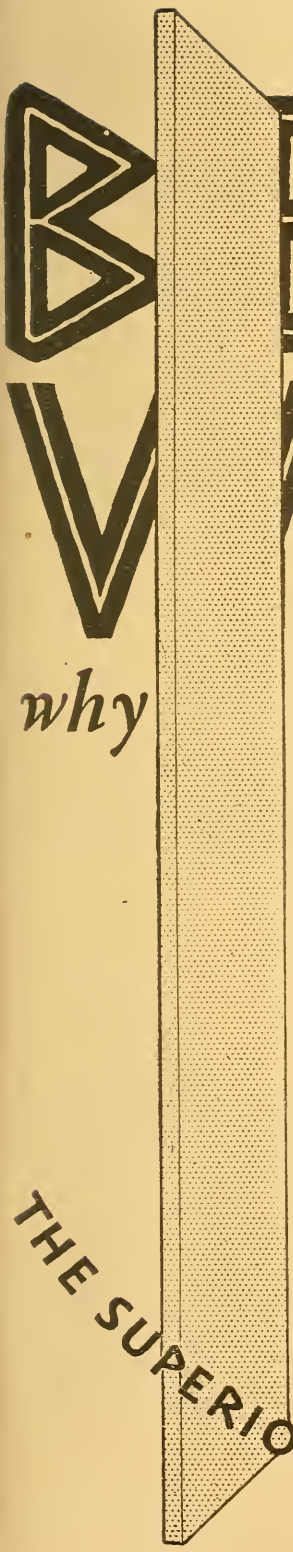
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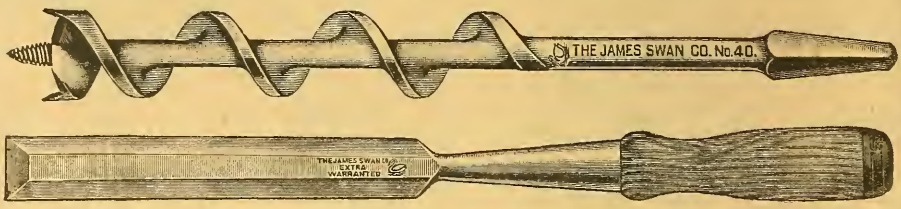
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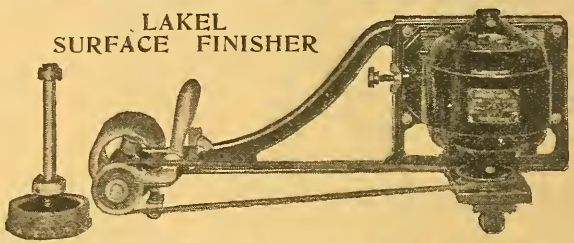
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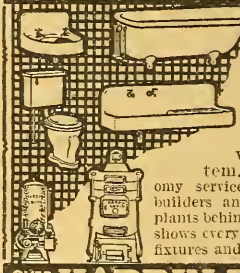
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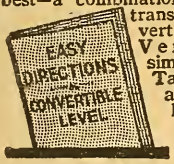


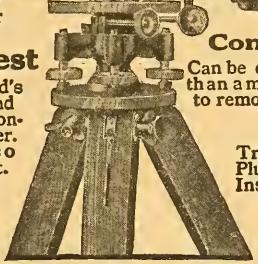
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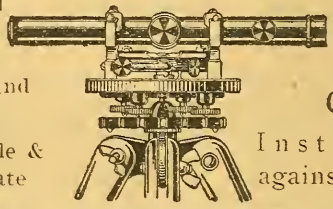
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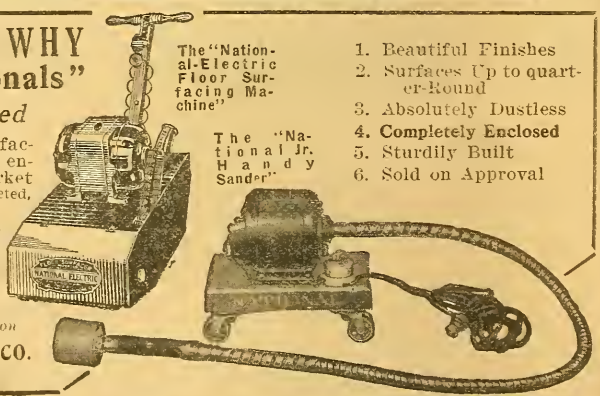
4. Completely Enclosed

The "National-Electric Floor Surfacing Machine" is the most fully enclosed sanding machine on the market—not a single protruding part welded, riveted, bolted or screwed to the frame. Compactness and neatness distinguish this machine. No awkward side roller—no exposed sprockets, idle gears, pulleys or leather belts.

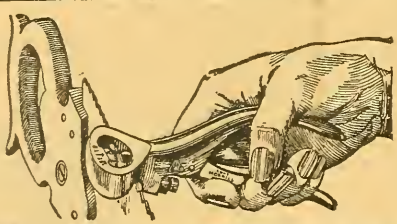
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A Year to Pay—Without Interest

Send for our 28 page catalog—no obligation

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1. Beautiful Finishes
2. Surfaces Up to quarter-Round
3. Absolutely Dustless
4. **Completely Enclosed**
5. Sturdily Built
6. Sold on Approval



MORRILL SAWSETS

Set Saws Just Right

"Saw Points" Telling You "How To Joint, Set, And File Saws." Sent Free Upon Request.

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IT PAYS FOR ITSELF

Buy a Level that will be an asset—not a **liability.**

When you invest in a

"STERLING" CONVERTIBLE LEVEL Model No. 40



your level troubles are ended.

The "Sterling" is the **only** Level which offers the combination of a high power telescope permitting a sharp focus at 4½ feet —¾" shifting center for quickly setting over a point—unobstructed view of level vial for entire length —converting to Transit in 10 seconds without loose or detachable parts.

Write now for Folder K-3 which illustrates and describes the many uses of this Instrument and the easy terms on which you can secure it. On approval—**without obligation**—if desired.

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Carpenters and Builders

who do their own floor surfacing with the **American Universal** FLOOR SURFACING MACHINE



profit in a hundred different ways. Fill in and mail the coupon below and we will send you the whole story free.

The American Floor Surfacing Machine Co.
522 So. St. Clair St.
Toledo, Ohio

Send full information about the American Universal (522)

☐ I am a builder.
☐ I am interested in floor surfacing as a business.

Name

Address

City State.....

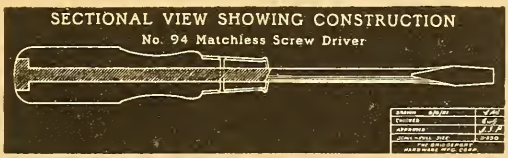
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BEST FOR CARPENTERS

HANDLES WON'T SPLIT OR LOOSEN, BLADES WON'T BEND OR TWIST IN HANDLE, POINTS WON'T BREAK OR BEND UNDER HEAVY STRAINS



Driving 8 Inch Blade Through Four Inch Hardwood Timber



CUTS SHOWING TESTS MADE FROM ACTUAL PHOTOS



6 Inch Size Supporting Man's Weight

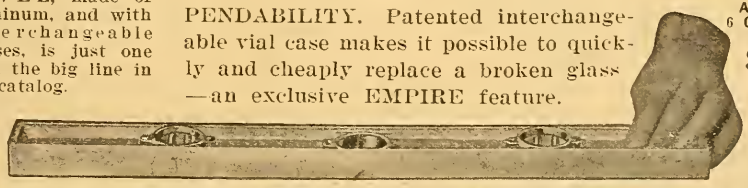
made only by THE BRIDGEPORT HARDWARE M'F'G. CORP., Bridgeport, Conn.

PICK YOUR LEVEL AS YOU WOULD YOUR WATCH and it will be an *EMPIRE*

This EMPIRE LEVEL, made of aluminum, and with interchangeable glasses, is just one from the big line in our catalog.

because that means ACCURACY and DEPENDABILITY. Patented interchangeable vial case makes it possible to quickly and cheaply replace a broken glass —an exclusive EMPIRE feature.

No. 1-E
Aluminum
6 Glass Level
$7.00



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MAYES ALUMINUM LEVELS— FULLY GUARANTEED



18"—4 Glass ...$3.65 24"—6 Glass$4.55 28"—6 Glass ...$5.15
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Made from pure aluminum with sufficient alloy added to give strength and durability to the casting, neatly finished, accurately machined, convenient to handle and easily read—non-adjustable.

ONLY THE GENUINE BRANDED "MAYES"

If your dealer cannot supply you, send in your order to us.

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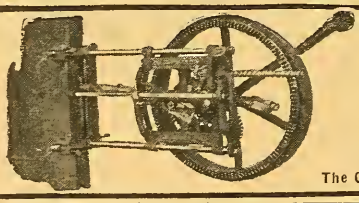
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The handiest and most practical vise made for the Carpenter. Its weight is only 2¾ lbs and it is easily attached to end of board or horse by tightening thumb screw. Holds Doors, windows or boards plumb or horizontal.

$3.75 Postpaid.

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CUTS ANY MORTISE QUICK!

Champion Mortiser makes mortising easy in any wood. Cuts any size mortise speedily and perfectly in 3 to 5 minutes. No stooping, no sore backs with the Champion. Easily and simply adjusted. Carried anywhere. Pays for itself quickly. Saves labor, time and money. Guaranteed for a year. Send today for illustrated literature and special 10-day trial offer.

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The "INTERLOX" Thinks

Don't use a stick or guess at a measurement. Quick, accurate, durable and rustproof. Use it once and you will never work without it. Write today for liberal selling inducements to mechanics.

MASTER RULE MFG. CO., INC.
815C East 136th St., New York City

Invented by a Brotherhood Man

The famous

"Interlox" Master Slide Rule

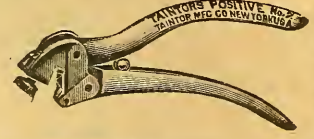


gives both inside and outside measurements instantly.

A TOOL-BOX NECESSITY — THE TAINTOR POSITIVE SAW SET. The Tool which sets your saw Right.

Is there a Taintor in Your Tool-box? If not, talk it over with your hardware dealer. Send for Book: "Care of Saws." Free to members of the Brotherhood.

TAINTOR MFG. Co., 95 Reade St., New York City.





Give Yourself an INSIDE JOB At Big Pay

Work in Winter as well as in Summer and make more money than you ever made before. Get into the big money class yourself—making and selling mill work and cabinet work.

Contractors will gladly take all your millwork because you can sell it for less than a big mill—and still make real profits. In winter your cabinet work keeps the money rolling in.

Get a SIMPLICITY Woodworker and have a complete woodworking mill—eight machines in one—28 different and practical woodworking operations (including thickness planing) possible on this one machine.

"Buy ONE Machine Instead of EIGHT"

Write for list of 100 articles which can be made on the SIMPLICITY.

Combination Woodworking Machine Co.
157 N. Desplaines St., Chicago, Ill.

This all-wood insulation – makes building easier

YOU can use Masonite Structural Insulation in place of sheathing or boxing without building paper. It replaces lath under plaster; goes under roofing and under flooring.

You'll like to work with Masonite because it handles easily, saws easily and nails easily. The broad, smooth boards have an even surface; the edges are straight, the corners true. There is no waste of material, no waste of time and energy in applying it.

All-wood improved sheathing

Masonite is manufactured wood lumber. The original timber is SHOT FROM GUNS at high steam pressure, producing a fluffy, fibrous pulp. By this improved process, every separate fibre of the natural wood retains its length and strength.

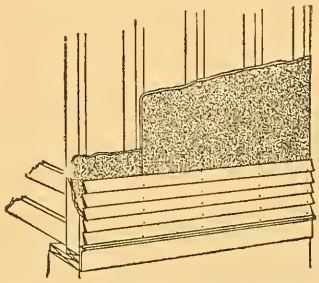
They are then pressed into broad, grainless boards, 4 feet wide up to 12 feet long. These are recommended by architects and used by contractors to replace other materials and to provide unexcelled insulation.

This remarkable lumber keeps heat indoors in winter and outdoors in summer. It resists moisture and deadens sound. It provides permanent strength. You have solid comfort indoors all year round and your building will always be worth more.

Send today for free sample

Examine this remarkable sheathing material. Send today for a free sample and literature describing how Masonite is made and its many practical uses.

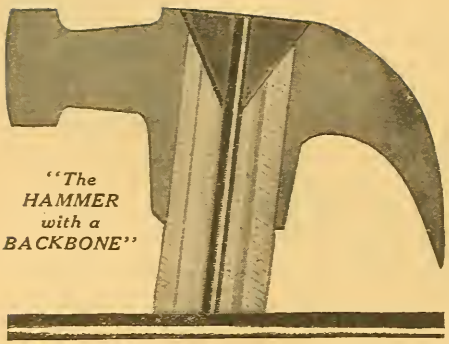
MASON FIBRE COMPANY
Dept. 804 111 W. Washington Street
CHICAGO, ILL.



Masonite is ideal sheathing behind frame, brick, tile, stone or stucco. You apply the boards lengthwise to the studs. Nail the wood siding directly to the Masonite without paper, nailing through to studs. For stucco exterior, apply lath to furring strips nailed over Masonite and then stucco on the lath. Send for details.

Masonite
MANUFACTURED LUMBER FOR
STRUCTURAL INSULATION

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Since Tyrod Hammers were introduced through this magazine, one year ago, carpenters throughout the country have acclaimed them the greatest improvement in hammer construction in fifty years.

If you are not enjoying Tyrod Hammer satisfaction, try one at our expense NOW.

Hold it in your hand and feel its fine perfect balance.

See how its "backbone"—a special analysis steel rod running through the handle—gives it a strength which no other wood-handled hammer possesses and keeps the head everlastingly from flying off.

See how its stout, second growth, white hickory handle is double dove tailed throughout the entire length, with the grain opposed—a seam not even a giant could open.

Examine the head, drop forged of Chrome Steel and hand finished, heat treated in three stages to give strength to the claw, toughness to the eye and hardness to the face.

Swing a Tyrod all day. Your arm won't feel half so tired as usual. Tyrod hammer construction takes up the shocks and makes for more efficient work. Yet they cost no more than other good hammers.

SPECIAL FIVE-DAY APPROVAL OFFER

We want you to know Tyrod satisfaction. Fill in and mail us the coupon TODAY. When your mailman delivers the hammer pay him $1.75. Then try your Tyrod for five days and if you don't agree with us that it's the greatest hammer you're ever used return it and we will unconditionally refund your money.



Sectional view of end of handle, showing easy and quick adjustment lock nut for tightening head.

AMERICAN HAMMER CORP., 715 E. 138th St., New York City.

(Check items desired.)

() Send me C. O. D. one Tyrod hammer, on condition that I may return it in five days if not thoroughly satisfied.

() Send free folder describing the full Tyrod line of hammers and hatchets.

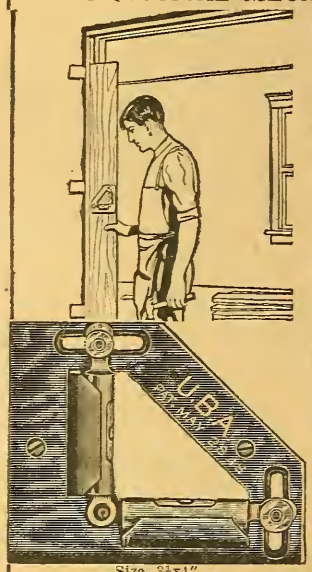
Size and weight_____

My name _____

Address _____

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A PRACTICAL TOOL FOR A PRACTICAL MECHANIC



Size 3¾x1"

A Combination Straight Edge Level and Plumb THAT IS Adjustable and Guaranteed to give the best of results to the user.

The UBA is the Ideal Tool for Setting Door Jambs, Wall Plates, Girders, Porch Columns, Floor Joist, and Plumbing Inside and Outside Studs, Partitions, Grades and Pitches, Etc.

Rust Proof with Double marked Clear or Green Bulbs.

HAVE YOUR HARDWARE DEALER SUPPLY YOU. If he is unable to do so, send us his name and Post Money Order and we will send direct to you. Circulars upon Request.

Price $1.25 in the U. S. and Canada

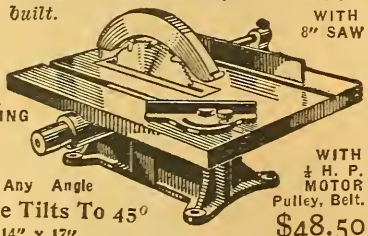
UNION LEVEL MFG. CO.
4649 So. Ashland Ave. Chicago, Ill.

IN Canada: have your dealer order from WALKERVILLE HARDWARE COMPANY, Limited WALKERVILLE, ONT. Canadian Distributors

Safety-Saw

The handiest little outfit ever built.

ONLY $35.00 WITH 8" SAW



WITH ½ H. P. MOTOR Pulley, Belt. $48.50

Cuts Any Angle

Table Tilts To 45°

Table 14" x 17"

Write for folder

SAFE TOOL MFG. CO., Dept. C-3, Bridgeport, Pa.

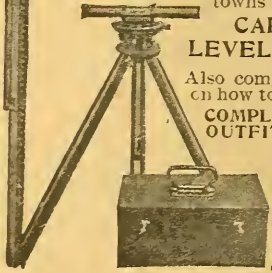
Send for our FREE DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET that will tell you why CONTRACTORS AND CARPENTERS in small cities and towns SHOULD HAVE OUR

CARPENTERS' LEVELING OUTFIT

Also complete instructions on how to use the same.

COMPLETE OUTFIT.....$22.50

WRITE TODAY.



B. L. MAKEPEACE, INC.
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CARPENTERS

Make

$6,000.00 A YEAR

You can easily do it by installing ALLMETAL WEATHERSTRIP.

Last year many of our customers averaged $25.00 to $35.00 a day.

Building reports indicate that 1927 will be better than 1926—a record building year. Every new building will need Weatherstrip Protection—millions of old buildings now require it. GET YOUR SHARE OF THIS BUSINESS.

ALLMETAL Weatherstrip is sold the same as any other building material. We will sell you as much or as little strip as you require—and you do not have to become an agent.

Let us tell you more about our offer.

WE LOAN NECESSARY TOOLS

—Return Coupon Today For Samples—

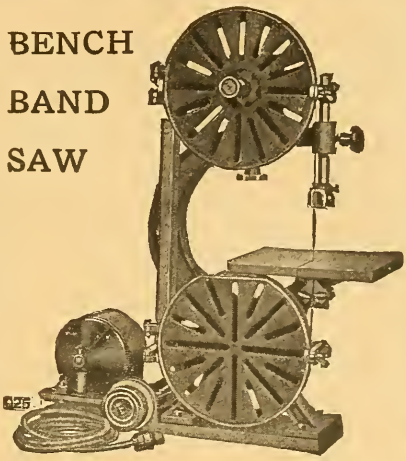
ALLMETAL WEATHERSTRIP CO.,
227 West Illinois St., Chicago, Ill.

Name

Address

City State.....

BENCH BAND SAW



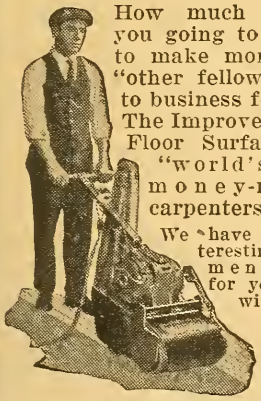
Fully equipped with motor, switch, cord and plug for lamp socket.

Height, 36". Length, 26". Wheels, 12". Weight complete, 240 lbs. Furnished also for belt drive and with or without wheel guards. This is one of the many machines for the carpenter shop made by

American Saw Mill Machinery Co.
136 Main St., Hackettstown, N. J.

Ask for Catalog

Here's A Money-maker



How much longer are you going to be content to make money for the "other fellow"? Get into business for yourself! The Improved Schlueter Floor Surfacer is the "world's greatest money-maker" for carpenters.

We have a most interesting easy-payment proposition for you. Write us without delay—

NOW!

Get *your* free copy of our instructive little booklet "How to Make Your Dollars Grow". Use the coupon below.

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Lincoln-Schlueter Machinery Co.
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Please send me, free, the little booklet "How to Make Your Dollars Grow."

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Sash Cord replacements are profitable!

A SILVER LAKE Handy Package — containing 18-ft. of 20-year guaranteed cotton-braided Sash Cord—belongs in every carpenter's repair kit.

Sash cord replacements are profitable. Are but a few moments' work for you. And you'll find them necessary in so many homes where you're called in for other repairs. Use coupon below, if your dealer cannot supply you.



SILVER LAKE COMPANY
316 Nevada St.
Newtonville, Mass.

Silver Lake Co.
Newtonville, Mass.

Enclosed is 25c. Send me a Silver Lake Handy Package.

Name

Address

City

Bath Room Outfits

$58.25 up. For 38 years KAROL has sold products of the finest material and workmanship. We guarantee everything we sell.



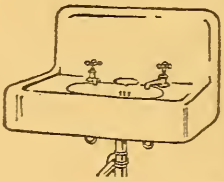
Our Peerless Outfit Complete
$114.
Less Shower Equipment.
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INDIVIDUAL PRICES
Bath Tub $64.50
Lavatory - 30.00
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Lavatory Complete $11.70

17 x 19 in. 6 in. back. Nickel plated fittings. 18 x 21 in. size, 12.50.

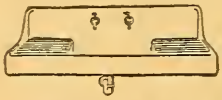


Square Lavatory Only $11.90

18 x 24 in. 10 in. back. Compr. cocks. Nickel plated trap and supply pipes to floor or wall $1.20 extra.



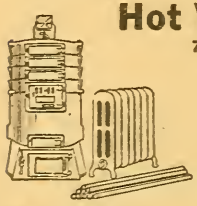
RIGHT OR LEFT SIDE
Porcelain Enameled 42 in. Apron Sink with faucets and trap. Complete **$30.70**
OTHER SIZES UP TO 52 IN.



DOUBLE DRAIN BOARD
62 in. Apron Sink Porcelain Enameled, with trap and Comb. Swing Spout Faucet and soap dish **$55**

Compare Our Prices with Others

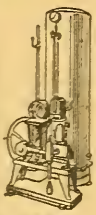
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700 FT. RATING
$71.15

Full line of Hot Water and Steam Boilers — Furnaces, Pipes, Radiators and Fittings.

Electric Automatic WATER SYSTEM
$87.50



42 GAL. TANK OUTFIT
Complete—nothing else necessary—works continuous without attention.

SEND FOR COMPLETE PRICE LIST OR YOUR JOB FOR ESTIMATE

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800-802 SO. KEDZIE AVE., Dept. 13. CHICAGO

LEAF TOBACCO

5 pounds high grade chewing or smoking, $2.50; 10 pounds, $4.50; 5 pounds good grade, $1.75; 10 pounds, $3.00; 5 pounds medium chewing, $1.50; 10 pounds, $2.50; 5 pounds medium smoking, $1.00; 10 pounds, $1.75.

TOBACCO GROWERS' POOL
Box 412-B, Paducah, Ky.

$4 AN HOUR EASILY MADE!

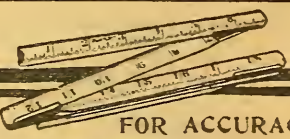
Many of our representatives are making $4.00 an hour selling and installing ABC WEATHERSTRIPS. Send only $1.00 and we will send you complete material and instructions for installing ONE DOUBLE HUNG WINDOW. Ours is the easiest weatherstrip to install (no moving or grooving of th esash); unequalled, too, for quality, workmanship and long satisfactory service. This is a mighty fine money-making proposition!



WEATHERSTRIPS

Made of Spring Bronze, ABC Superior Weatherstrips prevent rattling, dust and drafts, follow any expansion, shrinkage or warping of sash; always lay snug against the sash; no chance of windows sticking. Endorsed by architects, builders and owners the country over, ABC Weatherstrips provide ideal protection for small homes and apartments.

THE HOFFBAUER COMPANY, Inc.
16 East 12th St. New York City



FOR ACCURACY
USE AMERICAN RULE PRODUCTS

Carpenters' folding rules, Steel Tapes, Combination Squares and Steel Scales for the mechanic and carpenter.
Guaranteed quality and always moderate prices.
"AMERICAN RULES measure the World"
At all good hardware dealers or write to
AMERICAN RULE MFG. CO., INC.
456 Johnson Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.



7 o'clock! — in the morning!



What does it mean to you?

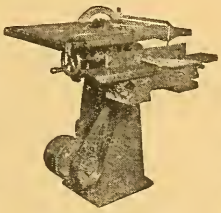
Do you jump out of bed, put on your overalls, and get out on the job for the other fellow? Or do you get out on a job of your own, where you reap all the profits? Just stop a moment and think this over. If you don't now, you will wish you had in later years.

Now is the time to start in business for yourself. We will show you the way to do it. Those we have shown are making good, and so can you. Ask us.

WITH THIS MACHINE

You can do more wood-working than any five men working with hand tools. It rips, cross-cuts, miters, grooves, dadoes, ploughs, joints, rabbets, bevels, etc.

Put it in your shop, or take it out on the job. It runs from any light socket without special wiring. Liberal time payment plan.



"Handy Hutch"

Write for folder C-3

HUTCHINSON MFG. CO., NORRISTOWN, PA.

SAND'S *WOOD AND ALUMINUM* LEVELS

STANDARD OF PERFECTION AND ACCURACY

Built for the artisan and discriminating mechanic of the craft

CARPENTERS ALUMINUM LEVEL



No. 24-24" 6 Glasses, $6.00.

Also made 26" 28" 30" lengths. Reversible. Can be used in any position. Will plumb any end or level any edge up.

Sand's Levels Tell The Truth

Sold by hardware dealers everywhere, or sent direct on receipt of price. Parcel post charges prepaid. Send for complete catalogue.

SAND'S LEVEL & TOOL CO.
Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.

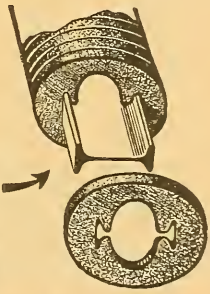


CAN'T BREAK or Loosen

Prove This Yourself

Claws bite into and pull the heads of 60 d nails or brads through a 2-in. plank.

1. EASIEST DRIVING
2. COMFORTABLE and DURABLE GRIP
3. PERFECT BALANCE



FORGED *in* ONE PIECE

of Fine Tool Steel, Grip of Sole Leather Washers, pressed and riveted between the shoulder and steel washer.

Guaranteed "UNBREAKABLE"
by our "Free Replacement" Tag and
SUPERIOR IN EVERY WAY or

YOUR MONEY BACK

Using Estwing "Unbreakable" is Leadership

Show this to your dealer, he will be pleased to serve you.
Otherwise send money with order, inclose 15c extra for each tool ordered which pays postage; or pay mail man.

☐	Curved Claw Hammer, 12 oz. Head	$2.00
☐	" " " 16 " "	2.00
☐	" " " 20 " "	2.25
☐	Straight " " 12 " "	2.00
☐	" " " 16 " "	2.00
☐	" " " 20 " "	2.25
☐	Half Hatchet No. 2, Smooth Face	2.25
☐	" " " Scored "	2.25
☐	Util-ax, 28 oz. with Leather Sheath	2.25
☐	Scout Ax, 24 oz. " " "	2.00

ESTWING MFG. CO. **Rockford, Ill.**

You profit by these combined properties of Douglas Fir

WOODS which can be used only for a limited number of purposes usually carry a higher price, strange to say, than Douglas Fir, which has properties that make it the world's most widely useful wood.



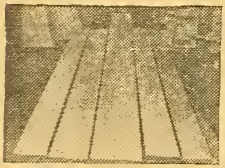
Douglas Fir form work is strong, stiff and durable. It is practically impervious to water and can be reused many times for the same purpose, or applied to the studs and rafters as sheathing and roof boards.

Lightness—Douglas Fir is easy to handle and cheaper to ship than many other woods.

Easy Working Qualities—Douglas Fir is easy to saw, bore or plane—it takes and holds nails and screws—it saves labor.

Takes Paint, Varnish and Stain—Douglas Fir takes paint, varnish, stain, enamel and wax and holds them well.

Beauty—Douglas Fir, in either vertical or flat grain, is attractive in appearance—used as trim and paneling in some of America's most beautiful structures.



Douglas Fir wide, clear finish for paneling, interior trim, store and office fixtures, and wherever else beauty of grain is desirable.

Strength—Douglas Fir is stronger, pound for pound, than any other resinous wood and most non-resinous woods.

Stiffness—Douglas Fir not only holds heavy loads, but holds them with the smallest amount of bending, because it is stiff.

Durability—Douglas Fir dimension is nearly *all heartwood*, the most durable part of any tree. Only the cedars and cypresses surpass Douglas Fir in durability.



Douglas Fir exterior trim, siding, sash, frames and columns take and hold paint and stand prolonged exposure.

Wear Resistance—Douglas Fir resists wear—makes splendid flooring and window sash.

Heat Insulation—Douglas Fir is an excellent natural insulator—makes homes cooler in summer and warmer in winter.

Watertight—Douglas Fir resists the penetration of water—is much used for tanks, troughs and stave pipes—makes siding that keeps out the rain. Stays straight and bright in the pile, too.

Do you know of any other wood that has all these properties of Douglas Fir combined?

Retail lumber dealers can supply you with any size and grade of Douglas Fir you need—at a reasonable price. Why not send us your name and address so we can mail you our illustrated book on Douglas Fir and other important West Coast woods? *Address*, West Coast Lumber Bureau, 562 AA Stuart Building, Seattle, Washington.

Durable Douglas Fir
America's Permanent Lumber Supply

W39B

Important West Coast Woods—Douglas Fir - West Coast (Sitka) Spruce - West Coast Hemlock - Western Red Cedar

A Cylinder Cutter Head For Fast Jointing



Huther Bros. Cutter Head.

This device is especially desirable for jointing and running light mouldings on saw mandrels.

The knives are set with the use of a headless set screw. Flanged side plates strengthen the head and keep knives from twisting while being set. Hexagonal head machine bolts securely fasten the knives.

Huther Bros. Saw Manufacturing Co.

Makers of Better Saws for More than 50 Years

ROCHESTER, N. Y.



Write for catalog No. 46 showing a complete line of Huther Saws including cutter heads and dado heads.

Make Money on the side with this Parks!



Cabinet Shop Special No. 10

$290 with motor

Put this Parks Cabinet Shop Special No. 10 in your basement. Plug into a light socket. Then turn out all kinds of special work to order—toys, furniture, cedar chests, radio cabinets, screens, etc. Make your spare hours worth real money—hand bench work is too slow. This Parks, with band saw, jointer, circular saw and motor is only $290. Add $25 for shaper, $15 for lathe, $2.50 for sander. Send for special circular No. 10.

THE PARKS BALL BEARING MACHINE COMPANY
1549 Knowlton Street, Cincinnati, O.
Canadian Factory: 208 Notre Dame East, Montreal, Can.

PARKS
WOODWORKING MACHINES

Get into the Floor Surfacing Business While the Field Is Fresh

$40 to $50 a day easily earned with an AUTOMATIC—



the result of 16 years' manufacturing experience. Force Feed Lubrication—SKF Ball-bearings — Whitney Silent Chain —Roller Pressure Regulator — ALL Dust taken up on forward operation with New Vacuum Nozzle. All working parts inclosed. Write today—Let us tell you how to get started in this paying business. Free trial.

Write us about "Our Year To Pay" Plan.

The Little Automatic Surfacing Machine (on table) is a wonder for removing varnish from desk tops, counters, etc., or for all sorts of new work.



Wayvell Chappell & Co.
38 Jackson St.
Dept. W
Waukegan, Ill.

CARPENTERS ATTENTION

BOYLE'S BAYONNE ROOF AND DECK CLOTH

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Get the repair work in your locality on

SLEEPING PORCHES,
SUN PARLORS,
PIAZZA FLOORS AND ROOFS

DON'T use a cheap grade of roof and deck cloth and save a few cents on the job. You will be afraid to go back.

DO— get the best and make friends who will send you other customers.

USE

"BAYONNE"

ROOF AND DECK CLOTH

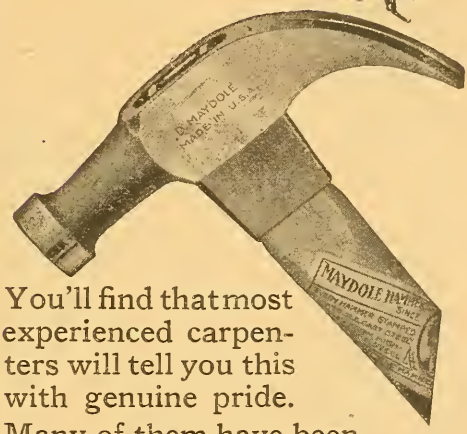
Send For Instruction Book T.

John Boyle & Co., Inc.

112-114 Duane St., NEW YORK
Branch, 1317-1319 Dine St., ST. LOUIS

"Maydole Is My Hammer"





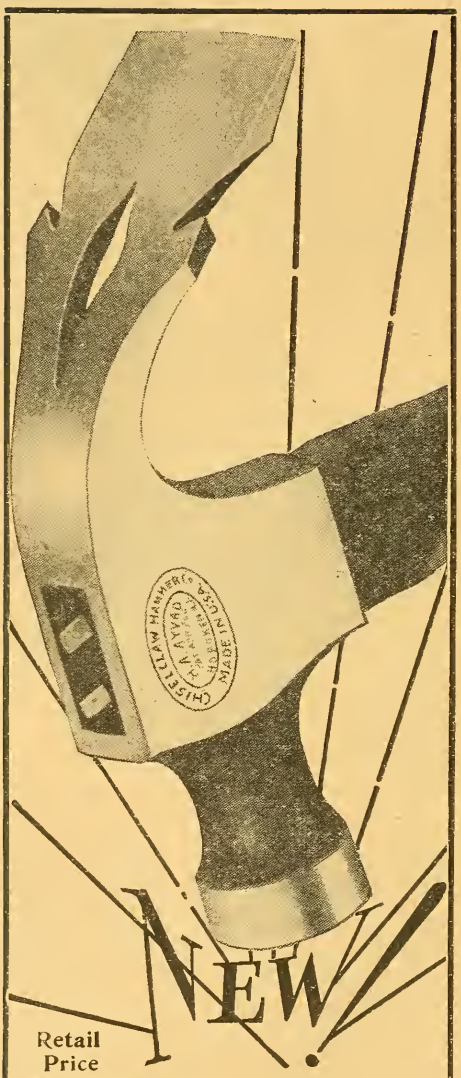
You'll find that most experienced carpenters will tell you this with genuine pride. Many of them have been using the same Maydole day in and day out for years. But you seldom see a Maydole with a loose head or a chipped face. Made of press-forged tool steel and selected, second-growth, air-dried hickory, the Maydole is the most economical hammer you can buy. It easily outdrives, outpulls and outlasts the ordinary hammer.

Ask your dealer to show you the genuine Maydole Hammer. Be sure the name "D. Maydole" is stamped on the head. A copy of our valuable Pocket Handbook 23 "A" is yours for the asking. May we send it?

YOUR HAMMER SINCE 1843

Maydole Hammers

The David Maydole Hammer Co., Norwich, N.Y.



NEW!

Retail Price $2

5 featured CLAW hammer

Nothing like it. Perfectly balanced, one pound hammer and chisel combined . . . can be used as a scraper and trimmer, too.

Note these five exclusive points:—

1—Chisel Edge.

2—Upper End of Claw—starts stubborn nails.

3—Grip of Claw—Can grip pointed end of nail and pull head through wood.

4—Two Side Claws—Gets grip where no other hammer or claw hatchet will fit.

5—Off Set Head—Additional inch fulcrum. 10's can be pulled with one pull.

Chisel-Edge Claw Hammer Co.
H. A. Ayvad, Dept. K, Hoboken, N. J.

CHISEL-EDGE CLAW HAMMER



These free books get the orders. 40 pages of interesting flooring facts.

Oak Flooring Jobs Will Make More Money for You

Call on prospects in your neighborhood, and take a copy of "The Story of Oak Floors" with you. Hundreds of homes need to be "toned-up" by laying Oak right over old worn floors. You can easily show the housewife what a saving there will be in housework with clean, bright Oak floors, how sanitary they are, permanent, and beautiful. Everything in the house will look better, newer, more up-to-date.

Oak Flooring is Not Expensive

The cost will be less per room than many articles of furniture. Quote cost by the room, not by the 1000 feet, and the figure will surprise your prospects. Any local lumber dealer will be glad to give you samples and prices of different grades. Figure the cost of laying yourself, and go after this profitable business.

We Will Help You

Wm. J. Benko of New Brunswick, N. J., got 6 jobs by distributing 10 books. You can do it, too. Mail this coupon for copies of this illustrated 24 page book, showing flooring finishes in color; and for other free literature telling you about measurements, standard grades, how to handle, lay, nail, scrape, and finish Oak floors.

OAK FLOORING BUREAU

851 Hearst Bldg., Chicago

Please send me free literature: "The Story of Oak Floors" and "How and Where to Use Oak Floors."

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ State_____



A Faster Stroke!

WHEN the coxswain wants to speed up his shell, he calls for a faster stroke.

When the carpenter wants to speed up his saw, he should call at his hardware dealer's for a Slim Taper file bearing the Nicholson or Black Diamond trade marks.

Either of these files will produce the sharp saw teeth that mean faster, deeper cutting saw strokes.

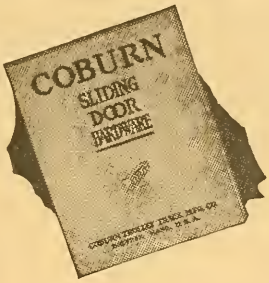
NICHOLSON FILE CO.
Providence, R. I. U. S. A.

NICHOLSON U.S.A. TRADE MARK

Providence Factory: Nicholson File Co.

TRADE MARK

Philadelphia Factory: G. & H. Barnett Co.



FREE *to* Carpenters & Contractors

Every carpenter *and* contractor

should have a copy of this book

EVERY contractor, every jobbing carpenter, in fact every carpenter who has anything to do with the installation of sliding doors should have a copy of the New Coburn Catalog No. 140.

More than a Catalog

THE New Coburn Catalog is more than a catalog. It is a valuable sliding door reference book. By consulting it a contractor or carpenter can decide definitely on the best type of sliding door to use in any opening—from china closet to warehouse. Special attention is given to sliding doors for private garages. The catalog also contains complete data on the amount and type of hardware required in every case.

A word about Coburn Hardware

COBURN is the original sliding door hardware. It possesses a combination of superior features of construction found in no other make of sliding door hardware. These features are your assurance that the sliding doors you equip with Coburn Hardware will give lasting satisfaction.

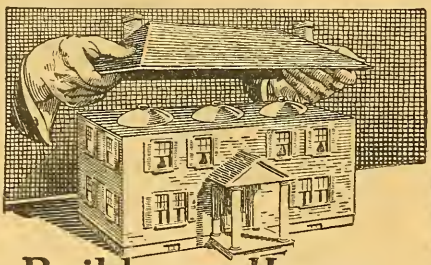
Packaged in Complete Sets

COBURN Garage Door Hardware is packaged in complete sets (including track). Each package contains full instructions and diagrams for installing. This makes it convenient to order and to handle.

Send a postal for your free copy of Coburn Catalog No. 140 now. You will find it most valuable for ready reference.

Coburn Trolley Track Mfg. Co. Main Office and Works: Dept. A-7, Holyoke, Mass. Branches: New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.

COBURN
SLIDING DOOR HARDWARE
INVENTORS AND MAKERS OF PRESENT TYPE SLIDING DOOR HARDWARE SINCE 1888 ©



Build your House like a *Fireless Cooker*

A fireless cooker keeps hot because it holds the heat. It cooks the food with only a fraction of the heat required in a stove, because the heat in the cooker cannot escape.

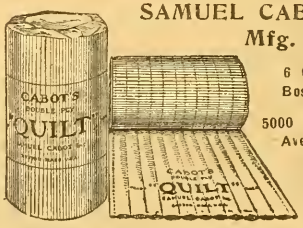
Cabot's Insulating "Quilt"

keeps the whole house warm in the same way. It insulates the house as the cooker is insulated and prevents the heat of the heater from escaping through the walls and roof. It saves coal enough to pay for itself in two hard winters, besides keeping the house warm and comfortable for all time, and reducing doctor's bills.

"Build Warm Houses

It is Cheaper Than Heating Cold Ones"

Sample of Quilt sent free



SAMUEL CABOT, Inc.
Mfg. Chemists

6 Oliver St.,
Boston, Mass.

5000 Bloomingdale
Ave., Chicago

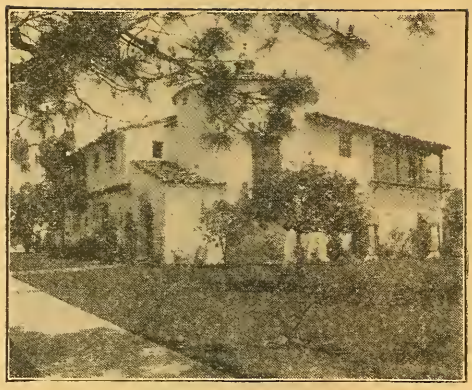
Mail this coupon

Samuel Cabot, Inc., 6 Oliver St., Boston.
5000 Bloomingdale Ave., Chicago.
Send me free sample Cabot's Quilt and full information:

Name.

Street.

Town..... State.....



A Prominent Contractor Builds

and see what flooring he chose

FRED R. Johnson, prominent contractor in Los Angeles, has built for himself, what is considered the most beautiful Spanish home in Beverly Hills.

To gain such prestige, every detail of his house must be in harmony. For his floors, he turned to the leading lumber dealer who advised "Perfection".

From past experience they have found that this well-known brand has a beauty of grain and texture that takes a superb finish. It lays beautifully and retains this same original beauty even after generatons of use.

Fortunately, the same brand of oak flooring that is so highly prized by builders of the more expensive homes, is within the means of every home builder. "Perfection" costs no more than a number of other brands.

There's a size and grade of "Perfection" Brand Oak Flooring for every type of structure, new or old. For full information write today.

Arkansas Oak Flooring Company

Pine Bluff, Ark

Specify PERFECTION

"PERFECTION"

Brand Oak Flooring

"I wouldn't part with it"



"That's how *I* feel 'bout the new Cheney Finishing Hammer. Haven't used it very long neither, but long enough to know it's a heck-uva fine hammer.

"Lookut th' slender hickory handle on this Cheney. Just what I've always wanted for finishin' work. It's light and easy to grasp and has a spring in it that makes it rebound from the nail in great style. 'N this high crown on the business end of th' Cheney — why I *never* find any of th' usual hammer marks on *my* finishin' work.

"The Cheney's a great little Finishing Hammer, all right, 'n I wouldn't swap it for a *dozen* other hammers!"

617

PRENTISS VISES

PRENTISS VISE CO.

106-110 LAFAYETTE ST. NEW YORK CITY

CHENEY HAMMERS



"The Boss Didn't Even Know My Name"

"He said my face was more or less familiar and he remembered seeing me around, but he didn't even know my name until the I. C. S. wrote him that George Jackson had enrolled for a course of home study and was doing fine work.

"'Who's George Jackson?' he asked. Then he looked me up. Told me he was glad to see I was ambitious. Said he'd keep his eye on me.

"He did too. Gave me my chance when Frank Jordan was sent out on the road. I was promoted over older men who had been with the firm for years.

"My spare-time studying helped me to get that job and to keep it after I got it. It certainly was a lucky day for me when I signed that I. C. S. coupon."

How much longer are *you* going to wait before you take the step that will bring you advancement and more money?

It takes only a moment to mark and mail this coupon and send it to the International Correspondence Schools at Scranton. Isn't it better to do this today than to wait a year or five years and then wish you had?

Mail the Coupon for Free Booklet

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
Box 8866-B, Scranton, Penna.

Without cost or obligation, please send me a copy of your booklet, "Who Wins and Why," and full particulars about the course *before* which I have marked X:

BUSINESS TRAINING COURSES

☐Business Management	☐Salesmanship
☐Industrial Management	☐Advertising
☐Personnel Organization	☐Better Letters
☐Traffic Management	☐Show Card Lettering
☐Business Law	☐Stenography and Typing
☐Banking and Banking Law	☐English
☐Accountancy (including C.P.A.)	☐Civil Service
☐Nicholson Cost Accounting	☐Railway Mail Clerk
☐Bookkeeping	☐Common School Subjects
☐Private Secretary	☐High School Subjects
☐Spanish	☐Illustrating
☐French	☐Cartooning

TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL COURSES

☐Electrical Engineering	☐Architect
☐Electric Lighting	☐Architects' Blueprints
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☐Steam Engineering ☐Radio	☐Mathematics

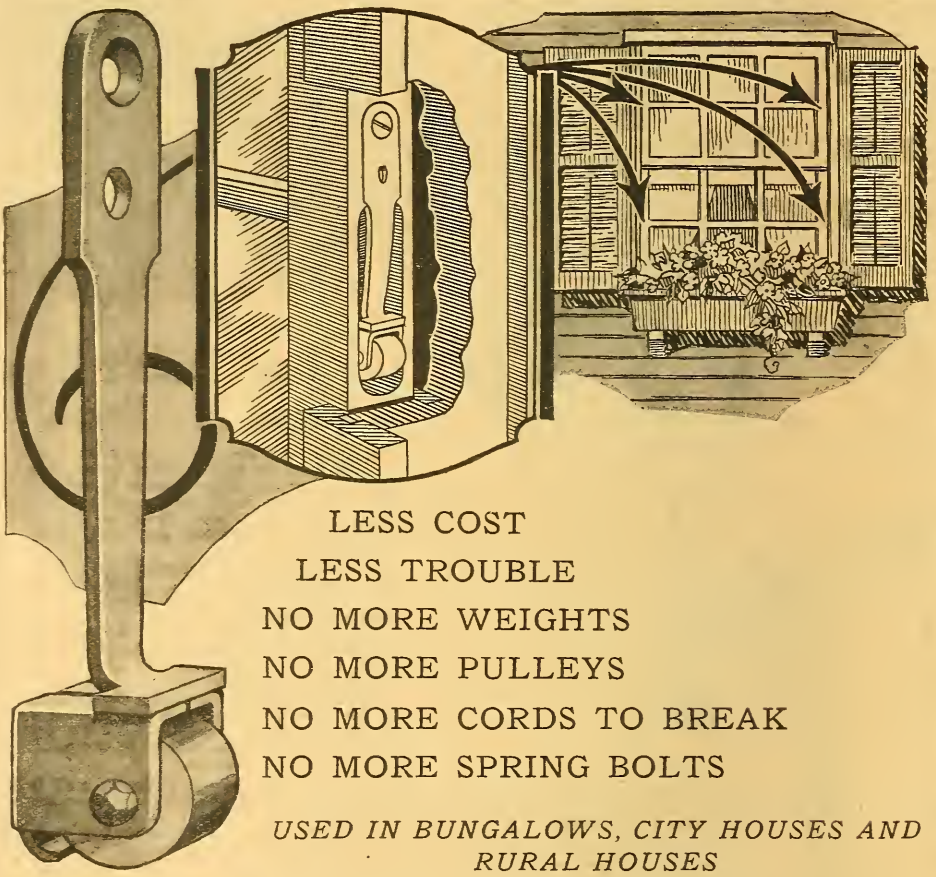
Name.....

Street Address.....

City.....State.....

Occupation.....

If you reside in Canada, send this coupon to the International Correspondence Schools Canadian Limited, Montreal



LESS COST
LESS TROUBLE
NO MORE WEIGHTS
NO MORE PULLEYS
NO MORE CORDS TO BREAK
NO MORE SPRING BOLTS

USED IN BUNGALOWS, CITY HOUSES AND RURAL HOUSES

All carpenters and contractors should become familiar with this proposition.

Special discounts to the trade. We are for a limited time offering special discounts to members of the UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS.

Fill in this coupon NOW for a SAMPLE PAIR

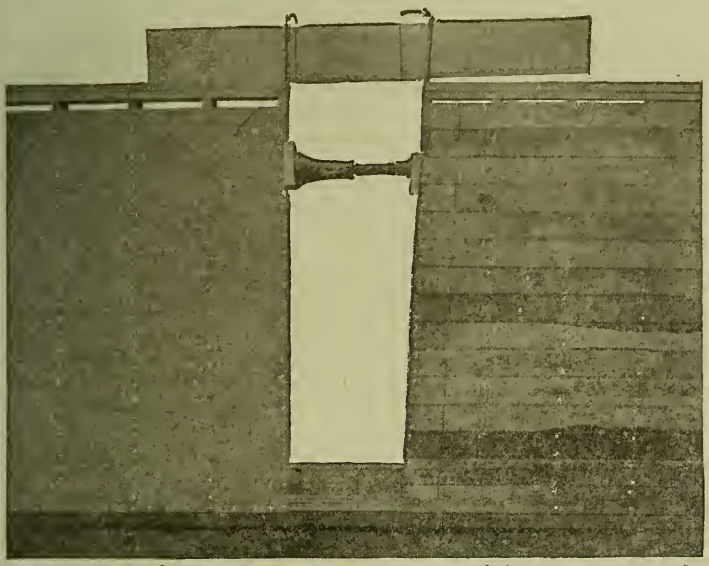
The AUSTRAL SASH SUSTAINER

AUSTRAL WINDOW CO.,
101 Park Ave.,
New York.

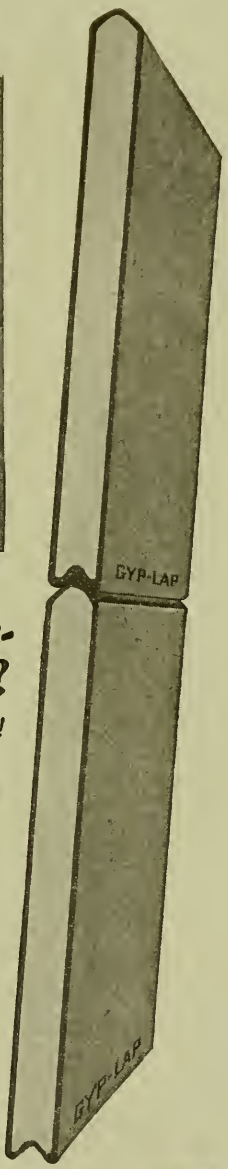
Please send me a sample pair of AUSTRAL SASH SUSTAINERS for which I enclose 50c (this covers only actual production cost and postage.)

Name

Address



Deflection of wood panel SIX TIMES as great as Gyplap, the latter remaining plumb until wood panel had reached half its total deflection



Of course you know Gyplap is *Fire-safe*, but do you know this about it?

It Makes Any Building Stronger than Wood Sheathing Possibly Can!

Before F. F. Hamilton, Building Commissioner of Indianapolis, Indiana, would permit the use of Gyplap, he made it pass the test shown above.

Two frames, 7 x 8, were built and studded. Floor plates were 2 x 4, firmly anchored to the sill. Top plates were double 2 x 4. One was sheathed with Gyplap, the other with 1 x 6 yellow pine. A house-jack did the spreading.

See, and read, the result above!

That, men, is real bracing! And remember, Gyplap is *fireproof, wind-proof, weathertight* and *enduring.*

What other wanted quality *could* a sheathing have? Want a sample—and the full facts? Just send the coupon.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
General Offices: Dept. 404, 205 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois

GYPLAP

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

The *FIREPROOF* Sheathing

Made by the United States Gypsum Company

Mail this today!

United States Gypsum Company
Dept. 404, 205 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois

Please send me a sample and folder telling about Gyplap.

Name.....

Address



MR. HAPPY MAN SAYS:

"There is a little bit of good steel in all saws. but only in Atkins you obtain "Silver Steel".

Of course, there is only one brand of "Silver Steel" Saws —ATKINS. It is a special formula, exclusively Atkins, prescribed and built up to the high standard set by Atkins laboratories. It is not "just" STEEL—it is "Silver Steel" through and through.

For fast, accurate easy sawing ask for Atkins Nos. 53, 55, 400 or 401 with Improved Perfection Handle; or Nos. 50, 51, 52, 54 or 64 with old style Block Handle.

AT YOUR HARDWARE DEALER

Send 30c for carpenter's apron

E.C. ATKINS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1857 THE SILVER STEEL SAW PEOPLE

Home Office and Factory, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Canadian Factory, Hamilton Ontario

Machine Knife Factory, Lancaster N.Y.

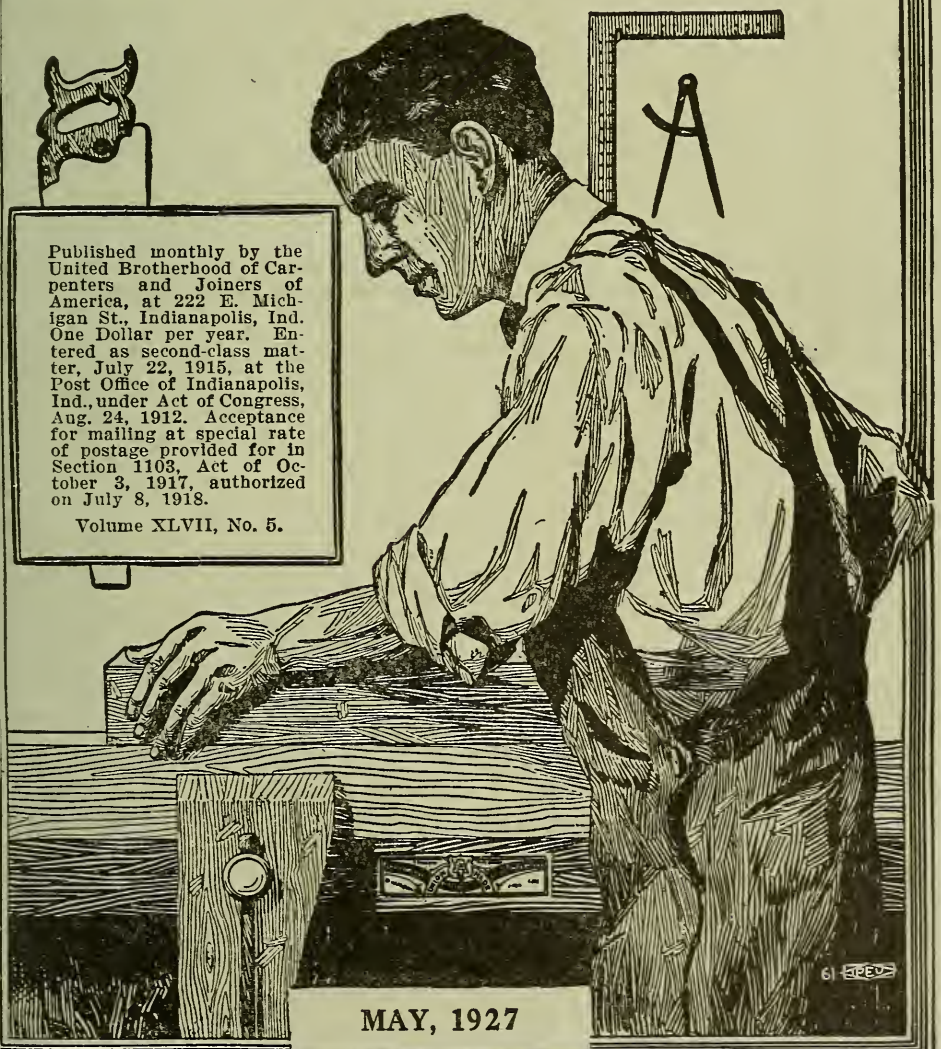
Branches Carrying Complete Stocks In The Following Cities:

Atlanta	New Orleans	San Francisco
Memphis	New York City	Seattle
Chicago	Portland, Ore.	Paris, France
Minneapolis		Vancouver, B.C.

ATKINS

SILVER STEEL SAWS

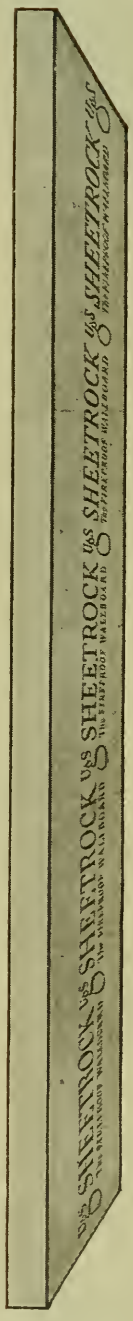
The Carpenter



Published monthly by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind. One Dollar per year. Entered as second-class matter, July 22, 1915, at the Post Office of Indianapolis, Ind., under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

Volume XLVII, No. 5.

MAY, 1927





Every SHEETROCK Sale Must First be a Sale of *Carpenter Work*

Before we can convince anyone that he ought to use Sheetrock, *we first must convince him that he needs some carpenter work!* Ever look at it that way?

Every Sheetrock advertisement you see in the magazines is working as hard as it can at these two jobs—first making the public want to have some building done, then making them want to have it done with Sheetrock. *It can't be worked backwards.* Your end of it has got to come first. Stands to reason, doesn't it?

You're boosting a friend when you remind the folks, who ask your opinion about Sheetrock, of these facts:

Sheetrock is FIREPROOF—Insulating—Can't Warp, Bulge or Buckle—Has square reinforced nailing edges—Joints are sealed and concealed—Takes any decoration.

All of these things are true of no other wallboard—only of Sheetrock, the time-tried product of 25 years' experience.

Send the coupon on the opposite page—it will bring you some more facts you'll be glad to know.

Sheetrock is inspected and approved as an effective barrier to fire by the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
General Offices: Dept. 4, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois

SHEETROCK

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

FIREPROOF...INSULATING

Made by the United States Gypsum Company

Use Sheetrock

When you need walls that are:

Strong—with the strength of pure gypsum rock, cast 3/8 inch thick, in broad, high, fibre-cased sheets.

Firesafe—pure gypsum rock, *cannot* burn nor transmit fire; approved by the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

Warp-Proof—unaffected by atmospheric conditions.

Highly Insulating—pure gypsum has an amazingly low co-efficient of heat conductivity.

Swiftly Built—these broad, standard ceiling-height sheets are applied with the minimum labor—saw and nail easily.

Always Obtainable—distribution facilities established by a quarter-century's service, now nation-wide.

Economical—in labor required, in material, in elimination of waste, in simplifying decorative problems.

Perfectly Smooth—exclusive Reinforced Joint System perfectly conceals all joints; no necessity for paneling.

Easy to Decorate—sized and ready to take *any* decoration: wallpaper, paint, or Textone, the plastic paint which combines tone and texture in new and beautiful effects.

Vermin-Free—clean, sanitary, rock.

Sheetrock is the pioneer FIREPROOF plaster wallboard, for finished walls. Send the coupon below for sample of Sheetrock and full details.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
General Offices: Dept. 4, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
General Offices: Dept. 4, 300 West Adams St., Chicago. Ill.

Please send me your data on the new Sheetrock Reinforced Joint System and other special information on Sheetrock.

Name.....

Address.....

Sheetrock comes in standard sizes: 3/8 inch thick, 32 or 48 inches wide and 6 to 10 feet long



SHEETROCK

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

FIREPROOF...INSULATING

Made by the United States Gypsum Company

Nothing could be easier than laying Eternits right over old roofs



CARPENTERS are enthusiastic about the way Eternit Asbestos Shingles can be laid. No fuss! No bother! No litter! Right over the old roof they go—and "easy" is the word. No rubbish to clutter up the job or to be hauled away. No danger to the inside of the home in the event of a sudden storm. And fear of this very thing has heretofore kept many home owners from buying new roofs.

If you've never laid an asbestos roof, drop in at the Eternit dealer's and let him show you why Eternits are easier to lay. He'll be glad to give you complete instructions and more than likely will have a few jobs that you can start on right away.

Eternits are sweeping the country. They're absolutely fireproof, remarkably economical, everlasting. Because of the layer-built construction and an even distribution of asbestos fiber through each layer, they are stronger, tougher, more resilient. They're hard to break. Many carpenters who turned to Eternit roofing between regular carpentry jobs or in slack building periods have found the work so profitable that they are specializing in it. Big money is waiting here for you. Test an Eternit Shingle—see that it carries the protecting trade-mark, Eternit—and mail the coupon today. Eternit, Inc., Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, New Orleans, Jacksonville.

Eternit

ASBESTOS SHINGLES

ETERNIT, Inc., Dept. C, 15th and Locust Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
Gentlemen: Please send me full details about Eternits.

Name_____ Street_____

City_____ State_____

Please be sure to give your dealer's name here



OUR DESIGN N-800

Look for our Name

"Hardwood Products Corporation"

printed on the top edge of every door from our Factory.

HARDWOOD PRODUCTS CORPORATION

NEENAH, WISCONSIN

MANUFACTURERS OF

HIGH QUALITY

UNION-MADE DOORS.

Vaughan's Vanadium Hammer



QUICK-GRIP CLAWS that won't break.

This hammer was approved by the Underwriters Laboratory, Inc., after rigid tests. Every hammmer bears their label.

Hand-Shaved Second-growth HICKORY Handle

Swings Easier
Hits Harder
Lasts Longer

The *unbreakable* Hammer, forged in precision dies, from a solid bar of special-analysis *Vanadium* alloy tool steel, and scientifically heat-treated to give it maximum strength.

Patented Expansion Wedge solidly grips head onto handle for all time. Wedge is *adjustable;* can be tightened in a moment.

Quick-Grip, Non-Slip Claw grips any size nail—from brad to spike. Long leverage makes easy pulling. Vanadium tool steel gives the claw the toughness and strength to resist the hardest pulling.

Design and Balance are perfect. Note the octagon neck, rounded face, and crowned sides of the hammer-head. Also the fluted hand-shaved hickory handle.

A Leader for 20 Years. And a favorite with tens of thousands of carpenters.

HOW TO GET ONE

First try your favorite hardware dealer. If he hasn't the Vaughan Vanadium Hammer—labeled like the one in the picture—accept no substitute, but have him send to his jobber for one.

If this is not convenient, send us $2.25 and the name and address of your dealer; and a Vaughan Vanadium Hammer will be sent you by parcel post, prepaid.

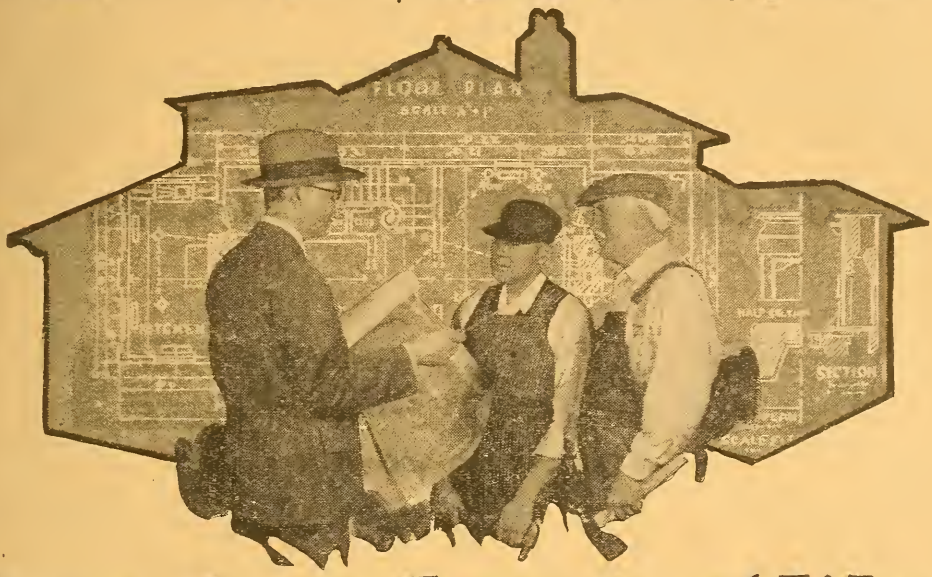
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Makers of Fine Tools

2114 Carroll Ave. - Chicago, Ill. U.S.A.

FREE How to Read Blue Prints



New Easy Practical Way

That Has Doubled Pay in 2 or 3 Months

Hundreds of Carpenters have discovered a new way to double and triple their incomes! Surprising? Yes, but true! Almost overnight they have stepped into interesting big-pay jobs—become Foremen or Superintendents—or are making big money in business for themselves. The same wonderful opportunity is now offered you. Don't send one penny. Just mail the coupon for full set of valuable Blue Print Plans, big Free Book, and complete details.

YOU Carpenters who work with your tools in the building trade make good money. But you don't get one penny more than you're entitled to. Every boss on the job—every foreman, superintendent and contractor, is making plenty more than just your scale wage. Why do these men clean up $5,000 to $12,000 a year and more? You know the answer as well as I do. It's simply because they are trained in the "head work" side of Building and Contracting work. They can read Blue Print Plans. They know how to lay out and run jobs.

Get This Big Money Training . . . Quickly

Many men think the only way they can get practical "head work" training is on the job. But you know yourself that a man can spend 5 or 10 years working with his tools, and never get a real chance to learn the things he must know, if he is ever to get into the big-pay class. Anyhow, it's a long, hard, slow process—on the job.

But it's all different the new Chicago Tech Builders' Course way—amazingly different! It's quick, easy, certain. Right at home you get many sets of real Architects Blue Prints used on actual construction jobs to examine and keep for reference. Everything is worked out for you in concise, practical home lessons. There are no text books to study. You are taken by experts right through every step of Plan Reading, Estimating and Superintendence. So simple and easy it is just like play! No extensive education needed—many men without even a grade school education have mastered this practical training in a few months. In less than 3 months, Woodside went from journeyman carpenter to foreman, then made big money in the contracting business for himself. Marchand says: "Ten days after completing course my pay was raised 100%". Dickerson writes: "In one year my salary was increased 700%". Hundreds—yes, thousands of others say the same. Chicago Tech training has helped them to bigger jobs or a business of their own. It is ready right now to help you.

READ!

"Since starting the Builders' Course I have been raised to Superintendent and my pay raised 100%."
P. F. Blair, Okla.

"I owe a lot of credit to your course. Am now listed as a Brick Contractor and made about $3,800 clear money this summer."
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Visit our day or evening classes, attended by over 1,000 Builders. Now you can get the same training by mail, right at home—same Plans, Lessons and Instructors. Mail the coupon for details.

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Send today for the 2 Big Books and full set of real Blue Prints—all absolutely FREE. Then see for yourself how easily you, too, can master this training that is doubling and tripling incomes for men everywhere. Don't let this lifetime opportunity slip through your fingers. Act. Mail the coupon at once.

FREE BOOK



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Dept. E-100, 118 E. 26th St., CHICAGO, ILL.

Chicago Technical School for Builders, Dept. E-100, 118 E. 26th St., Chicago, Ill.

I accept your FREE TEST OFFER. Please send your 2 big books and full set of real Blue Print Plans. It is understood these are mine to keep **FREE and without obligation.** It is also understood that no salesman will call on me.

Name

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Town State.....

A good keen cutting-edge

at any part of the blade



. . . ground sharp at the factory



. . uniform hardness and temper throughout the blade



. . . even when ground down almost to the shank

STANLEY CHISELS . . . *are made of special steel and are individually tempered to assure uniform quality.*

STANLEY

WE know how carpenters become attached to a few favorite chisels and use them until they are ground down nearly to the shank.

You have learned from long experience that often a blade is too hard in some places, and too soft in others. Consequently, when you do get a chisel with good steel in it, you use it until it is completely worn out.

By far the most important operation is the tempering process. We have taken unusual precautions to make Stanley Chisels of uniform temper throughout. We use a steel especially made for this purpose. Each Stanley Chisel is individually hand-tempered by heat-treating experts. Thus a really superior product is assured.

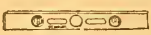
It is economical to use Stanley Chisels. Economical because of the great care used in their manufacture; economical because they can be used until they are worn down nearly to the shank. Your hardware dealer will be glad to show them to you.

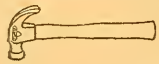
THE STANLEY RULE AND LEVEL PLANT
NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT
New York Chicago San Francisco Los Angeles Seattle

THE Stanley Catalog No. 34-J shows the complete line of Stanley Tools and includes many tables of value to the carpenter. Ask your hardware dealer for a copy. If he cannot supply you, write to us.

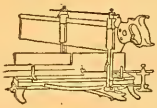
EVERY Stanley Tool has the same careful design, high-grade workmanship and fine materials that are found in Stanley Planes. The full line includes:—

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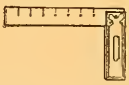
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SCREW DRIVERS 

BREAST DRILLS 

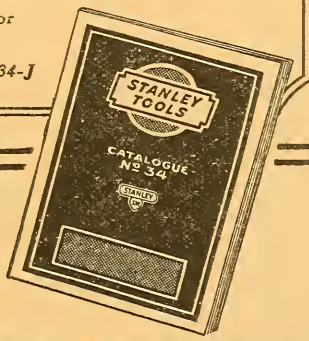
CHISELS 

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(Butt Gauges, Vises, Saw Sets, Doweling Jigs, etc.)

EXAMINE THE ENTIRE LINE

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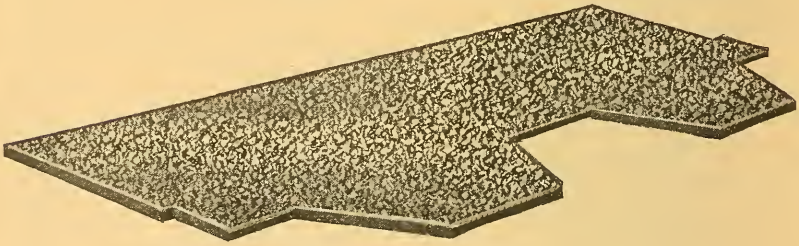
TOOLS

ROOF COLOR—

like you never saw before!

4 blends that meet 95 *per cent* of your needs!

Rich color is now combined with durability and easy laying in Beaver Vulcanite Blended Roofs



COLOR'S the thing on roofs nowadays. But correct color blending is often slow work, and there's a maze of blends that fairly bewilder a man.

So Beaver originated Beaver Vulcanite Blended Roofs, made in four blends that meet the needs of 95 per cent of your jobs. These roofs *lay quickly*. In addition, these new roofs have *exceptional durability* for they are made of the same sturdy Beaver Hexagonal Slab Shingles you know so well.

Roofers say it helps close contracts to hand the prospect a Beaver Vulcanite Blended Slab and have him put it through the "six daring tests"—twist test—scuff test—cold test—heat test—water test—fire test. Then show the prospect how double and triple thickness on the roof means weather-proofness and improved appearance. These roofs *make themselves desirable* to any prospect! Prospects *convince themselves* that they want Vulcanite Blended beauty plus Beaver Hexagonal Slab durability!

This improved roof is "automatically artistic"—slabs come ready bundled in proper order to produce correct color blend. As you know, it's impossible to lay these slabs incorrectly; the way they're cut makes the job quick and easy.

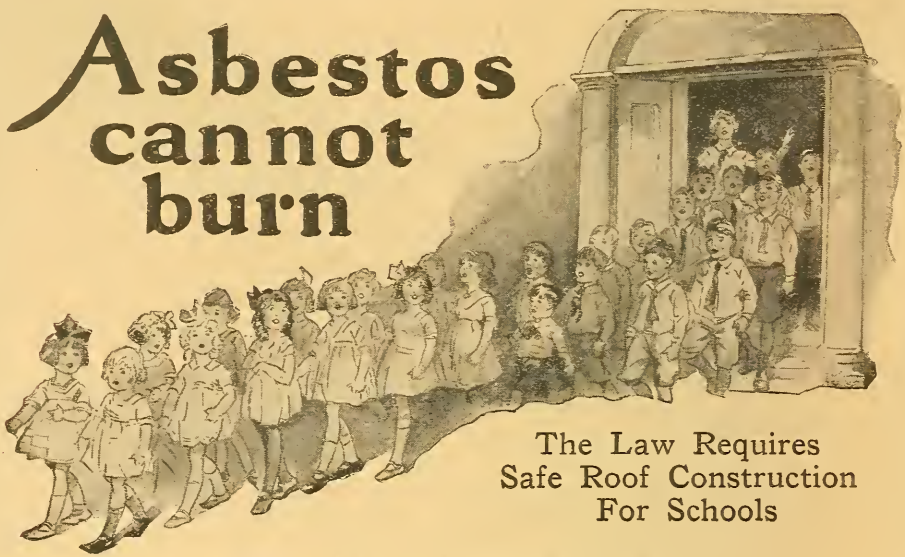
Every way your customer looks at it—every way you look at it—Beaver Hexagonal Slab Vulcanite Blended Roofs are by far the best bet. Send for your Vulcanite Blended samples!

THE BEAVER PRODUCTS CO., Inc.
Dept. 1705 Buffalo, New York

Variety! Beaver Vulcanite Blended Roofs come in four blends: Garnet, warm reds—Tawny, pleasing tans and browns—Verdant, in green tones—and Autumn Blend, combining the colors of Indian Summer. These four blends meet the needs of 95 per cent of your jobs!

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VULCANITE
BLENDED ROOFS

Asbestos cannot burn



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The Last Word in Fireproof Roofing.

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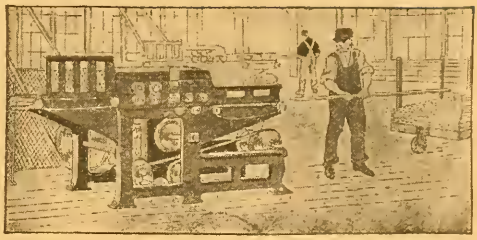
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Ask for—"How Jim Built a Business."

An Oak Flooring

finished at the factory





—*like furniture*

IMAGINE furniture being sold and delivered unfinished, and then scraped, sanded, filled, varnished and waxed after it was set down in the customer's home! Funny?

That's the way oak flooring has been sold. It's no longer necessary.

CROMAR—milled from the finest oak grown—is *completely* finished at the factory, by patented machines. You nail it down and your job's done! Bigger profits more often.

Write us for free samples and complete literature concerning the manufacture, the selling and laying of the only factory finished hardwood flooring on the market.

The Cromar Company
Williamsport, Pa.

The CROMAR Ten Points of Prime Importance

1. Factory finished—like furniture—laid and used the same day.
2. Finish stands hardest wear.
3. Coating four sides protects against moisture.
4. V-type tongue and groove quicker and easier to lay.
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9. Promotes extra sales for occupied houses.
10. "Lip" on groove-side of a Cromar strip remains unweakened even at time of refinishing.



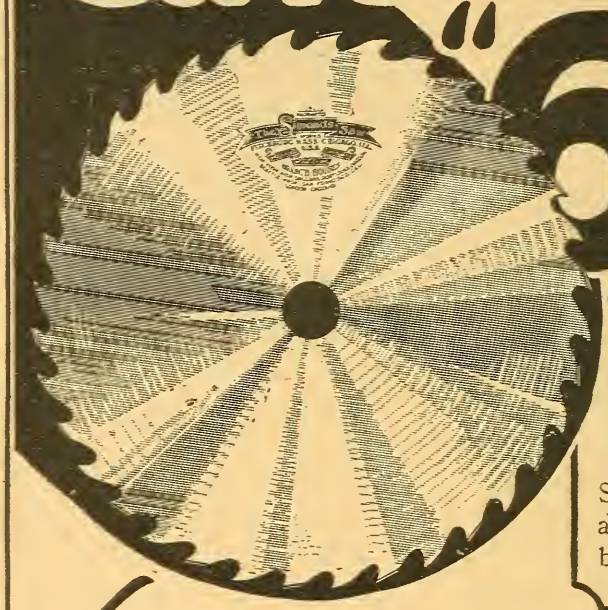
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LAID AND USED THE SAME DAY

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Your Electric Hand Saw Machine is only as good as it's Saw

You don't have to experience the annoyance of a saw that is unsuited for your work. Get the Simonds "60", a circular saw made special for Electric Hand Saw Machines. Do not accept an ordinary saw for it will not give the satisfaction you get from this new Simonds blade. This Saw stands the gaff of hard, fast cutting. The dealer who sells the machines can get this new blade for you.

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Most carpenters know how good the Simonds Special Hand Saw file is. If you want to file more saws faster and better be sure to tell your dealer you want Simonds Special Hand Saw Files.

Simonds Saw and Steel Co.

"The Saw Makers"

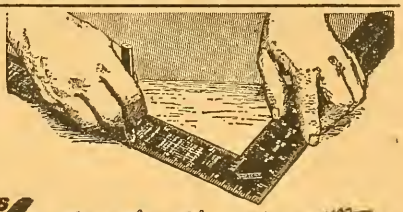
Fitchburg, Mass. Chicago, Ill.

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HOUSE & ROOF FRAMING & OTHER CARPENTERS' PROBLEMS MADE EASY

The practical carpenter who has learned what he knows by his hard experience finds much in these handy guides that will add to his skill, efficiency and reputation. These guides are highly recommended and endorsed as being a helping hand, short-cut method of gaining success in your profession.

Practical diagrams and easy explanations show you how to handle any carpentry job in the easiest, most economical, most approved and most modern manner. Highly recommended and endorsed by the trade.



INSIDE TRADE INFORMATION

Guide No. 1—Over 431 pages—1200 Illustrations—Few of the important features:

—How to know the different kinds of wood.
—How to use the different kinds of wood.
—Complete detailed information on nails and screws.
—How to use carpenter's tools.
—How circular and band saws are handled.
—How to use the steel square.
—How to sharpen tools.
—How to file and set saws.
—How to make wood joints.
—Complete information regarding joints and joinery.
—How to build furniture.
—How to make a tool box.
—How to make a work bench.
—How to make "horses" or trestles
—How to make a mitre box.
—How to make a mitre shooting board.
—How to plumb and level work
—How to use the chalk line.
—How to lay out work.
—How to use rules and scales.
—How to use vises and clamps.
—How to use all of the carpenter's tools, with over 900 illustrations showing specifically how.

Guide No. 2—Over 455 pages—400 illustrations—some of the big features:

—How to understand carpenter's arithmetic.
—How to understand geometry.
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—How mathematics is simplified for carpenters.
—How to solve mensuration problems.
—How to estimate the strength of timbers.
—How to proportion beams.
—How to use drawing instruments
—How to make architectural drawings.
—How to read plans.
—How to survey.
—How to draw up specifications.
—How to estimate the cost of buildings.
—How to build houses, barns, garages, bungalows, etc.

Guide No. 3—Over 255 pages—400 illustrations—some of the principal subjects covered:

—How to excavate foundations.
—How to build foundations.
—How to make foundations water proof.
—How to erect post foundations.
—How to build forms for concrete foundations.
—How to proportion foundation footings.
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—How to set girders and sills.
—How to construct built-up sills.
—How to frame joists.
—How to allow for variation of joists.
—How to construct a well hole.
—How to frame a studding.
—How to frame corner posts.
—How to lay out and cut braces.
—How to attach lath to corner posts.
—How to frame temporary and permanent braces.
—How to frame girts and ribbands
—How to set window frames.
—How to frame braces and partitions.
—How to distinguish various types of roofs.
—How to distinguish various rafters.
—How to use the settings 12, 13 and 17 on the steel square.
—How to lay out mitre cuts.
—How to use tangents, and full detailed information covering sky lights, scaffold and hoisting apparatus.

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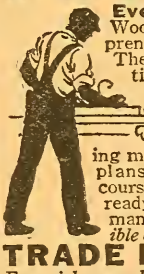
—How to put on wood, fibre and metal shingles.
—How to lay gravel roofs.
—How to lay tin roofs.
—How to hang doors.
—How to frame windows.
—How to put on sheathing.
—How to put on siding.
—How to put on exterior trim.
—How to do cornice work.
—How to build stairs.
—How to lath.
—How to lay floors.
—How to put on interior trim.
—How to put on locks and other fittings.
—How to paint.
—How to give first aid to the injured, and many other important and useful "Hows."

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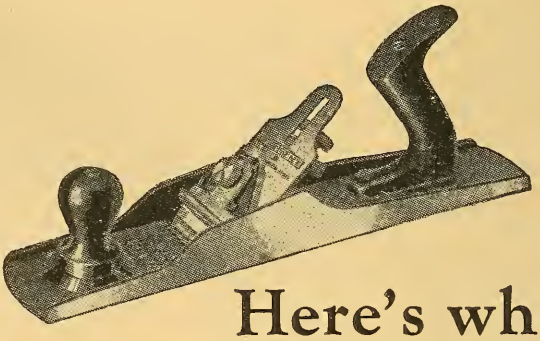
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Send me AUDELS CARPENTERS and BUILDERS GUIDES. 4 numbers, $6, for *free examination.* If satisfactory, I will send you $1 in 7 days, then $1 monthly until $6 is paid.

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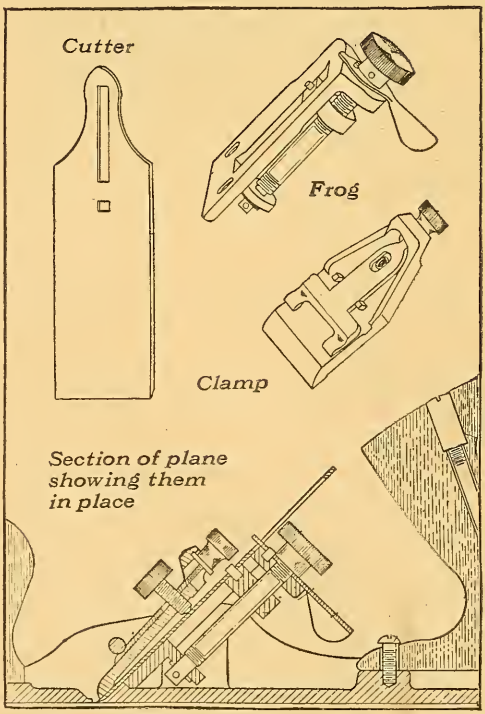
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Here's why the Sargent Auto-Set never chatters even across or against the grain



HERE are illustrated the chromium steel cutter of the Auto-Set — the frog complete—and the clamp complete. The cutter is thin for the advantage of quicker grinding—but the support is so solid below and the clamp so firm above that the cutter cannot chatter.

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Send along samples of Massive Unit-shingles in *all* six colors.

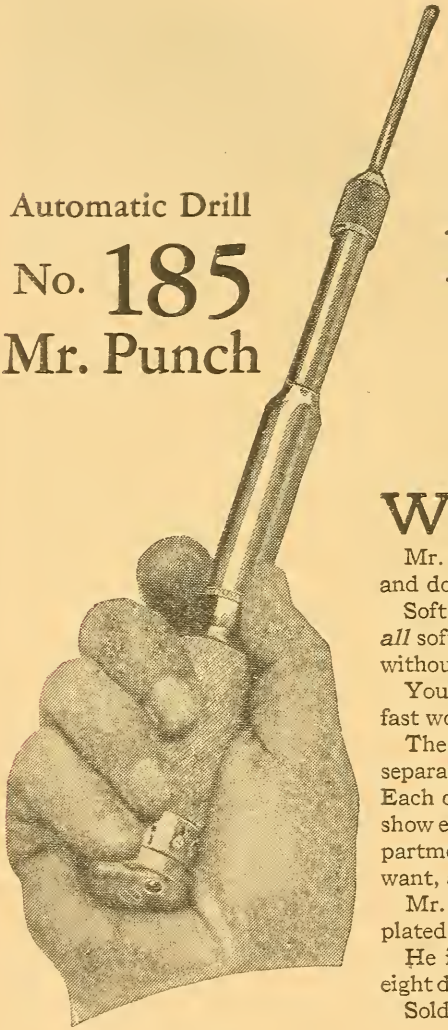
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Automatic Drill

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1/16th to 11/64ths"

clean and fast

WHAT single tool do you need oftener than a good, fast-working automatic drill?

Mr. Punch drills holes, from 1-16th to 11-64ths, and does it on the double-quick.

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He is 10" long; weighs 8 ounces, and costs, with eight drill points, 1-16th to 11-64ths, **List price $2.75**

Sold by hardware and mill supply stores.

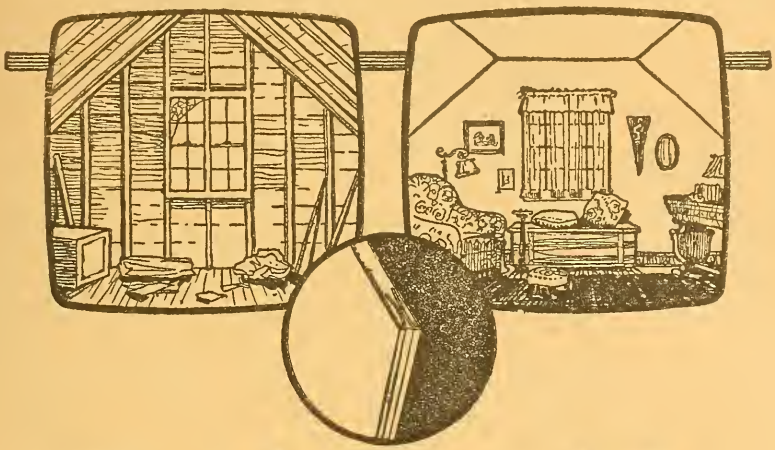
Goodell-Pratt make a complete line of fine tools for carpenters. These tools are pictured and described in our 400-page catalog, which will be mailed free, to any carpenter. You cannot buy better tools than those that bear the name of Goodell-Pratt.

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Finish the Job with WHITE ROCK

For attics, clothes closets and sun rooms, especially, and, in fact, for the entire house—White Rock!

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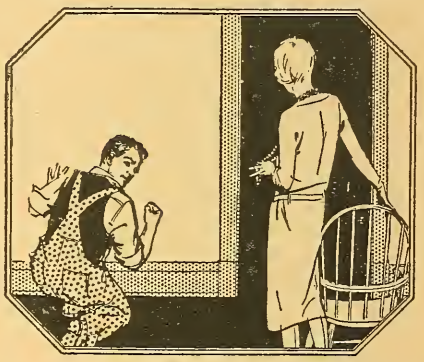
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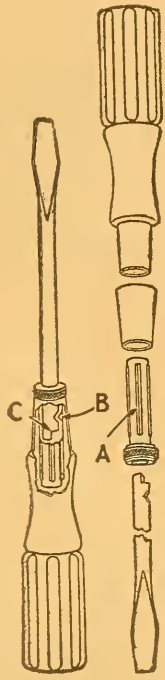


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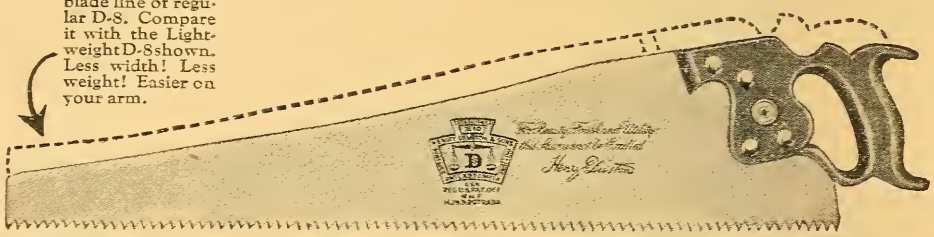
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THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912

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NOTICE

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All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

The employment of non-union men of our trade is favored by the Lufkin Rule Company of Saginaw, Michigan, who manufacture a number of tools used by carpenters such as rules, tapes, combination squares, trysquares and other measuring devices.

This concern recently constructed a large addition to their plant on which were employed non-union carpenters.

THE OPEN SHOP

(By John P. Frey.)

I have had a lot of trouble in knowing what is in the employers' minds when they talk about the 'open shop.' They do not know just how to define it. I know how we define it, as trade unionists. I think the only safe definition that I can secure are those from the official representatives of the employers.

I went over the records of the state convention of the Manufacturers' Association, held in Chicago in 1921. In that convention they felt that something must be said about the 'open shop,' and so they adopted a Whereas with a number of preambles and conclusions. But this is the gist of it:

"Therefore, be it resolved, we hereby express our purpose to support these fundamental principles of the 'American Plan' of employment by the maintenance of the 'open shop.' "

Here was the state gathering of the employers and they unite the 'American Shop' and the 'open shop' plan to indicate that to their minds it means the same thing.

What did it mean to their minds? Some of the gentlemen were a little puzzled. Mr. Finnell said:

"My definition of an 'open shop' would be, we would leave out the word 'open' and use the word 'American' shop. Now as to the open shop idea. I think we all have a fairly good idea of what an 'open shop' is. I cannot define it myself, but knowing what we do, I think we should endorse the 'open shop' as it is generally known."

There were some other gentlemen who were equally puzzled but not so naive. Mr. Gillette, of the Minneapolis Steel and Machine Co., said:

"I do not think it is a practical thing to do, but you can go on and you can declare from now until doomsday, and pass resolutions on this and that, day in and day out, and as to the 'open shop,' if you attempt to carry it out with a mixture of union men and non-union men in your plant, you are inviting trouble and disaster. I have done it time and again and periodically the union men will try to unionize your shop and make it disagreeable for the non-union men who are there. The thing don't mix any more than water and oil. To my mind there is one important thing to do: to run practically a non-union shop. We have to be very careful ourselves. Mr. Chairman, how we who are advocating what you call the 'open shop,' but what I would call a non-union shop, how we deport ourselves in these conferences."

It is quite evident from what Mr. Gillette said, that to his mind the so-called 'open shop' meant the non-union shop; and he was calling the delegates' attention to the fact that they must be careful how they talked so they would not commit themselves unwisely.

There was still more trouble. The chairman of the committee apparently was in greater difficulties than any chairman of a committee in the conventions of the American Federation of Labor ever has been, because he could not do anything with his own report. He said:

"I have to say the committee was unable to agree upon any definition of the 'open shop' as such except what was stated in the preamble of the resolution. When we got down to defining the 'open shop' as such we parted company in the committee. However, we all agree to the preamble and the conclusion. This is as far as we got and that was the best we could do. I do not believe that any definition I could give, and I am not authorized to give any, of course, as chairman and a member of the committee, except as stated in these terms, if the terms of the preamble would be satisfactory to the people here."

Perhaps we might see how the representative of the Indiana Manufacturers' Association, Mr. Brenner, looked on the question while this debate was going on. He said:

"I happen to be running a shop which I think is similar to yours, Mr. Gillett, in the manufacturing business, in that we will not employ an individual in any part of the plant that does not sign an individual contract in which it is understood that the undersigned will not become a member of a labor organization while in our employ. I am in favor of this resolution because the interpretation I gave to it is that the 'open shop' means to me that I can employ whomsoever I may please as an individual employe."

Every employer in Detroit, or practically every employer in the automobile

industry is an advocate of the 'open shop,' they do not hire any union men. They make it a practice to compel the machinists before they let them go to work, to sign a contract in which they pledge themselves that they will not take any collective action with their fellow workers on any question affecting wages, hours, or their shop conditions while they remain in the company's employ; and that they will not become a member of any union.

The representatives of some of these so-called Open Shop Employers' Associations go even a little further. They now add this little codicil to the "yellow dog" contract, and the poor man or woman, as the price of getting their job, agree that when they leave the company's employ they will never make any effort, during the remainder of their lives, to organize any of the employes in the plant where they have had the privilege of working.

We are told about the efficiency of the so-called non-union shop; about the wonderful things that they are able to do. Is efficiency the only question? We were told of the wonderful government that they had in Germany when they had an Empire and a Junker class governing the people. They were efficient. They held off all the other civilized nations of the world for almost four years. During the war they were efficient. But is that the kind of efficiency which is worth anything to humanity? A monarchy should be, if it is a wise monarchy, more efficient than a democracy. There is a considerable amount of lost motion where we all sit down to the task and try to work out the rules to govern our relationship as citizens. But, weak, and ineffective and faulty and mistaken as we may be at times, is there anybody who will surrender this inefficient method of self-government, which we call democracy, for the more efficient form of government which the monarchists believe in, with an absolute monarch and with some scientists helping him along to determine how the mass of the people shall live?

The efficiency of production has already created a condition where most American investors are no longer willing to put their money in our industries. They find it more profitable to loan millions of dollars to the people of other countries because they cannot get their plants going here. The reason for that is that the open shoppers who, you have just been telling us, statistically dominate the conduct of industry in this country, have used their domination so unwisely that the people in this country cannot buy back one-half of what they produce.

Not so long ago, Mr. Barr, who is the President of the National Founders' Association, reported the progress being made by his association in establishing the 'open shop,' the 'American plan.' He said in part:

"A careful survey of irresistible activities in behalf of the 'open shop' shows that 450 organizations in 247 cities of 44 states are engaged in promoting this American principle in the employment relations. A total of 23 national industrial associations are included in these agencies. In addition 1,665 local Chambers of Commerce following the example of the United States Chamber of Commerce, also are pledged to the principle of the 'open shop.' "

The following day the "New York World" made some comment on this part of the report, editorially, and this is what they said:

"When William H. Barr, President of the National Founders' Association, describes the progress of the open shop campaign as a stimulant to the patriotism of every one, he is dealing in sniveling hypocrisy at a time when honesty and frankness in all economic matters were never more necessary. The champions of the 'open shop' are not actuated by any patriotic impulse whatever. They believe that the 'open shop' is more profitable to them than the closed shop, and that to destroy the unions would put money in their pockets. That is all there is to the controversy. The 'open shop' advocates wear a mask of patriotism because they are afraid to meet the economic issue."

What are the facts connected with the 'open shop,' or the 'American Plan,' which, in practice, is a non-union shop? The employers believe that it is unwise for them, disadvantageous to them to have any such a condition as collective bargaining. They feel that because of the money they have invested, their superior knowledge of industry and commerce, and because of the skill of the assistants whom they employ, that if labor was given a voice in determining the conditions of labor, the terms of employment, and so on, it would ruin their business; so they have applied the prin-

ciple that no collective bargaining is to exist in industry. Labor has to be satisfied to depend upon the honesty and good intentions and the humanitarian spirit of the employers. Not only that, but labor will be made to be satisfied with whatever is given to it because trade unionism will be made impossible if "yellow dog" contracts and other methods can be made effective.

The American trade union movement believes in the true American plan; and if my friend will officially join his association with the trade union movement on this platform we might settle the labor question right here. Some very able men who ran a greater risk than most of the American planners during the great war, gave us the real American Plan. Permit me to read it. You will recognize it:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, that whenever form of government becomes destructive of these ends it is the right of the people to alter and abolish it."

The trade union movement exists for one major purpose, and that is to enable labor to enjoy that liberty and have a voice in determining terms of employment and conditions of labor. Labor has found from experience that where the employer, or where the management has the full sway, the sole voice, that sordid, material motives move the employer in his policies to the injury of every one in the community. What we need is not alone the picture of the bank savings which were deposited last year, but the photographs of the homes in which the workers live in the towns and cities where the first open shop institution in this country, the United States Steel Corporation, has control, and there you will find evidence of what the unregulated government of the employers has done with the lives of the people who live in the community.

There are several ways of testing a question of this kind which are far better than arguments, and one is by merely calling attention to conditions which everyone is familiar with. Nobody, not even the most ardent advocate of the 'open shop,' the 'American Plan,' or the purely non-union shop will question but that there have been unjust conditions developed in industry; that the methods of production have been such as to injure the workers, the standard of living in the community and the quality of the citizenship of the country. It is not so many years ago that women with leather belts over their shoulders and around their waists, creeping on their hands and knees, were used to draw the little cars loaded with coal out of the mines in England. Some of the little cars had chains attached to them and the women wore a little leather belt along the thigh so the chain would not cut into the flesh.

There were no unions then to protect these women. The strange thing is that when the men began to organize and tried to protect these women, that even some clergymen joined in the opposition which appeared in Parliament, pointing out that while the condition of labor was not altogether satisfactory, this, at least, was a way by which women could keep their virtue and their honor, by earning an honest living. They argued that if they were denied the opportunity of going back into the mine and doing the work that the mine mule usually does, there was no telling what would happen to them.

If you will go over the history of that interesting period, you will find that many of the orphan asylums in England were emptied of the orphans who were given a wonderful opportunity of learning a trade and of becoming self-supporting in the cotton mills in England. We are not without men in our country who feel the same way towards the children. I do not want to mention names. I will say this—and you can guess who it is—the most prominent representative of the open shoppers in this country, the man who is quoted more than any other, is a Southerner by birth, and a Southerner by bringing up. His investments are in the South. He has never raised his voice against the exploitation of the children in his own Southland, in the non-union, open shops in the South.

Men have quarreled about this thing, but the principles involved are quite simple. Have men a right to a voice in determining the conditions under which they are to live, or will that right be given to someone else? If there is a quarrel between the trade unions and

those who believe in the non-union shops, or the shops where labor cannot function, then it is over that one vital question: Has any man a right to determine how another man shall live, while denying to that other man a voice and a hearing?

Of course, we were told that under the 'open shop' it is always possible, if you do not get along with the straw boss, to go to the foreman, go to the division superintendent and general manager. If you then fail of a fair hearing and justice, go right up to the President.

In 1914, I had the privilege of serving as the representative of the American Federation of Labor on the commission which made a study of scientific management of labor. Professor Hoxie, of the University of Chicago, of beloved memory, was the chairman of that commission. We visited all of the principal plants in the United States where this so-called system of scientific management had been established, in part or as far as it would go. They were all open shoppers. They said it would be impossible to establish a scientific system of production and let the workers have anything to do with it; however, they said, it guarantees them justice. This is the only system that does, they claimed. They brought out their formulas; they brought out their shop rules; and in every instance here was the printed evidence that if the worker was dissatisfied with his position and with his treatment he could go to the foreman and he could go to the superintendent, the division superintendent, the general manager, and right on up to the President. That was just as effective, my friends, as the Volstead Act is effective at the present time. But every manager laid special stress upon this wonderful method of securing justice which scientific management had established; and after we had had our fill of that principle and read it in cold type time and again, we could not help but say that it was wonderful. I was always wicked enough to say: "Will you please let me have the record of the number of men who have gone to the general manager with their complaints?" Do you know that we failed to find a single instance in any one of these establishments where a man had ever gone to his manager. I will give you one reason. Generally he was fired before he could, if he had a good case.

What I have been endeavoring to emphasize is, that we have the same right to a voice in determining what government in industry shall be as we have a right to a voice in determining what the laws of the country shall be: that our industrial rights and our civil rights are identical and as necessary, not only for our individual welfare, but for the welfare of the country in which we live.

It is the welfare of these very misguided Americans who say that we have a right to vote at the polls, but we have not the right to say how we are going to work.

I wanted to dig back to find if anybody had ever thoroughly considered this question before anything like modern industry had developed; and I found that there was a philosopher of the seventeenth century, who did consider this question, and who has ever since compelled men to think; that is Spinoza, and this is what he wrote:

"No doubt there are usually more and sharper quarrels between parents and children than between masters and slaves; yet it advances not the art of household management to change a father's right into a right of property and count children but as slaves. Slavery then and not peace is furthered by handing over the whole authority to one man."

COLUMBUS, OHIO, LOCAL'S ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT AND BALL

ON March 4th, L. U. No. 200, Columbus, O., held their annual entertinment and ball. The affair was attended by the members and their families. Many prominent men in both the labor movement and civic affairs were guests of the Local, and paid high tribute to its accomplishments.

The entertainment consisted of a varied musical and vaudeville program, which was very well rendered and enjoyed.

The principal speaker of the evening was President William Green, of the

American Federation of Labor, who chose as his subject, "An American Institution and Its Creed." He said in part:

"Institutions are born out of the needs of society and established by those who are drawn together by common ties and a common purpose. This fact is recognized in the establishment of governments, churches, colleges, schools, industries and economic organizations. The success of the entire social order depends upon the creation of means and methods through which the political, religious, economic and social life of mankind can be promoted, safeguarded and protected.

" It is significant of the innate desire of man-kind that all institutions of prominence and influence are formed for the purpose of increasing human and spiritual values. Society gives recognition to those movements which enrich, sustain and glorify individual effort and collective progress. It does not, knowingly, give its approval or its support to any movement which tends to destroy human happiness and detract from the personal worth or intellectual and spiritual progress.

"The movement among working men and women which finally developed into the formation of trade unions has now become an institution and is generally recognized as a fixed part of our institutional life. It had its beginning in the early period of our national life and originated from the banding together of a small group of skilled mechanics and artisans. Those same impulses which moved the early patriots to demand and secure the blessings of liberty, freedom and self-government inspired the forefathers of the trade union movement to organize for the enjoyment of industrial freedom, industrial liberty and self-advancement. History records that they were both pioneer patriots and pioneer trade unionists. The establishment of the institution of trade unionism in our land paralleled the establishment of our government and independence upon American soil.

"The organization of labor progressed slowly and systematically. It was necessary for its advocates and representatives to teach and educate those who were to be benefited by its service. Because of a small membership and because the amount each member paid was small it lacked finances with which to carry on educational or organizing work. This retarded its growth but did not lessen the zeal and ardor of its members. Numerical strength was developed sufficient to form an international organization which was properly named the American Federation of Labor.

" The various units of organized labor, such as international and national unions, state and city central bodies, all collected funds from their members with which to further the cause of organized labor and bring to those outside the movement the urgent invitation to join with them in their endeavor to advance the economic and social interests of the workers. Their earnestness and the character and soundness of their appeal brought into membership and affiliation many thousands of working men and women representing all crafts, callings and trades. From a small beginning the organized labor movement grew into a gigantic organization numbering approximately five million people and wielding great influence in the political, social and industrial life of the nation.

" As working people became united with this growing economic force they quickly realized how potential a force it was. They saw many ways in which they could improve their situations and create new opportunities for themselves and their fellow-workers. Their efforts met with such success that they were able to induce others to join them and as they increased their numbers they widened the scope of their activities and enlarged their program of advancement and progress.

"While those who became members of the organized labor movement understood its lofty aims and praiseworthy purposes many of those who were not in direct contact with it failed to appreciate it and understand its principles, its creed and its policies. Some looked upon it as an evil and disturbing force. Because it came into conflict with employers of labor who, while they believed in the organization of capital, were opposed to the organization of working people, it was attacked and opposed by them in a most merciless and agressive way. The methods used by some employers, in their efforts to oppose and destroy organization among working people, were of the most reprehensible and inhuman character.

"Organized labor has sought to be understood. It has pleaded for the oppor-

tunity to function and to serve not only the working people but the public as well. It asks that the exercise of the right to organize be accorded to the working men and women just as society accords to capital and employers and other groups of society the right to organize. Where any attempt is made to deny the workers this right they will fight for its recognition and preservation.

"It is this conflict between the workers who attempt to organize and those who oppose them which causes much of the strife and many of the strikes so burdensome and costly to workers, industry and society. The working people and their friends observe with very keen pleasure the new point of view entertained toward the organized labor movement and the better understanding toward the organized labor movement and the better understanding of the very important place which the organized labor movement, as represented by the American Federation of Labor, occupies in the affairs and in the life of our country.

" We are confident that as the organized labor movement is better understood and as it is given an opportunity to demonstrate its efficiency and its service in every community throughout the land it will receive the full support of all those who wish to see the constitution of the United States protected, American institutions preserved and human happiness and human welfare advanced.

"The organization of labor has a creed to which its membership subscribed and which it seeks to make operative in every sphere of its activity. Through the application of its creed in all human relations, particularly in industry, it seeks to elevate human life and to carry on the work of human betterment. This creed embraces within it the essential characteristics of the written religious and moral codes. While Organized Labor is nonpartisan in its political policy, it does not fail to take an interest in politics and to use its political power in support of candidates who it believes are representative of the people and who will honestly and ably defend their rights and enact legislation which will redound to the public good.

"One of the vital principles of our creed, in fact, the most fundamental of all is that men and women may be members of Organized Labor without regard to race or religious affiliation. All men and women who work for wages are eligible to membership in the American Federation of Labor. In becoming members they are guaranteed the right to worship in accordance with the dictates of their conscience and they pledge themselves never to wrong a brother or to see him wronged if they can prevent it.

"The American Federation of Labor is a sound, influential force in behalf of tolerance and in the defense of religious and political freedom. No law in the American Federation of Labor either abridges or denies the right of its members to belong to any church or denomination or to vote with or affiliate with a political party, nor is there any rule which can be invoked that would interfere with the free exercise of these rights which we hold to be inalienable.

"The Organized Labor movement stands for an American standard of living, for high wages, reasonable hours of employment, the abolition of child labor. We demand the protection of women in industry, the creation of educational facilities and the compulsory school attendance of children. We demand the abolition of the sweat-shop and the abolition of the sale of convict-made goods in competition with free labor.

"We have led in the movement for the passage of workmen's compensation legislation, of factory, mill and mine inspection laws and the establishment of sanitary and hygienic conditions in factories and workshops. We have demanded recreational opportunities and facilities so that all people may enjoy civic and community life.

"The establishment of the five day work week is a part of Organized Labor's definite program. Human welfare, the care of widows and orphans and of sick and disabled, happiness in home life, the development of opportunities for material, intellectual and social attainment constitute a large part of Organized Labor's creed.

"The motives and the work of labor's economic movement are many times misinterpreted and misunderstood when strikes occur having for their objective higher wages and improved conditions of employment. Many well-meaning and sympathetic friends fail to grasp the real objective of labor. For, while the primary purpose of Organized Labor is to secure high wages and shorter hours

of labor its ultimate purpose is to help the workers and those dependent upon them to live more complete and happier lives. We strive to bring an increased amount of sunshine and happiness into the homes and lives of working people. Monetary and material values are secondary to human and spiritual values.

"It is unfortunate that the purpose of Organized Labor in trying to secure a reduction in working time is seriously questioned. Frequently it is charged, by those who are hostile to the trade union movement that the workers demand shorter hours for the purpose of indirectly increasing wages and decreasing output. They allege that working people, in furthering this social reform, endeavor to shirk responsibility, perform less work and thus inflict upon industry and society increased economic and financial burdens. They further allege that an increase in the leisure accorded workers through a reduction in working time tends to encourage shiftlessness, to increase crime and to develop a disregard for their work and efficiency.

"All of these allegations and charges are untrue. They are contrary to human experience and are not in accord with facts. The shorter work day and the shorter work week are demanded by working people so that they may have opportunities for recuperation, surcease from the monotony and noise of continuous toil in factories, mills, mines and workshops and time to enjoy family and home life and to develop the spiritual, intellectual and cultural part of human life. Leisure and the opportunity to enjoy leisure will create an environment conducive to good citizenship and this is a matter in which all good citizens are interested. Our national life, the perpetuation and security of our democratic government depend upon the high quality and high standard of our citizenship. Long hours of labor, continuous employment deadens and dulls the spiritual and intellectual part of human life and brings about a total disregard and indifference to those problems and questions which so vitally affect our social and political life.

"We assert that we desire more opportunities for self-development, self-expression and intellectual advancement so that, as workers, we may play our part, intelligently and constructively, in the civic and political affairs of the nation. We wish to contribute toward the development of better men and women rather than to emphasize the accumulation of increasing wealth.

"Trade unionism is an institution with a creed. Its friends recognize it as an influence for good and its enemies concede its existence and credit it with having many virtues. Its friends seek to make it more effective, serviceable and responsive to the needs of the working men and women. Its enemies hesitate to undertake to destroy it because the experience of other nations throughout the world shows that if trade unionism is weakened or destroyed there will immediately spring up in its stead a force dangerous and destructive to society and free institutions.

"As an institution trade unionism must be protected and as an economic force it must be permitted to function. We offer the services of this institution of trade unionism to take the development of efficiency in industry, to the promotion of the moral, spiritual and material interests of the masses of the people and as a stabilizing influence in our national and industrial life. We solicit acceptance of its creed so that the standards of life and living may be raised to the point recognized as commensurate with the requirements of American citizenship."

Dancing followed and the evening was a pleasant one. The committee in charge of the arrangements, of which Brother Dale Stump was chairman, is to be congratulated upon the success of the affair.

WASTE IN THE LUMBER INDUSTRY

WHEN the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock there were 800,000,000 acres of virgin forest land in the area subsequently to be known as the United States of America. Today there remain 138,000,000 acres of virgin forest. In addition there are today 114,000,000 acres in second growth, saw lumber size; 136,000,000 acres in second growth, cordwood size; and 81,000,000 acres of orig-

inal forest land on which nothing is growing. The total remaining stand of timber is estimated:

Saw timber.....485 billion cubic feet
Cordwood.....261 billion cubic feet
Total.....746 billion cubic feet

Meanwhile the present rate of cutting is:

Saw timber.....11.6 billion cubic feet
Cordwood.....10.8 billion cubic feet
Total.....22.4 billion cubic feet

In addition to the drain of cutting there is a forest loss due to fire and decay of 2.4 billion cubic feet per year. The total drain is thus 24.8 billion cubic feet per year. Dividing the annual drain into the total stand of 746 billion cubic feet, it is evident, if there were no growth, that at the end of 30 years the forests of America would be gone. The annual growth is about six billion cubic feet at the present time—less than one-fourth of the annual drain. As the stand diminishes under this 4 to 1 assault, the offset of annual growth becomes increasingly less. It would require a computation in the higher mathematics to determine the future life of our forests when drain is diminished by growth and applied against the present stand, but it is to be doubted if the 30 years would lengthen to 40 were the calculation made. "The central fact is that we are using up our lumber four times as fast as it grows and the end of three centuries of abundance is now in sight." With these words the United States Forest Service sums up the situation in its 1924 report on Wood Waste Prevention. If we continue to cut and destroy as we have been cutting and destroying, in something over a generation there will be no forests left in America.

The Forest Service estimates that over 300,000,000 acres of the cut-over land is unsuitable for farming, and is not producing healthy second growth because of the reckless methods used in the original exploitation. There are 81,000,000 acres—or 10 per cent of the original stand—so devastated by fire and soil erosion that nothing of value is growing upon them or is ever likely to grow. This ruined area is equal to the combined forest lands of France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Switzerland, Spain and Portugal.

Europe, without a vast forest reserve, has demonstrated the practicability of the other method, that of timber culture. It consists in keeping the annual growth on a par with the annual cut—so that the supply is perpetually safeguarded.

Hand in hand with the enormous wastage in the forest has gone on equal wastage in the utilzation of forest products. Of the total annual cut, Mr. Arthur D. Little estimates a waste ratio of 65 per cent—not all of which is preventable, however. In the yellow pine belt, the value of rosin, turpentine, alcohol, pine oil, tar, charcoal and paper stock thrown away is three times the value of the lumber sold. Enough yellow pine is lost in milling methods or left to rot on the ground to make double the paper tonnage in the United States. Meanwhile pulpwood for paper making is imported from Norway, loaded onto freight cars and shipped 1,000 miles inland.

Not more than one board foot of lumber appears for every four feet cut in the woods. Two of the four are left in the forest, or fed into the saw mill burner or are lost in seasoning before the stage of rough seasoned lumber is reached. The third foot disappears in manufacturing. Hickory handle makers buy two tons of lumber and sell 400 pounds of handles. In many furniture factories, unskilled labor and inadequate supervision net only 30 per cent of the lumber received. The circular saw is used because it is quicker, but it leaves about three times as much sawdust on the ground as the band saw. Into the hands of eager straphangers goes 2,000 acres of forest every year for each and every large New York newspaper. If this demand could be fed from slab wood—now thrown away—many thousands of acres of standing timber could be saved—saved; who knows, for an ultimate use of an even more rewarding nature. A Sunday edition of the New York Times takes 14 acres of woodland.

That these wastes are admitted by the lumber industry itself is evidenced by the fact that Dr. Compton, secretary of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, told a Congressional committee recently that the country is now wasting from preventable causes upwards of $500,000,000 a year in timber utilization, logging, manufacture and distribution.

SAND-BLASTED DOUGLAS FIR

(By West Coast Lumber Association.)

HOME owners now may have the interiors of their residences handsomely decorated to suit their tastes without great expense and in a style similar to the old carved paneling of wood which for centuries has been so popular with those who could afford it, without expense. This new feature in decoration secures through sand-blasting by machinery the same beautiful effects and results that the old artists accomplished with their hand tools.

This new feature of interior decoration has just been made public at Seattle, Wash., where experiments during the last few years have revealed that a stream of sand from a power hose, turned onto a piece of douglas fir will produce the most artistic effects, similar to etchings and old-time wood carvings. This treatment of douglas fir for beautiful decorative effects was discovered by accident.



An Example of the Beautiful Effects That May Be Obtained By Sand-Blasting Douglas Fir.

A mechanic operating a sand-blasting machine in a Seattle plant, cutting patterns in art glass with a spray of fine sand, noticed that the rough douglas fir lumber in the temporary wall behind the glass was being etched by the stream of sand which passed over the edge of the glass. He saw there was a regularity in the etching cut in the lumber and he brought the matter to the attention of the firm he was working for. Further experiment with sand-blasting of fir was made and it was found that because of its peculiar grain structure douglas fir was especially well adapted to this style of treatment.

All woods cannot be etched by sand-blasting into the beautiful pictures and decorative notes which are now being worked out for douglas fir. In fact, according to those who have been experimenting, more striking results from sand-blasting and stenciling are to be expected from douglas fir than from any other kind of wood. The reasons are in the cell structure of the wood itself. They are, so far as is known, distinct peculiarities of douglas fir.

Nature grows the douglas fir tree tall and straight and with a sharp division between spring wood and summer wood. There also is a great difference in the structure of these two: one is soft, the other very hard. When the sand-blasting process is applied to douglas fir, the softer part of the wood is eaten away smoothly and the harder part left intact. This harder summer wood thus is left raised, as if in relief and with the same smooth edges as though molded from clay into bronze.

The regularity in the annual rings in douglas fir leaves, after sand-blasting, a raised and lowered grain effect that is always pleasing. Panels of sand-

blasted douglas fir form an artistic addition to any home or public building. They grow more beautiful with age, as did the carved panels in the Tudor homes of England. In fact, present day lovers of beautiful interiors may leave to their children homes of distinctive character, even as the old lords of the manors willed their carved and panelled halls to their eldest sons.

Following are the directions for sand-blasting douglas fir:

Take a straight grained, clear piece of vertical grain douglas fir. Glue on its face a stencil of heavy manila paper or rubber out of which has been cut the design wanted on the panel. Then apply rough sand, by sand-blasting to depth and color desired, using from 20 to 30 pounds of pressure. Coarse, sharp sand is best. When the sand-blasting is finished, color may be applied to suit, following the methods best suited for painting or staining new douglas fir. Beautiful panels of a thousand variations in design and in colors similar to the choicest tapestry, may be cut from douglas fir finishing lumber.

Sand-blasting of douglas fir is not at all expensive when compared to other means of interior decoration. Moreover, any piece of douglas fir finish may be treated by this process with an attractive result. This brings wood paneling within the means of all home builders, where formerly only the wealthy could hope to have it.

RIGHT OF COLLECTIVE BARGAINING UPHELD

JUST recently in the District Court of Denver, Judge Moore handed down a decision which is of interest to not only our members but of interest to the Organized Labor movement in its entirety. The facts briefly stated are that in 1925 it was found necessary to discipline and suspend from membership certain members of L. U. No. 55 because of the fact that they had formed an organization dual to the Brotherhood of Carpenters and dual to the American labor movement. These suspended members then secured employment with a contractor named Hansen and the carpenters in conjunction with the balance of the building trades refused to work on the jobs constructed by Hansen and the officers and business agents of the various organizations notified their members that if they did work on such jobs with non-union men they would be disciplined and possibly expelled from their union.

This led Hansen to file a suit asking an injunction and $100,000 damages from all the building crafts including the carpenters and the case when it was finally heard was decided by Judge Moore without calling upon the defendants for any evidence whatsoever; in fact, it was disposed of in less than one hour's time, the judge saying in part:

"A man has the right to work or quit work at any time, in his own determination. An organization has the right to order its members to work or quit work, as it sees fit, so long as, in the execution of such order, there is no disturbance created or any law violated.

"A man has a right to belong to a union, or not to belong to a union, as he sees fit. If he joins a union he adopts their rules and regulations and agrees to abide by the decisions of the organization.

"The evidence in this case tends to show that the organization affiliated with the defendants' Building Trades Council refused to permit their members to work on this particular building, and that in so far as it goes the defendants had a right to do what was done."

This is indeed a signal victory for the right of collective bargaining and the right of Organized Labor to say with whom and for whom they may work or will work.

It is the contention, and the main contention, for which we have stood at all times. The court, you will notice, says in so many words that if we join a union and pledge ourselves to abide by the rules which we ourselves adopt, naturally we agree to abide by the decision rendered and this reverts to the proposition that the right for which we do contend is the right of collective bargaining which the court in clear and emphatic language put his seal of approval in deciding the issues.



New York City, November 15th, 1926

Bro.

Whereas:-While a member of Local Union 246, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, you answered the call of your country during the late world's conflict in her hour of need, to defend and protect, her honor, liberty and traditions, and

Whereas:-By the Grace of the Almighty, who protects the Righteous and the Brave, you have returned home, victorious, with a feeling of a work well done; therefor be it

Resolved:-Local Union 246 in meeting assembled on above date has unanimously concurred, in grateful acknowledgment of the services rendered by you, and presents you this Testimonial of our esteem, with the seal of the Local Union attached

President, FRANK WILLIAMS
Vice-President DENIS GALLAGHER
Rec Sec'y GEO KENDRICK
Fin Sec'y. WM SCHWARZ
Treasurer, WM. STUART
Warden, JAS. FEENEY
Conductor. MARTIN SINGLE

Trustee. ADAM SCHLETT
Trustee. JOS. JORDAN
Trustee. GUS. DARMSTADT
District Council Representative, SAM WILSON
Business Agent, GUS. DARMSTADT

EX-SERVICE MEN HONORED

THE set of resolutions which is reproduced here was presented to the members of Local Union No. 246, New York, N. Y., who were on the books of the Local and in the service of our country when the armistice was signed.

The original resolution is beautifully executed. It measures 14¼ inches by 11¼ inches. The eagle, star and flagpoles are embossed in gold, while the flags are in their natural colors. The type and seal are printed in black.

The Local is to be commended upon its thoughtfulness in thus honoring its members who served our country during the war and the ex-service men may well be proud of the honor bestowed upon them.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING
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FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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INDIANAPOLS, MAY, 1927

Big Business

INDUSTRY today is operating on a scale that is gigantic. In many cases one industry will merge or consolidate with others with the result that we have the large corporations, such as General Motors, in the automobile field, the oil interests, the bread and food trusts, we have heard so much of, and many others too numerous to mention.

We have the statement of the large corporations that their reason for such consolidations is to reduce the price of the commodity manufactured. Their claim is that by buying raw material and manufacturing on such a large scale, reduces the cost of the manufactured article, and they are thereby justified. The publicity agents of these corporations also have repeatedly stated that the people own these large corporations. By way of proof they cite the large number of people of the United States who are holders of securities of various kinds. One "research bureau," financed by "Big Business," recently estimated that there were 15,400,000 of these security holders.

This statement was brought to the attention of J. F. McCoy, actuary of the United States Treasury, who is probably the best posted man on this subject in the country. He said that according to available information in the Treasury Department, not more than 3,000,000 individuals are holders of stocks and bonds. This figure is considerably lower than 15,400,000, and correct. too. And thus another bit of propaganda is disposed of.

If there is a place for "Big Business" in our industrial life, and that place is legitimate and justified, why do the exponents of these large corporations, resort to misstatements? Are they attempting to conceal something? Perhaps it is an effort to conceal the disposal of their profits. No one will deny that they are enormous. Where do they go? That's pretty hard to state. This much we do know, however. In 1924, 75 persons paid taxes on incomes of more than a million dollars each. In 1925, 207 persons paid taxes on incomes on more than a million dollars each. These are the United States Treasury figures. This represents an increase of persons paying taxes on a million dollars or more of almost 200 per cent in a single year. These figures may perhaps account for some of the profits.

Educate, Agitate, Organize

THE slogan of the American Federation of Labor—"Educate, Agitate, Organize"— is a very good one, and should always be kept in mind when efforts are being made to scatter the energies and resources of the Organized Labor movement, by reaching out into different branches of activity. Al-

ways remember that the real work of our labor movement is to organize the unorganized. By no means should this be neglected for other and less important activities. Remember the slogan and it will serve you in good stead—"Educate Agitate—Organize."

Attorney General of Ohio Upholds Right of Collective Bargaining

IN the state of Ohio, there is legislation pending, that is designed to outlaw the individual or "yellow dog" contract. The chairman of the Rules Committee of the Ohio Senate requested an opinion of Attorney-General Edward C. Turner of that state, regarding the constitutionality of the measure, and in answering this request, the Attorney General upheld the right of collective bargaining.

He said in part:

"The bill is designed to preserve in this state, on behalf of both labor and employers, the right of collective bargaining. In my opinion this object is within the police power of the state and, therefore, is a proper subject of legislative action.

"While the right of contract is a part of the individual freedom protected by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, nothing is better settled by the repeated decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States than that the right of contract is not absolute and unyielding, but is subject to limits and restraints in the interests of public health, safety and welfare, and such limitation may be declared in the legislation of the state.

"The welfare of the working man is a part of the public welfare of the state. The welfare of the employers is a part of the welfare of the state. A measure calculated to insure industrial tranquility between employers and labor would come within 'public welfare.'

"Collective bargaining means a contract between labor on one side and the employers on the other side. While no man can be compelled to work for another against his will, nor can an employer be compelled to retain an undesirable employe, yet collective bargaining will almost inevitably lead to term contracts and confer rights upon both sides which may be protected by the courts."

How High Can We Build?

HOW high can a modern building be erected? In this age of skyscrapers, the above question is often asked.

The answer is simple, as high as it will pay to go.

At present, the tallest structure in the world is the Eiffel Tower, in Paris, but it is not inhabited, it is merely used as an observation tower, and is 984 feet high. The tallest occupied building is the Woolworth Building in New York, which has a height of 792 feet. Next, is the Metropolitan Tower, also in New York. This building is a gigantic copy of the Campanile in Venice and is 700 feet high. Then comes the Singer Building, in New York which is 612 feet high. This building was really the pioneer in steel frame tower construction.

These three buildings have dwarfted other buildings and structures by comparison. For example, the Washington Monument is 555 feet high and the Cologne Cathedral, 512 feet high.

Two other buildings however, have been planned and started which will soar to still greater heights. One is the Book Tower in Detroit, which will be 873 feet high, and the Larkin Building in New York, which will rise to a height of 1,207 feet, the highest of them all.

Japan and Timber

JAPAN intends to have its own timber within the next sixty or seventy years, and then will no longer be dependent upon importations.

The Japanese do not construct paper paneled dwellings because they want to. It is a case of necessity. Their timber supply has disappeared because of wasteful policies, not unlike those which are being practiced in our country. Their forests were stripped, and left that way.

But Japan has learned its lesson, and having learned it, takes action. While other nations are talking about reforestration, Japan is going ahead with the planting of new forests. Trees are being planted in every available space, even on the steep mountain sides, and are being carefully attended and cultivated.

Japan knows the heavy burden entailed by an exhausted lumber supply. It has mapped out a reforestration program and wastes no idle words talking about it. Instead it lets action and practical measures speak for its sincerity.

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FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

THANKS TO CONTRIBUTORS

We have received so many contributions on craft problems for publication in our Journal that it would be impossible to print all of them. We are using as many as we can however, and wish to take this means of thanking our many contributors, for the interest they have taken in these matters.

The Editor.

Local Unions, Attention

We are informed through Recording Secretary Mark Baxter, L. U. No. 740, Brooklyn, N. Y., that the Proctor and Gamble Co., makers of Ivory Soap, Chipso, Crisco, Soapade, and other similar products, locked out our members who were working on their new plant at Ivorydale, Staten Island, N. Y., last fall and have not employed our members on their construction work since.

Travelling Members, Attention

Cedar Rapids, Ia., District Council reports that there is no building boom there as broadcast by the newspapers of the surrounding territory. There are more carpenters and millmen there now than jobs and any more coming in will only swell the ranks of the unemployed. Give Cedar Rapids and Marion, Ia., a wide berth.

* * *

Detroit, Mich., is overrun with carpenters, and only half of them are employed. More are coming in daily in answer to advertisements appearing in the daily press that men are needed. The Detroit District Council advises that these advertisements are misleading and erroneous, and all members will confer a favor on the District Council by staying away from Detroit, Mich.

* * *

Dayton, Ohio, is quiet. The Miami Valley District Council of that place notifies travelling members that there is very little chance for them to find employment in that vicinity.

L. U. No. 1264, Tallahassee, Fla., is fighting 'open shop' conditions

Recording Secretary R. R. Wade advises that many men are coming there and thereby making conditions worse. Travelling members are advised to steel clear of that vicinity.

* * *

Stay away from Decatur, Ill. Many carpenters are coming there, due to misleading and erroneous newspaper articles stating there is a building boom there. Recording Secretary Dale Stump of L. U. No. 742 advises that many men are idle and travelling members coming into that district in search of work will be disappointed.

* * *

Elyria, Ohio, is overcrowded with carpenters and work is very scarce. Recording Secretary L. Strohmeier of L. U. No. 1426 advises all carpenters to give that vicinity a wide berth.

* * *

Recording Secretary B. F. Gibbons, L. U. No. 328, East Liverpool, Ohio, requests that all carpenters stay away from that vicinity. There is very little work and more than half the men there now are idle.

* * *

There is no surplus of work in Columbus, Ohio, and many carpenters are unemployed. President Dale Stump, L. U. No. 200, advises that the large number of travelling members arriving in that city, under the impression that there is plenty of work there, have been misinformed. Steer clear of Columbus, Ohio.

* * *

Pontiac, Mich., is having no building boom. Business Agent Jack Gray, L. U. No. 1032 advises that conditions there are deplorable, and more than half the men there now are idle with little or no prospect of future work.

* * *

There are two men from every job in Roanoke, Va., advises Recording Secretary L. H. Wertz of L. U. No. 319. All carpenters are advised to steer clear of that vicinity.

* * *

Recording Secretary H. E. Fisher, L. U. No. 1547, requests all carpenters to stay away from Johnson City, Tenn. Work is slack and future prospects aren't encouraging. Steer clear of that vicinity.

* * *

Recording Secretary Alfred E. Forson, L. U. No. 971, advises that there are two carpenters for every job in Reno, Nev. Travelling members please steer clear of that vicinity.

Twenty-third Annual Pratt Institute Dinner

The twenty-third annual dinner of the Pratt Institute Woodworking Alumni Association was held in New York, at the Hotel Wolcott on March 26th.

Richard M. Van Gaasbeek, head of the department of woodworking, was the toastmaster and the speakers included Judge L. C. Fish of New York: S. E. Edmonds, Director, School of Technology; Vice-President E. J. Mehren, of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., and George Q. Lynch, of the Pattern Makers' Association of New York.

These dinners are annual affairs and always pleasant ones. Many of our members are graduates of the Institute, and regularly attend this annual affair.

Social Evening Held By San Antonio, Tex., Local

Following a recent business meeting of L. U. No. 14, San Antonio, Tex., a social gathering was held, which was attended by the members and their families.

The entertainment consisted of a program of vocal and instrumental numbers, a few addresses and a buffet supper.

President R. A. Moore acted as chairman and delivered the address of welcome. The principal speaker of the evening was Brother DeHart, who gave a brief history of our Brotherhood.

The affair was a huge success and the committee in charge of the arrangements is to be congratulated upon its success.

Beaver Valley, Pa., Carpenters Gather

On March 24th, the carpenters of Beaver Valley and vicinity with their wives and families, enjoyed a social evening at the Junction Park Pavilion.

About 450 guests were present and dancing and card games were enjoyed. During the evening a varied musical and vaudeville program was rendered followed by a buffet supper.

All who attended the affair were enthusiastic in their praises of the good time enjoyed.

Much of the credit for the success of the event is due Brother J. Kronk, who had charge of the arrangements. He and his committee are to be congratulated upon its success.

Rochester, N. Y., Local Honors Old Time Member

Believing that a man should receive his flowers while he is alive to enjoy them, L. U. No. 72, Rochester, N. Y., recently held a reception in honor of Brother Fred Welton, who has been a member of the Local for more than forty years and its Treasurer for the past twenty.

The reception tendered Brother Welton was in the nature of a smoker and was attended by over 600 members. The entertainment consisted of several boxing and wrestling matches and a varied musical and vaudeville program.

On behalf of the members of the Local, President Frank Wright presented Brother Welton with a solid gold watch and chain as a slight token of their appreciation for the many years of service he has rendered the Local.

The evening was a great success and we congratulate Brother Welton upon his membership record.

Interesting Meetings

At the regular meeting of L. U. No. 343, Winnipeg, Man., Can., held on March 25th, a very instructive and interesting address was delivered by Mr. C. K. Newcombe, Commissioner of the Manitoba Workmen's Compensation Act, regarding the administration of the act, particularly as it applies to carpenters. This meeting was well attended and the address was enjoyed very much.

On April 1st, the Local celebrated the third anniversary of the amalgamation of L. U. No. 2655 and L. U. No. 343 with a smoker and concert. Over three hundred members were present and enjoyed the splendid musical program.

President J. G. Hutchison of the Local, gave a very interesting address in which he emphasized the need of more social meetings at which other subjects besides trade questions could be discussed.

These meetings are proving very popular, and besides being interesting, they serve as a means for the members to get better acquainted with each other.

Third Anniversary Celebrated

On March 26th, L. U. No. 2171 of Chicago, Ill., celebrated its third anniversary with a card party and dance. The majority of the members of this Local came from the ranks of the Amalgamated Society, and while the Local is only three years old, the members are old trade unionists.

Preceding the evening's amusement, a short musical program was rendered, after which the members presented President Walter Quayle of the Local with a small token in recognition of his forty-one continuous years as a union carpenter.

About two hundred members with their wives and families were present, and the committee in charge of the arrangements conveyed to them its appreciation for their assistance in making the affair a huge success.

The Saw Kerf

"The Saw Kerf" is the name of the house organ of E. C. Atkins & Co., Inc., Indianapolis, Ind., manufacturers of saws which are advertised in our Journal. Besides other features, it contains information regarding the Atkins products. A copy of this booklet may be had by addressing the above company.

Miami Carpenters Donate Services To Boy Scout Camp

The Boy Scout Camp on Pine Island, near Miami, Fla., was swept away during the hurricane, last September. This camp, which was opened only a few months before, consisted of several buildings, most of them sleeping cabins. It is located in a forty acre Indian reservation in the Everglades and was turned over to the Boy Scouts, pending need for the site by the Seminole Indians.

The hurricane destroyed every building at the camp, except the power plant. When the work of reconstruction was launched, the members of our Locals in Miami, volunteered their services. As lack of funds prohibited the purchase of much new material, the carpenters first salvaged as much of the material that was not entirely destroyed.

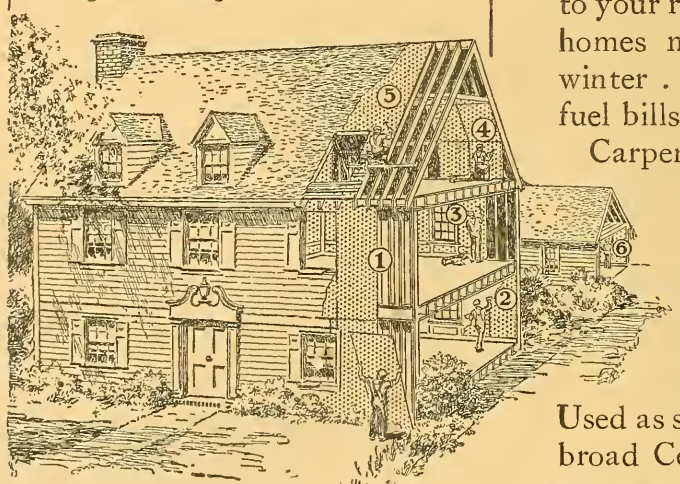
Nine cabins in all were erected, framed, roofed and screened by our members. Their voluntary action on the part of our members caused much favorable comment by the citizens of Miami, and is only one example of the service rendered by our members to relieve the distress caused by the hurricane.

Both *carpenter* an
save m

Celo
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How Celotex Is Used

Celotex should always be built into both roof and walls. **(1)** As sheathing, Celotex replaces wood lumber and building paper . . . adds greater strength . . . costs no more. **(2)** Under plaster, replacing lath, Celotex builds stronger walls and ceilings . . . less apt to crack . . . free from lath marks. **(3)** and **(4)** Celotex is used as interior finish and attic lining either in its natural tan color or decorated. **(5)** As roof sheathing, Celotex provides insulation where it is most needed. **(6)** As garage lining it helps protect the car against freezing.



BECAUSE Celotex is a gre time and labor saver, it is profitable material to use on a building job.

But Celotex does more than a to your *immediate* profits . . . it ad to your reputation because it mak homes more livable summer a winter . . . because it can redu fuel bills one-third.

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is applied easier and quicker od lumber, and makes homes omfortable all year 'round

hick, and weigh about 60 pounds per 100 square feet. There are no short pieces or odd sizes; every board is usable—free from cracks, knotholes or stain.

Because Celotex is not an extra item n building it adds little or nothing o costs. As sheathing it replaces wood lumber; under plaster it replaces lath. There are many other Celotex uses that bring in extra profts on every building job. Interiors inished with Celotex combine attractive appearance with greater comfort. Attics or basements lined with Celotex cut fuel bills and make homes more livable. Celotex makes an ideal garage lining, too.

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The Carp., 5-27

Commends Our Home Site

Brother John Kuhn. Treasurer of L. U. No. 687. Elizabeth. N. J.. was a recent visitor to our Home site at Lakeland. Fla. He sends us a clipping from the "Elizabeth Daily Journal" and a photograph of one of the arches which

"The carpenters' Home will be located on a tract of 1,.26 acres fronting on Lake Gibson. and will consist of a main building accommodating both men and women. with parlors. lounging rooms, and large auditoriums ; a power house



An entrance to our Home at Lakeland. Florida.

graces an entrance to our property, with the request that we publish them.

The paper says:

"The site of the new $1,000,000 home for aged carpenters near Lakeland. Fla.. is described as being ideally located for the purpose by John Kuhn. Treasurer of Carpenters' L. U. No. 687. who was a recent visitor at the scene of construction. Mr. Kuhn. with his son, H. J. Kuhn. spent a number of weeks in Florida. visiting various places.

and a laundry. Recreation facilities of all kinds and fruit orchards. all are found on the property. The main building, the piers of which are now under way. will front 331 feet. with a depth of 265 feet. and will contain three stories and a basement. The point is 227 feet above sea level. the highest spot in Florida. and in Mr. Kuhn's estimation will form an ideal spot for union carpenters to spend their declining years."

Shreveport, La., Carpenters Aid Tornado Victim

On February 17th a tornado visited Pleasant Hill. La.. which is about 65 miles south of Shreveport. killing thirteen people. injuring many more and destroying many homes.

Oscar Ashby. a farmer of the community. suffered the heaviest loss. His wife and six of his ten children were killed. three children injured and his home was completely demolished. Ashby and one of his sons were away, thereby escaping injury.

L. U. No. 764. of Shreveport. La.. offered to erect a new building for Ashby and the surviving members of his family on the site of the one that was destroyed. This generous offer was quickly accepted and thirty-two carpenters were driven to the scene by bus. By the end of the second day the job was finished and on the site now stands a well built. five room dwelling.

This action on the part of our members caused much favorable comment

by the citizens of both Pleasant Hill and Shreveport and was given much publicity by the press of both places.

It is but another instance to add to the already long list of commendable achievements of our members, who have often demonstrated by similar acts the true meaning of Christian charity.



This is the completed building and the members of L. U. No. 764 who erected it.

Members of Windsor, Ont., Local Donate Services To Sanatorium

Thanks to the generosity of the members of L. U. No. 494, Windsor, Ont., Can., the Essex County Sanatorium now owns three new poultry houses, each of which will accommodate fifty fowl. The members of the Local donated their services and on a Saturday afternoon erected the houses.

Dr. M. R. Graham, Superintendent of the sanitorium, in publicly thanking the Local for this fine service, paid high tribute to our members. This charitable action on the part of our members caused much favorable comment and the Local will be held in high repute for the service it rendered.



The poultry houses in the course of construction and the members of L. U. No. 494 who erected them.

DEATH ROLL

J. R. COWAN, L. U. No. 936, Wilmerding, Pa.

HARRY H. GARDNER, L. U. No. 710, Long Beach, Cal.

NORMAN B. BALDWIN, L. U. No. 160, Philadelphia, Pa.

JOHN E. POTTS, L. U. No. 33, Boston, Mass.

WALTER J. DUFRESNE, L. U. No. 1350, Holyoke, Mass.

HARRY JOYCE, L. U. No. 51, Boston, Mass.

JOSEPH F. LETOURNEAN, L. U. No. 917, Rochester, N. H.

RICHARD B. SCOTT, L. U. No. 176, Newport, R. I.

Correspondence



From The Union Label Trades Department of The American Federation of Labor

To Organized Labor.

"Patronize the Union Label, Shop Card and Working Button" is a slogan heard from North to South and from East to West. Many repeat this slogan parrot-like with no conception of all it embodies.

Those of intelligence grasp the true meaning of this slogan and put it into practice. The unthinking repeat the words and forget all about them when spending money.

Those who never demand the Union Label, card or button are those without zeal for the American labor movement.

There are many in all labor organizations known as Label boosters. In these same organizations there are many who are willing to let these Label boosters do all the Label work. That is just the reason there are so many non-union enterprises of all kinds.

During the coming spring season there will be opportunities aplenty for the members of Organized Labor to show their preference for the union shop. Everyone will buy something new, and many will purchase a complete outfit. See that all purchases bear the Union Label. All wearing apparel from headgear to footwear can be obtained with the Union Label.

Pass by the non-union barber, baker, butcher and restaurant. Patronize the union theater, musician and chauffeur. Let the union carpenter, electrician, sheet metal worker and painter attend to needs in their lines that you may require. Select union wall paper and engage a union upholsterer. See that all brooms, flour, cigars and cigarettes purchased bear the Union Label. All printed matter should be on union watermarked paper and bear the Allied Printing Trades Label.

A union clerk is at all times most courteous and a union motorman and conductor assure you of a safe and pleasant shopping trip.

Work shoulder to shoulder with the Label boosters and show the proprietors of non-union factories, shops and stores just what Organized Labor can do when we ashopping go.

Fraternally yours,

John J. Manning.

Secretary-Treasurer, Union Label Trades Department.

Combating Communism In New York

To Organized Labor of Greater New York.

The communists and their alleged masked trade union leaders are making their last desperate stand in Greater New York. Their last mad effort is to capture the control of the trades unions of Greater New York or to destroy them where they cannot control them.

In the great Northwest and in the Central West they have met their Waterloo. The forces of Organized Labor, wherever aroused, have mastered the situation. They have driven these destructionists out of their trenches and have defeated them in the open field.

The trade unions of Greater New York City are now called upon to render a like service. The Central Trades and Labor Council has taken a leading position. It has ousted the communistic-controlled unions out of the Central Body. It has pledged its support to the American Federation of Labor and its special committee. It has appealed to your organization to join in this fight and to support this determination to rid the trade unions of this destructive element in our unions.

In this fight we are gaining strength each day. Other groups are coming to realize the importance of our undertaking. The battle is on. The lines are clearly drawn. It is imperative that your Local Union be registered with us in this fight. It is essential that our record will show that you have aided in this struggle for the supremacy of American trade unionism in Greater New York.

Please do not understand this is solely a fur workers' conflict. This is but one

of the strongholds being fought for. The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has been made safe for trade unionism. The Furriers' Union must be protected likewise. We must clean the communist nucleus out of your organization. They must not be permitted to gain a foothold in your ranks. Do not feel yourself secure. Others, too, thought themselves secure only to meet the day of reckoning.

The Communist Party has just issued instructions that every trade union, every shop, every work place must be invaded; that every trade union must be attacked; that every trade union leader must be undermined; that the poison of disruption must be poured into the ranks of every trade union in Greater New York. Thus, whether you want to or not, your Local Union, its officers and well being of all its members are involved. There can be no choice. The challenge has been hurled at us! The fight is on! You must enlist and do so at once!

Yours for the Victory of Trades Unionism,

Matthew Woll,
Hugh Frayne,
Edward F. McGrady,
Special Committee, American Federation of Labor.

Joseph P. Ryan, President,
John P. Coughlin, Secretary,
Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York.

Proud of The Brotherhood

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have been reading the letters from many of the old carpenters regarding the payment of the pension and I agree with them. If the old timers are ever going to get a pension, now is the time it should be done.

As for myself, I don't think I would have to be paid a pension many years, as I am 81 years of age. I joined the Brotherhood in 1884, L. U. No. 116, in Bay City, Mich. That Local went by the board. We organized L. U. No. 129 and that went the same way. A few of us got together and organized L. U. No. 171.

I am, I think, the oldest and longest member of the Brotherhood. I now belong to L. U. No. 1724, Elizabeth, N. J., with a paid up card. I carry my card for the benefit it has done for the trade, although I don't get any of the compensation the members are enjoying.

I have worked with President Wm. Hutcheson's father over 30 years ago, and I have been delegate to the Central Trades Council in Elizabeth, N. J., with our First General Vice-President, John T. Cosgrove for 15 years. I am the oldest and longest member in the labor movement in the United States. I first joined the Sailors' Union in 1866 in Oswego, N. Y., the first union on the Great Lakes. Brother Duffy saw my paid up card in New York City. I am proud of my union, I am proud of our officers. I think they are the most efficient body of men in the trade movement. I think the old castoffs should get a pension as soon as it is possible to give it to them. The old timers are dropping off pretty fast. I would say the Executive Board should make a move along those lines.

Long and prosperous life to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

John Keyes,
L. U. No. 1724, West New York, N. J.

Executive Board Not Responsible

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I will say one of the reasons for writing you is that I am camping near the Home and have met quite a number of reasonably old carpenters. There are several rumors regarding the entrance to the Home and it was my opinion that there had been nothing definite decided, either in convention or by a referendum vote.

With your permission I would like just a few lines regarding the discussion of the Home and pension in the Journal. I will mention only Brother Chas. R. Herbert, whose letter I read in the February Journal. I cannot agree with all he writes. In the first place, we have been several years in making it possible to have a Home and then the referendum rejected the only formulated rules. Then again the move to sell the Home and put the proceeds into a pension fund and do away with the Home entirely, all tend to make unavoidable delay. I am sincere when I say that I believe that every carpenter that has been in good standing for twenty-three years has received in an economic way, full value for every dollar of dues and

assessments he has paid into the Brotherhood. I realize too, that the General Officers and the Executive Board are not responsible for our growing old, nor our misfortune, nor our abuse of ourselves.

My book shows that on April 28, 1927, I will have been a member in continuous good standing for 36 years. Am now past 65, but I believe I am up with the times. If you really are in a hurry, be a booster and not a grumbler and the time will go faster. I have been in L. U. No. 360 of Galesburg, Ill., practically 35 years of this time. I am now a member of L. U. No. 2217, Lakeland, Fla.

One thing Brother Herbert has forgotten when he mentioned old carpenters were not wanted. As you know, we have a right to work below the scale. I think his imagination is running away with him when he thinks the young men don't want him on a job.

J. B. Feifer.
L. U. No. 2217. Lakeland, Fla.

Justice Not Charity

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have been waiting patiently to hear of something being done to hasten the pension for the old carpenters, but we hear nothing, why I do not know. Surely it is time something was done to help the old fellows who by their sacrifices and faithfulness to the union have made it possible for the younger men to make big wages while we, who have borne the burdens and heat of the day, can earn nothing, as we are no longer wanted.

I joined the union in 1881. That means for 46 years I have faithfully paid my dues and kept its rules, and now I am no longer able to compete with the younger men. I do not think it is charity but only justice for the union to help us.

Why not hurry it up and let us know that although we are old and cannot work, the union which we have served so faithfully has not forgotten us.

Joseph Rieul,
L. U. No. 612. West New York, N. J.

Old and Broke, Also

Editor, "The Carpenter":

What's the matter with Brother Hugh Roberts of Lyndhurst, N. J.? According to his own statement he has had something like 40 or 80 years to get a couple of dollars for old age security; but like a whole lot more of us, blew it. If such be the case, (or even if he be an invalid), why does he expect the younger generation of wood butchers who have troubles of their own, in this age of high living, to dig up for his old age?

He says: "I believe that all old carpenters should be paid a pension." For why?

The brother is looking for something for nothing, and that has been the great detriment of organization. That's the reason why we're not respected. I expect to starve to death in a few more years myself, but am not expecting the younger generation to thwart my expectation in the least.

Lay off, Brother Roberts, paddle your own canoe, even though you succumb in the attempt.

Get off, with that old stuff that the world owes you anything, after you have squandered a half century of life. Lay off the young folks, who don't owe you a red cent; (or one of any other hue), no where, no time. And to mitigate your suffering somewhat, I'll just give you a quiet tip, I'm old and broke, also.

V. E. Walker.
Riverbank, Cal.

Push The Good Work Along

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Please allow me space in our Journal to express my appreciation of letters written by our old timers regarding an old age pension. With great interest am I reading our monthly Journal and I find that many of the old brothers are in the same boat that I am.

In the December issue, Brother W. D. Traugh gave me something to think about, regarding the manly stand some of our old brothers take. I also agree with the sentiments expressed by Brothers Stender and Herbert in the same issue.

The history of my being a union carpenter dates back 60 years. I learned the trade and joined the union in the old country and came to America in 1870. I first worked in the state of Delaware, and as there was no carpenters' union, I joined the Knights of Labor. I came to Spokane, Wash., in 1889 and joined Carpenters' Union No. 41. When the panic came in 1893, and there was little or no work for carpenters, I left Spokane, as did many others and L. U. No. 41 broke up. At that time I was a member in all benefits. In 1901,

I returned to Spokane and finding plenty of work, I decided to stay. Almost the first act I did in the city was to join L. U. No. 98, and have been a member of that Local ever since. I had to join as a semi-beneficial member however, as I was over fifty years of age, but I have always taken an active part in the affairs of the Local.

Twenty-two years ago, I met with an accident on a building, and the following four and a half years I was an invalid on crutches, but I partially recovered. Had seven operations on my legs and they helped, although I wasn't what I was before the accident.

I am now 77 years old, and now that I am gray and have crow's feet on my face, I have difficulty getting a job, as nobody seems to want an old man. I do not want or ask for charity, all I want is work to help myself.

Other unions have adopted old age pensions, and the legislation now going on to put our pension into effect should be pushed at all possible speed.

The old timers who gave their labor, strength and ambition to make the Brotherhood what it is today should not be left to paddle their canoe upstream alone. Push the good work along and don't leave the old brothers out in the cold.

C. R. Zienke.
L. U. No. 98, Spokane, Wash.

Pension Should Be Paid Now

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In reading our Journal, I see much lately about the pension, and I am one that would like to see it come. Have been a member of L. U. No. 37, Shamokin, Pa., in good standing since 1901, and have always fought for the principles of unionism.

I can't work at the trade any more, as I fell off a house and paralized my legs, and can't walk. Have been shut up in a room for three years. Most of the money that I saved was spent to regain my health.

I am 62 years old and played out. Now is the time I should have a pension. I have always been a sober man and am well known in Shamokin, where I have spent all my life.

I have tried to give you my opinion of the pension and agree with other brothers that it should be paid now.

George B. Gillinger.
L. U. No. 37, Shamokin, Pa.

Needs Pension Now

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I see a lot in our Journal about the Home and pension.

I have been in the labor movement since 1879, when I joined Cabinet Makers' Union No. 7. They were afraid to call themselves union in those days. In 1882 I became a member of Carpenters' Union No. 126 of the Knights of Labor, but this Local broke up in 1887. In 1886, I joined L. U. No. 611 and later transferred to L. U. No. 79, both in New Haven, Conn. From 1913 to 1919 I was a member of L. U. No. 1914, Stamford, Conn.

When I joined the labor movement we had no Business Agents going around in automobiles. We had walking delegates and they got no pay.

I have about $50 left of my savings, and when that is gone, unless I receive a pension, I will have to go to the poor house. I need a pension now.

Herman Moses,
L. U. No. 79, New Haven, Conn.

Wants Action

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In reading Brother Chas. R. Herbert's and Brother T. F. Howard's letters in February Journal, both referring to our proposed pension, I fully coincide with their views, as to beginning paying and not wait until all old members entitled to same are dead. Have been a member in good standing since July 5, 1892, never having been three months in arrears, though going through more than one strike.

General President Wm. L. Hutcheson was telling some of the young delegates to Florida State Convention, held at Lakeland, how the Brotherhood intended paying pensions to those who did not want to go to the Home. Why not begin and not wait until Home is completed. The members' ten cents per month amounts to around half a million dollars, and they claim the Home will be self-sustaining, so why wait longer to do us old timers a little good for the good we have done. Paid dues in Chicago for nearly 26 years, 4 years in New Orleans and rest of time here in Florida. Let us hear from some more old timers. Talk no more about pensions, but action will do us some good.

P. H. Williams,
L. U. No. 1947, Hollywood, Fla.

Stand By The Old Guard

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I fully agree with the sentiments expressed by Brothers Traugh, Howard and Shepler. Am an old man myself, have almost passed the alloted span of life, as I am 67. During past two years I have been treated by a specialist for shock and anaemia, which with X-Ray and medicine have reduced my savings a great extent.

I, like the previous writers on this subject, feel something should be done for the old guard, who have borne the standard in the heat of the day and been the invincible supporters of the union, whose courage and privations have helped to make it more than an idle dream.

Is there no virtue in valor? Will the red-blooded manhood of the Brotherhood, "if so it be," stand idly by and see the fast passing days and leave the fruits of struggle to the well paid and physically fit of the Brotherhood, to sport in luxuries which we have never known? I do not write this for myself alone. The old guard was always willing to share with his neighbor and we shared the half loaf hoping for better days, and they came and found us unfit to profit by them. We have fought a good fight and won, but found ourselves on the retired list without pay, and physically unfit. What are you going to do with the discards? Share the whole loaf or pass by on the other side? Remember every one will have to pass the same way and when you reach the point we now fill that unseen power will make manifest to you, our burden.

Wm. M. Boyden,
L. U. No. 342, Pawtucket, R. I.

Pension Can't Be Paid Without A Fund

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have read the letters in "The Carpenter" by members of the Brotherhood regarding a pension.

I joined the Brotherhood September 28, 1888, and was in Scranton, Pa., in 1900 at the General Convention, where, to my knowledge, the first talk of a pension was heard, and as I remember, we were to be assessed five cents a month. It went through as to paying the pension, but when it came to the five cents, that was snowed under.

Now I have thought a great many times about that and talked with Brother Dan Post about it, but he seemed as far in the dark as I, and could give no logical reason why, nor do I know any. I sometimes think if it were brought up at the present time it would be a good thing. That is if it was enough to pay a real pension, say about thirty dollars a month. Any less would not be of much use. Of course, small favors are gratefully received and large ones in proportion.

Although personally I don't expect ever to need one, that doesn't mean anything. This is a Brotherhood and it should lend a helping hand to those who need it. Now, I have a scheme that I spoke of in our state convention in Scranton, where I was a delegate and it is this: The initiation fee is ten dollars now, five of which could go into a pension fund and it should be done right away, for the sooner, the better. I believe that we initiated 35,000 members last year, if so, that would be a starter, and in a year or so at the most, we would have quite a fund and all coming along fine. As long as we are organized we could have a small assessment. Now, brothers, in all of the letters about a pension fund, I don't remember one suggestion as to how it should be raised.

If any of you have something better to offer, let's hear it, for we can't pay without a fund.

Get busy, let's make it snappy. No use to wait for we are getting older every day, men dying and men coming in.

Come, brothers, let us wake up, that is the only way to do it.

This is the way I feel after 39 years in the movement, let us put the spirit of the '80s into this.

J. D. Blair.
L. U. No. 124, Bradford, Pa.

Has Belief In The Brotherhood

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Having read so much correspondence in "The Carpenter" regarding the old age pension, I would like to say a few words myself.

I am 78 years old and have been a member of the Brotherhood 31 years. In all that time I have never been in arrears or been fined.

In 1922, my wife, who is 78 years old, suffered a stroke of paralysis, and since that time has been practically helpless. At the time of her misfortune, we had our home paid for and a little money in the bank. Now the money is gone and the home is heavily mortgaged. We have no children or relations to help us.

L. U. No. 55 helped me financially to a certain extent for which I am truly grateful.

I certainly hope that no other old brothers are in the same fix. I believe the Brotherhood is able and the General Officers willing to help the aged members who have stood by so many years.

Charles A. Oaks,
L. U. No. 55, Denver, Colo.

How Will The Pension Fund Be Raised?

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The burden of the correspondence columns in "The Carpenter" these days seems to be pensions for members who are disabled or too old to work. A fine thing of itself and which no good brother can criticise.

But we now have that practically in a limited way in the Home established at Lakeland, Fla., and this is costing the Brotherhood a lot of money which I am sure no member of the order begrudges, in fact, most of the members are heartily in favor of supporting this institution.

Any pension plan will have to be carefully worked out before hand to insure success along lines of proven financial good practice or we shall not be able to carry it out. No one yet has come forward in the columns of "The Carpenter" with the outline of any plan. Something along the line of the health and accident insurance companies' plan of insurance might answer and that requires the accumulation of a reserve fund and skilled financial management. Furthermore an assessment would have to be levied to provide funds for reserves and current payments of pensions. Will the Brotherhood as a body submit to the necessary assessments to provide such funds? At this time I think that is doubtful.

Any pension scheme to go over with the Brotherhood must be a future prospective benefit to all who wish to take advantage of it like any other insurance with rates based on good practice in such insurance. To vote money out of our surplus general fund to be distributed in pensions is neither practical nor wise. An assessment levied for a starter to take care of our deserving old members might be all right but after that it should be put strictly on a business basis.

Old age pensions by the large employers such as big railways and packing companies which are largely a gratuity of the companies seem to be a failure. They do not give the relief expected of them. Being based on long service it usually results in company favorites, a few of them eventually receiving a pension at 70 years or so while faithful employes, who have some individuality the boss doesn't like are let out a few years before they become eligible for company pensions.

J. C. Brodie,
L. U. No. 1698, Superior, Ariz.

Needs Help

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Eight years ago I lost my eyesight and since that time my savings have been eaten up by my doctor bills trying to regain same, but without avail.

I am 73 years old and since 1895 I have been a member of L. U. No. 449.

I am today unable to support myself and have been hoping that plans could be made to pension members in my condition.

Is there any way that I can look for some help?

John F. Tillens,
L. U. No. 449, Tiburon, Cal.

Celebrates Twenty-fifth Anniversary

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Just to let you know Muscatine is alive and doing.

On March 3rd we celebrated our twenty-fifth anniversary. We secured J. C. Lewis for a fine talk and had over 100 members and their families turn out to hear him and enjoy an oyster supper and dance afterward. Brother Lewis said it was one of the best gatherings of the kind he had attended in a long time.

W. C. Durkee, Rec. Sec.,
L. U. No. 1069, Muscatine, Ia.

International Peace

Editor, "The Carpenter.":

Naval vessels carrying armed soldiers to foreign lands to protect their fellow citizens have caused more wars than all other international troubles put together.

A citizen emigrating to a foreign nation should study and obey the laws of his adopted nation and if they and other conditions are satisfactory he should at once become a citizen of his new home nation.

If, in the course of events, he wants the military assistance of his original home nation he should get back where

the flag of his native land floats in the breeze over his head.

The same rule will apply to capital invested in foreign nations. If it is unsafe or unprofitable where it is, the owner should bring it back with him to the protection of his native land.

It would be a big move towards universal peace if every emigrant to a foreign land was obliged to depend for protection upon the nation of his adoption.

T. R. Smolkowski, Pres.
B. H. Mason, Rec. Sec.
L. U. No. 2125, Whitefish, Mont.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 175

Editor, "The Carpenter":

On Wednesday evening, December 22nd of last year we held our preliminary meeting. On January 5th of this year we had Brother Tom Moore, President of the Dominion Trades in attendance at our meeting when we organized, having election and installation of officers. We have twenty charter members and hope at our next meeting to have some new members, as several have signified their intention of joining us. Our meeting nights are first and third Tuesdays of each month in the Carpenters' Hall.

We have already held two card parties both being quite successful. We hope to hold several forms of entertainment in the near future, bringing the carpenters and their wives together, giving all a more mutual feeling. With best wishes for all Auxiliaries and their members.

Mrs. B. H. Curley,
L. A. No. 175, Ottawa, Ont., Can.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 36

Editor, "The Carpenter":

We would like the readers of "The Carpenter" to know that "Down in Dixie" there is an Auxiliary known as No. 36. We organized Labor Day, 1925, and are steadily growing.

We meet twice a month on the same nights as the carpenters, in their hall. We have held several open meetings and at these we serve refreshments to all the carpenters. Besides we have a musical program or recitations by the children and always have a large attendance.

At other times we entertain in our homes, these gatherings are well attended, and thoroughly enjoyed by all.

We enjoy reading what other Auxiliaries are doing and get quite a bit of help from them through "The Carpenter."

The carpenters of L. U. No. 103 always stand ready to assist us in anything we do. They seem to appreciate our efforts and enjoy our entertainments for them just as much as we do.

We are always planning some new ways to raise money for our treasury, but there is so much to do, we just do the best we can.

Several of us are members of the Women's Union Label League and we feel that we do some good that way, too.

Mrs. J. A. Lamberth, Rec. Sec.,
L. A. No. 36, Birmingham, Ala.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted regarding the present whereabouts of Louis Dion, of whom the accompanying photograph is a good likeness. He is described as being 65 years of age; 5 feet, 9 inches tall and



of French Canadian nationality. Anyone knowing his whereabouts, kindly communicate with A. L. Dion, 139 Salem St., Watertown, Mass., or Edward L. Hand, 31 Hasting St., Farmingham, Mass.

Anyone knowing the present whereabouts of J. W. Stareking, who when last heard from was in Ponca City, Okla., kindly communicate with C. L. Kendrick, 1201 D Ave., Lawton, Okla.

Information is wanted regarding the present whereabouts of Emil Florman, who was last heard from in 1920. At that time he was in Seattle, Wash. Anyone knowing his whereabouts kindly communicate with Tycko Akerblom, 545 Elizabeth Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.

Craft Problems

Advanced Roof Framing

(By H. H. Siegele.)

LESSON I.

It is not our intention, under this head, to be any more technical than we were in the first part of this work. What we do want to accomplish is to give enough practical information on some of the more difficult roof framing problems—more difficult, perhaps, because they are less frequently used—so none of our apprentice readers will need to step back, when it comes to framing any kind of a roof. Moreover, we are assuming that our readers understand the basic principles of roof framing; that is to say, we take it as a matter of course, that when we speak of the "run," the

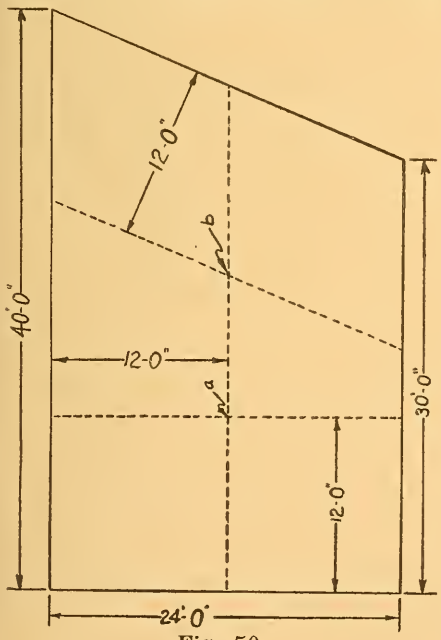


Fig. 50.

"rise," the "pitch," the "length of rafter per foot run," the "cut" and other simple matters pertaining to roof framing, that our readers are far enough advanced, by reason of having studied the lessons on "Common Roof Framing," or for some other reasons, to know what we mean by these simple terms; and also, understand their various applications. Should there be any who have failed to see some or all of the lessons on Common Roof Framing, we would suggest

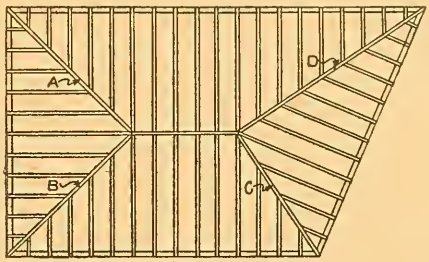


Fig. 51.

that they secure copies of "The Carpenter" in which these lessons appear, and study them.

Fig. 50 shows a plan of a building, 24 feet wide, 40 feet long on one side and 30 feet long on the other side. This plan is irregular on one end, namely the end shown on the drawing to the right. The end of the left is what is known as a regular plan. The run of this roof plan is 12 feet; so by drawing a line parallel to and 12 feet from either of the side lines, we establish the ridge line on the plan. But the roof is to be a hip roof, and for that reason it will be necessary for us to find the two ends of the ridge, which we accomplish by striking a line parallel to and 12 feet from each of the end lines. The points where these two lines cross the center line mark, respectively, the ends of the ridge, as indicated at a and b. By drawing a line from a to each of the regular corners, and from b to each of the irregular corners, we would have the plan of the hips. Fig. 51 shows the same plan with all the rafters in place. A and B showing the regular hips and C and D the irregular hips. 52 is a diagram of this plan reduced to inches for the purpose of explaining the method of obtaining the side cuts of the jack rafters fitting onto the irregular hips. The plumb and horizontal cuts are the same as for common rafters. The side cut for the jack rafters fitting against the hip shown between c

and b, or the long hip, can be obtained by taking the length of the common rafter between a and c, and the distance between a and b; the former gives the length of the common rafter for the distance shown between a and c, and the distance between a and d; the former gives the cut. The principle is the same as in the regular plan, but the figures used are different; for instance, to the left of the diagram, the length of the common rafter for the distance represented between A and C, and the distance, either between A and B, or between A and D; will give the side cut of the jack rafters for both of the regular hips; the part of the square representing the length of the common rafter gives the cut. It should be remembered here, that we are assuming that

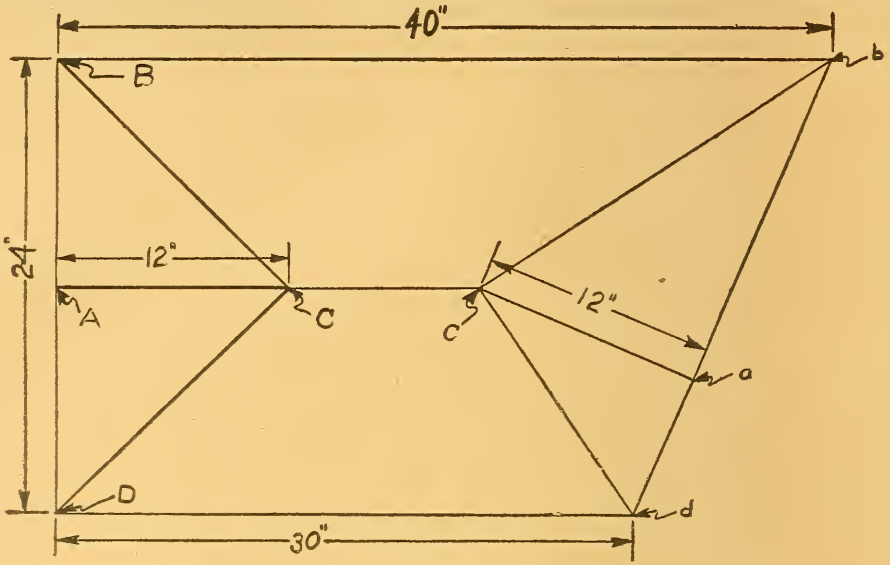


Fig. 52.

cut. (The length of the common rafter must be obtained by the student.) The side cut for the jack rafters fitting onto the short hip is obtained by taking the

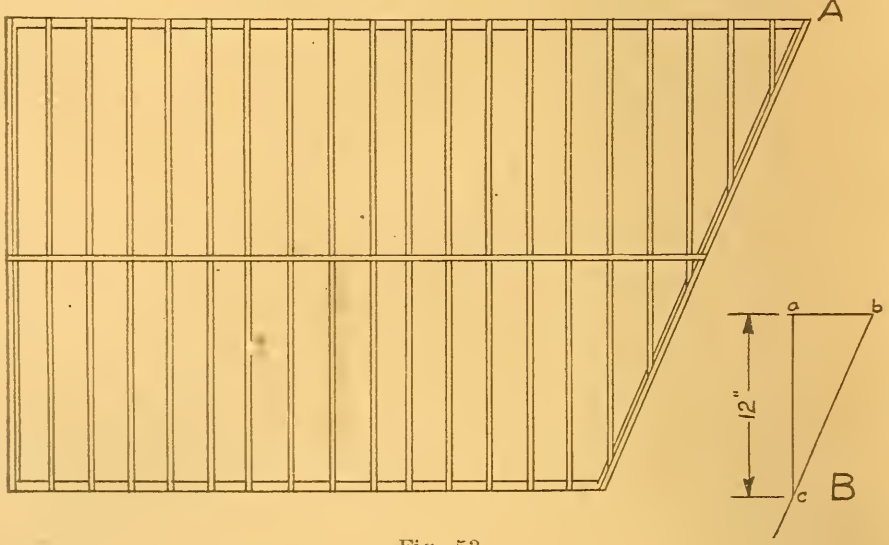


Fig. 53.

the student knows how to apply these figures to the square, as well as how to apply the square to the timber on laying out a rafter.

Fig. 53 shows the same plan, but a gable roof. The only problem here will be found in getting the side cut for the jack rafters fitting against the end rafters of the irregular gable, and the cuts

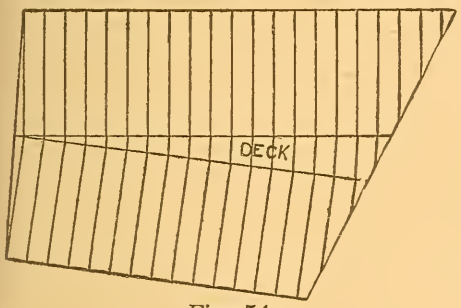


Fig. 54.

for the irregular gable rafters. Perhaps all that is necessary to say about this can be made clear by the diagram shown at B. This diagram represents the corner marked A. To obtain the side cut for every foot run of the common rafter, or the distance shown between a and c. The rise, of course, will be the same as for the common rafter; thus by taking the distance between c and b on the blade of the square, and the rise per foot run of the common rafter, on the tongue of the square, these rafters can be stepped off in the same manner as the common rafters. The side cut of these rafters is just the reverse of the side cut for the jack rafters, or the distance between a and b, and the length of the common rafter for the distance represented between a and c; the former gives the cut.

Fig. 54 is a diagram of a roof plan that is irregular throughout. In order to make the pitch regular, and still keep the top of the roof horizontal, it is necessary to frame a deck as shown on the diagram. In framing irregular plan roofs, the seat of the common rafter should always be made to come at a right angle with the plate. There are no problems in framing the rafters for this roof that have not been explained by the diagram under Fig. 53, excepting

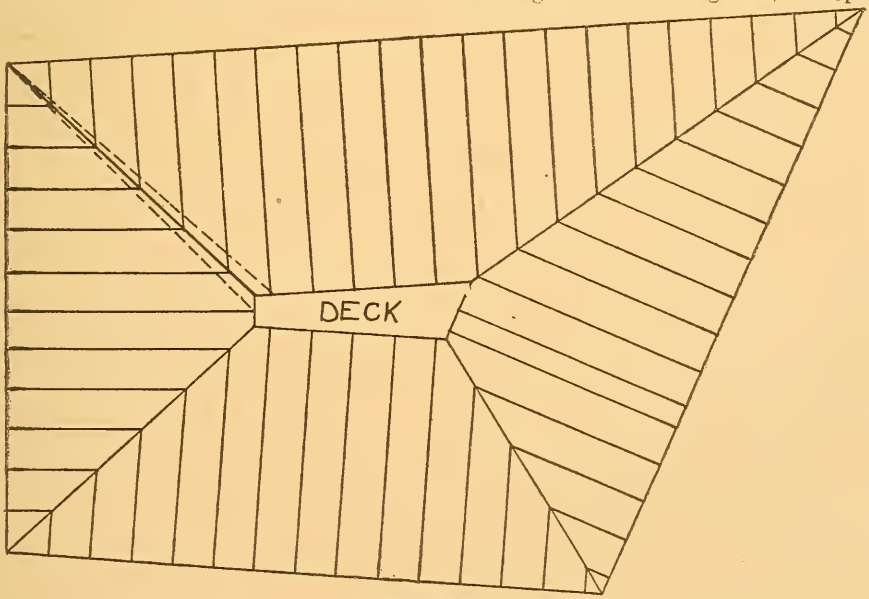


Fig. 55.

for the jack rafters, take the length of the common rafter of the run, shown between a and c, and the distance between a and b. The other cuts are the same as explained under "Common Roof Framing." The run for the irregular end rafters is the distance between b and c, that the end rafters shown to the left of the diagram will have to be slightly longer than the common rafters, but hardly enough to make a noticeable difference; however, should the difference be noticeable, it should be taken care of. Fig. 55 is a diagram of the same

plan showing a hip roof. Here the deck shown takes up the difference in the irregularity of the plan, in order to make the pitch the same throughout, and still keep the upper line of the roof on a level. The dotted lines shown to the upper left are on a 45-degree angle with the plates, thus it will be seen that the hip is irrafter, is shown by the shaded bevel at the point marked a, while the bottom cut is shown with the shaded bevel marked b. The hip rafters are indicated with an H, and the common rafter with a C. The hip rafter omitted at the lower left, is exactly the same as the hip shown at the upper left.

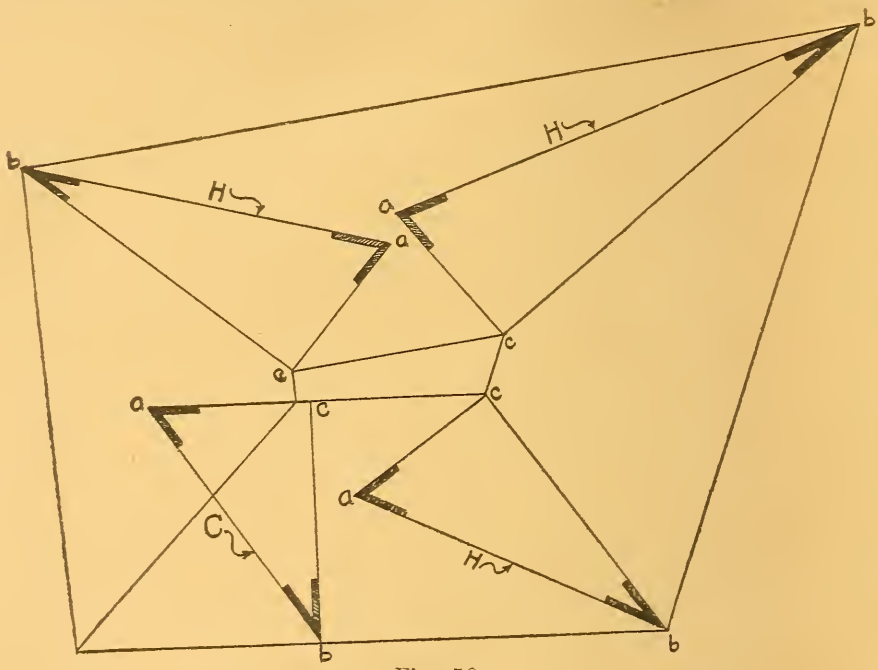


Fig. 56.

regular, which must be taken into consideration when framing, both the hip and the jack rafters.

Fig. 56 is a diagram showing the bevels of the hips and the common rafters of the roof shown in Fig. 55. The principle of this diagram will hold good for any irregular plan roof. The run of each of these rafters is shown between c and b, respectively; the rise, which is the same in all of the, is shown between a and c and the rafter is shown between a and b. The top cut of each

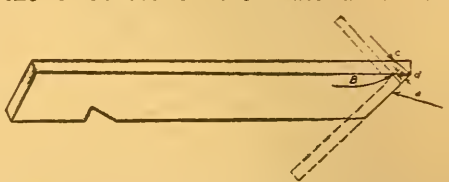
We hope that none of our readers will conclude that this lesson is intended to solve all the problems that are involved in an irregular plan roof: far be it from that. If our readers will be left questioning, and somewhat in doubts, after studying this lesson, then they will be well prepared for what is to follow.

Editor's Note.—These lessons on advanced roof framing are given in supplement to the previous lessons on common roof framing.

Side Cuts For Hip And Jack Rafters

I am submitting a simple method for getting the side cuts of hip and jack rafters. Assuming the material is 2 inches thick, I will use that dimension in the illustration, although this method works the same with any thickness.

Take the square and place edge parallel with plumb cut (a), then measure the thickness of the material on the



other edge, moving square until dimen-

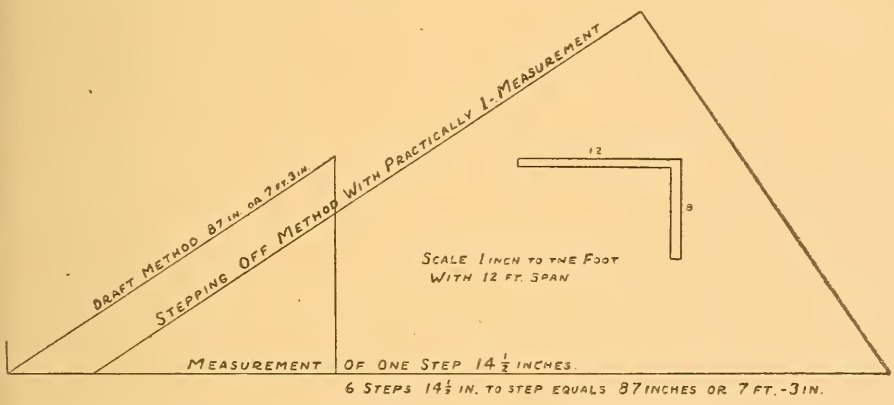
sion intersects with top edge of rafter at B. Taking that point and square across top of rafter to point C, draw line C-D, which is your side cut.

No figures, except thickness of material to remember. Set your bevel square and go ahead.

S. E. McCord,
L. U. No. 15, Lansdowne, Pa.

A Stepping Off Method

Reading the Craft Problems in our Journal, which are of interest and having noticed in particular the discussion and all other methods pertaining to the cuts of rafters, I thought I would send you our method of the stepping off method.



regarding the stepping off method of obtaining the length of common rafters

C. L. Dewel,
L. U. No. 491, Corinth, N. Y.

Kerfing A Board To Fit A Circle

I think I have a good and easy way to kerf a board to fit a given circle, so I am passing it on to the readers of "The Carpenter." It is especially good where grounds are to be run around a window or a door buck with a half circle top.

With the piece of grounds you intend to kerf, saw a kerf in center of grounds.

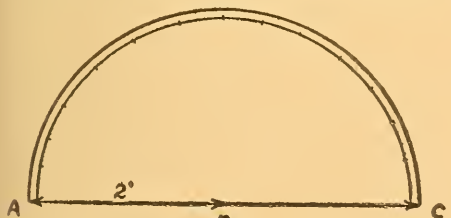


Fig. 1.

Then with one-half held firm on floor or work bench bend the ground until kerf closes snugly. Now, measure from E to D and this will be the distance your saw kerfs will be apart, bearing in mind points E and F are the same distance apart that A and B are, which is equal to the radius of the circle. Be sure and

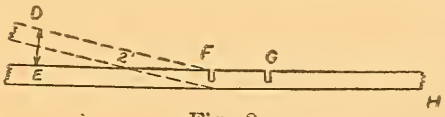


Fig. 2.

use the same saw for all the kerfing as a saw with a greater or less set will make a difference in the distance your kerfs are apart.

Lon W. Skinner,
L. U. No. 80, Evanston, Ill.

Hollow Concrete Wall Construction

(Another invention by a member of the United Brotherhood.)

A new method of building concrete walls in which the center is hollow has been invented and patented by Brother Daniel T. Donahoe, L. U. No. 264, Milwaukee, Wis. The invention provides for the erection of a wall which is

strong and durable, and yet of simple construction.

The method of erecting these walls is first to place hollow concrete blocks in the center of the forms and then concrete in its liquid state is poured on both sides of them. The poured concrete

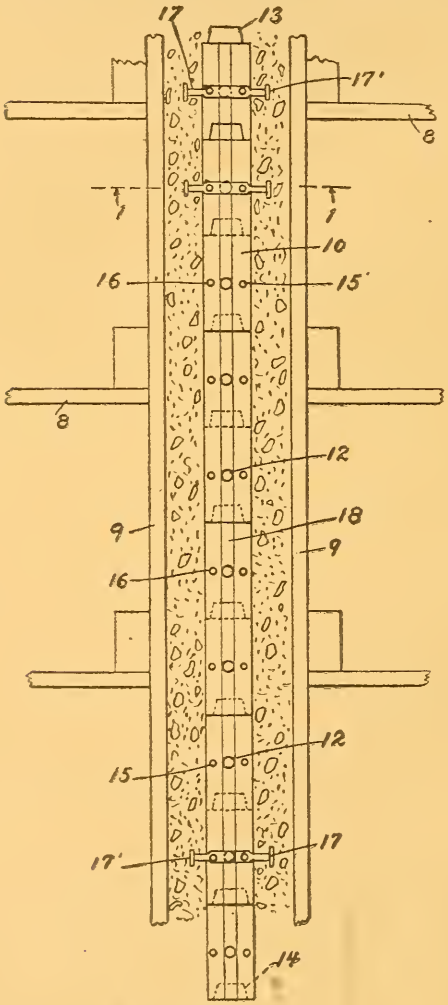


Fig. 1.

adheres to the concrete block, thus forming a wall of hollow concrete construction.

Brother Donahoe has also invented and patented the machine which forms the hollow concrete blocks.

Fig. 1 shows a top view and Fig. 2 shows a vertical sectional view of this method of wall construction.

The numerals on the drawings are as follows: No. 8, the frame work; No. 9, the side walls; No. 10, the center core blocks; Nos. 11 and 12, the hollow openings in the blocks; No. 13, a tongue and No. 14 an opening, permitting blocks to interlock; No. 15 pin openings for receiving pins No. 16. The pins also serve to hold the blocks, imbedded in the

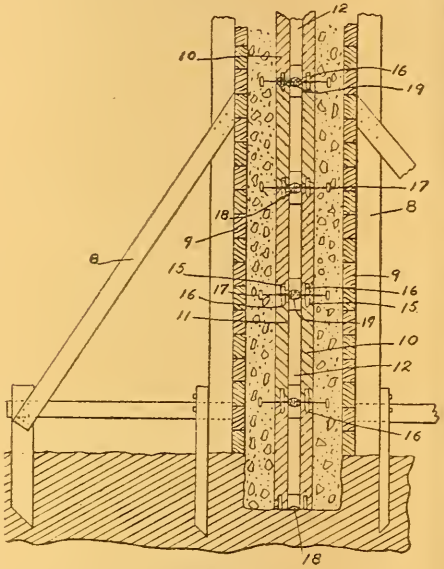


Fig. 2.

liquid concrete (No. 17). No. 18 is described as registering grooves which form air spaces in the upper and lower portion of the blocks, to better insulate the inner from the outer part of the wall.

From the description and drawings it can be seen that the construction provides in substance an integral hollow wall formed entirely of concrete.

Who Can Solve This Problem?

Here are three houses and three wells. The idea is to connect each house with

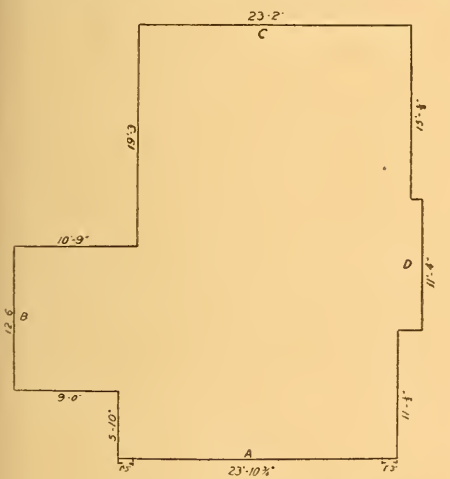


each well, without having one line crossing another. Nine lines in all.

Louis O. Testut, Hawthorne, N. Y.

Roof Information Wanted

I am enclosing the plan for a house for which I am unable to lay out the roof plan. The contractor drew an elevation which shows the hip, A, about 2 feet, 6 inches higher than the hip C. The whole roof was to be one-half pitch, but to suit the elevation we had to change the hip C to 9¾ and 12, which makes the valley between C and D intersect with the valley between A and D, and nearly a straight line to the hip at A, which is what the elevation shows.



All of the plates are the same height, except between points E and F, where they are 1 foot, 3 inches higher. The hips on A must start at E and F on the high plate and then a common rafter goes down to the corner. The other plates cannot be raised or lowered because the gutter is nailed right to the house, and the house is in a restricted district, and the elevation cannot be changed. A, B, and C are hips, but D is a gable. I would be very pleased if anyone can tell me how to connect these two main roofs. Any way will do without changing the plates, and the hip A must be 2 feet, 6 inches higher than the hip C.

Walter Andrews,
L. U. No. 1473. Oakland, Cal.

A Pier Problem

The many replies and criticisms of my circle error, has provided much pleasure and admiration of the many brothers who have submitted their contributions of kind and unkind corrections and criticisms in our Journal.

The many contributions that appear on different subjects from time to time, furnish quite a study of the different types of authors among our membership. We average up throughout the country, pretty much the same as we do in our respective Local Unions.

Some are kind and constructive in their remarks, while others are unkind and destructive. This is not, of course, the fault of our organization, but rather, the proof of our species. Many men are silent, except to criticise, never contributing anything of constructive value themselves, but ever alert to the other fellow's failing or mistake.

There is however, an old saying, "that he who never makes a mistake, never makes anything." It would appear very apt in many cases, especially among carpenters. The fear of criticism should not prevent more of our good brothers telling us how they overcome their particular difficulties. Many times we discover some simple, yet valuable way of doing a thing, that we should pass along to the other fellow, in the interests of our Brotherhood. The rank and file, will not hold a brother's city or section of country accountable for his individual contributions to our Journal. Especially errors of commission, or omission. No man is in reality, among our members at any rate, an absolute and complete expression of his "home town," regardless of how important he may think himself to be in it. This goes for Spokane, as well as Boston.

We should all bear well in mind, that a person's measure of another, is very often merely the measure of himself. Sarcasm, innuendos and personalities, only beget ill feelings among our members, and very rarely serve any beneficial purpose. On the whole, the boys are fine. The west as well as the east, as my experience in both parts has taught me.

Now, that we have discussed roofs, circles, segments and board measurements, as well as many other things, let us consider the tapering pier problem. Geometrically known as pyramid figures, or problems.

During the construction of the C. M. & St. P. Railroad, across the Spokane River, in that city, in 1912-13, there were a number of such concrete piers installed, for the super-structural steel supports of the railroad. There were about thirty carpenters on the work, but

none of them could agree exactly on the number of yards of concrete in any one of the piers.

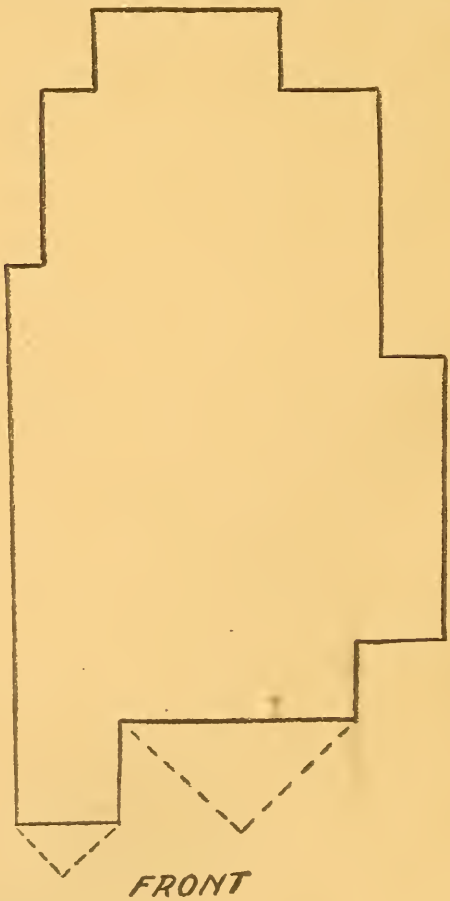
Pier No. 6 was about 30 feet high, rectangular in shape, with a base measurement of about 15 feet by 25 feet, tapering on four sides, to about 5 feet by 10 feet at the top.

Will some brother give us the yardage of a pier of these dimensions?

Peter A. Reilly.
L. U. No. 40, Boston, Mass.

Brother Jonnes Explains His Roof

In the June, 1926, issue of our Journal, there appeared a roof problem that I submitted, headed "Who Can Frame This Roof?" The drawing appearing



with this question apparently was not fully explained, as the replies indicated.

The building has two full gables, shown by dotted lines. The rest should be hipped. All plates are on the same level. Roof framed half pitch.

The most difficult part of the problem is to get in the two full gables. The reply of Brother Chas. H. Wert, Lewiston, Pa., being nearest to correct. Now, let us see who can frame it.

J. Jonnes.
L. U. No. 131, Seattle, Wash.

A Correction

I wish to correct C. A. Carrier's answer to the problem of J. W. Miller regarding the stresses on the hinges of a certain door that weighs fifty pounds. The top hinge has a tension of 62.6 pounds. The middle hinge has a compression of 29⅝ pounds. The bottom hinge has a compression of 54¾ pounds. Brother Miller's problem appeared in the last June issue and Brother Carrier's answer in the December. In solving this I assume that the door is uniform, that is, that it would balance at the center. I cannot see where Brother Miller gets this, as a problem in carpentry, when it is distinctly a problem of physics and mechanics. The above answers are probably correct within one or two pounds.

I. E. Highberg.
Spokane, Wash.

Answers To Brother Cormick

About one and a half years ago, I came to the United States after I had a position for several years as construction engineer in my home country. My greatest difficulty is naturally the English language, while our trade itself is more international. As a young brother of our union, I intend to become more



advanced in expressing myself and I find figuring the tasks in "The Carpenter" the best opportunity.

The problem of Brother G. P. Cormick in our March issue is practically the same as Brother F. R. Smith gave us a month before. But there are so many ways to obtain the result, that I solved it here in a different easy way.

For a better understanding and usefulness, let us derive our own formula.

We have to know two things:

1. That the content of our board in the given shape is obtained by multiplying the average width by the length, here 11 x 120 equals 1,320 square inches.

2. That the length of our dividing line "A," when squared, gives us the average area out of the squared ends of our board, here "A" squared is equal to half the sum of 10 squared added to 12 squared; 100 plus 144 equals 244 divided by 2 equals 122. The square root of 122 equals 11.045", gives us the length of our dividing line "A."

Now, let us find the distance between this line and the 10" end. Our average width will be 10" plus 11.045" equals 21.045 divided by 2 equals 10.5225". This width multiplied with the wanted distance b ought to give us half the area of the whole board or 660 square inches. We therefore divide 660 by 10.5225 and find in the result of 62.722" our length we were seeking for.

Conrad Herre,
L. U. No. 419, Chicago, Ill.

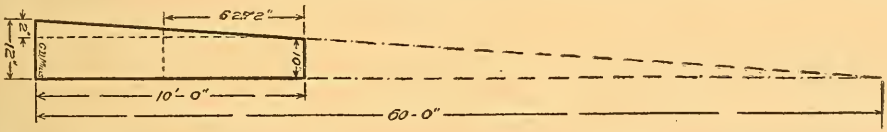
* * *

In reply to Brother G. P. Cormick's problem to determine the distance from either end of board having an equal number of square inches I would submit the following.

The diagram is prepared to illustrate the solution. Altitude of enclosing triangle is derived as follows.

2" : 120" : : 12" : altitude equals 120" times 12", divided by 2 equals 1,440", divided by 2 equals 720" or 60 feet.

Area of board equals (12" plus 10") times 120" divided by 2 equals 2,640, divided by 2 equals 1,320 square inches.



Area of enclosing triangle equals 12 times 720" divided by 2 equals 8,640", divided by 2 equals 4,320 square inches.

Deducting one-half of area of board from area of enclosing triangle gives us the area in triangle we are to compare in order to determine the length required to divide the board equally equals 4,320 square inches minus 1,320 square inches divided by 2 equals 4,320" minus 660" equals 3,660 square inches, and as area vary as their square roots, we have:

The square root of 4,320" and the square root of 3,660" and 720" equals the distance.

65.727 : 60.498 : : 720 : distance equals 60.498 times 720 divided by 65.727 equals 662.72 equals distance from dividing cut to end of triangle. Deducting from this 60 feet minus 10 feet, or 600 inches, gives us the answer 62.72 inches to narrow end of board. To prove the calculations, we will calculate the length of dividing cut, thus: 720" : 12" : : 662.72" : Length of cut equals 12 times 662.72 divided by 720 equals 11.045 inches and if our calculations are correct one-half the area of board, or 660" equals (10" plus 11.045") times 62.72" divided by 2 equals 21.045 times 62.72 divided by 2 equals 660".

G. D. Mills,
L. U. No. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y.

First Correct Solution

Of all the answers to Brother J. Jones' problem, "Who Can Frame This Roof?" Brother Chas. H. Wert, of L. U. No. 1362, Lewiston, Pa., has submitted the first correct solution in the March issue. It has been interesting to note the number of plans submitted.

L. E. McGrath,
L. U. No. 716, Zanesville, Ohio.

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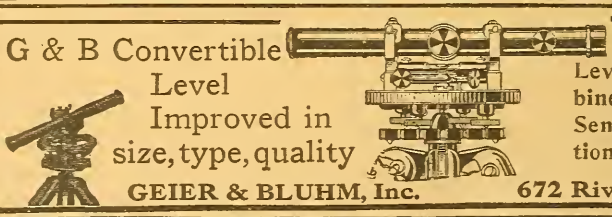
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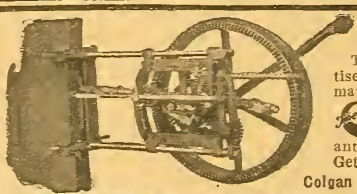
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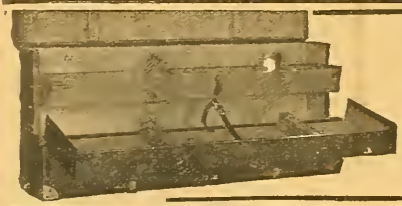
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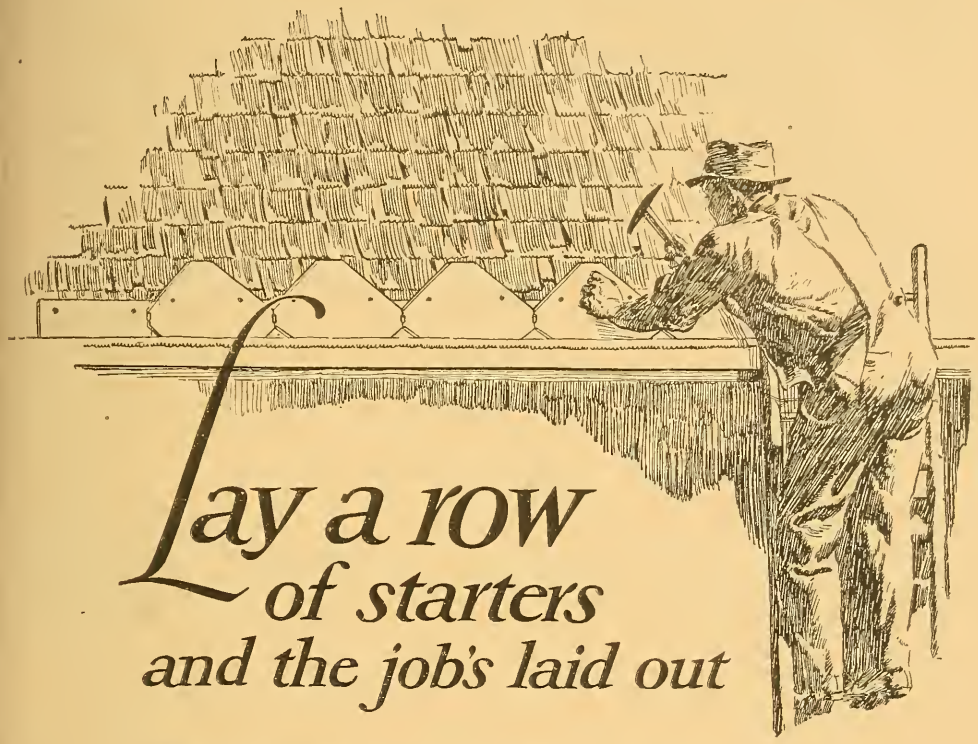
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Lay a row of starters and the job's laid out

WITH the anchor holes and nail holes already accurately punched, each Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingle acts as a guide for the next one. Just follow the anchor holes and you can't go wrong. Any carpenter who tackles the job can do it right the first time.

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Public opinion is swinging to firesafe roofs. Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles are steadily climbing in popularity.

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Level and Plumb Like The Big Builders

OWN YOUR OWN-MAKE MORE MONEY

$5.00 BRINGS IT

FREE TRIAL

Aloe Convertible Level and Transit-Combined



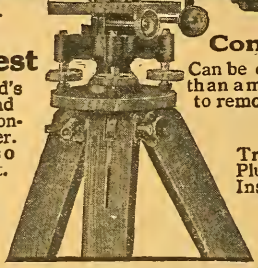
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This instrument will add immeasurably to your efficiency and will do more to increase your business, income and prestige than any investment you ever made and will put you in the bigger builder class.

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The Aloe Convertible Level is the world's best—a combination of both level and transit and quickly converted to the use of either. Very accurate—so simple anyone can use it. Takes sights either above or below the horizontal. An aid to lasting success.





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Can be changed in less than a minute. No parts to remove or get lost.

Complete

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Here is a tool you can compare with the best there is, no matter what the price. No matter how much more you pay you can't get a bit brace that will give you more satisfactory or longer service. And this life-time brace is yours for what you'd have to pay for a cheap brace that you wouldn't keep in your tool box. This fine tool with 10-inch sweep is

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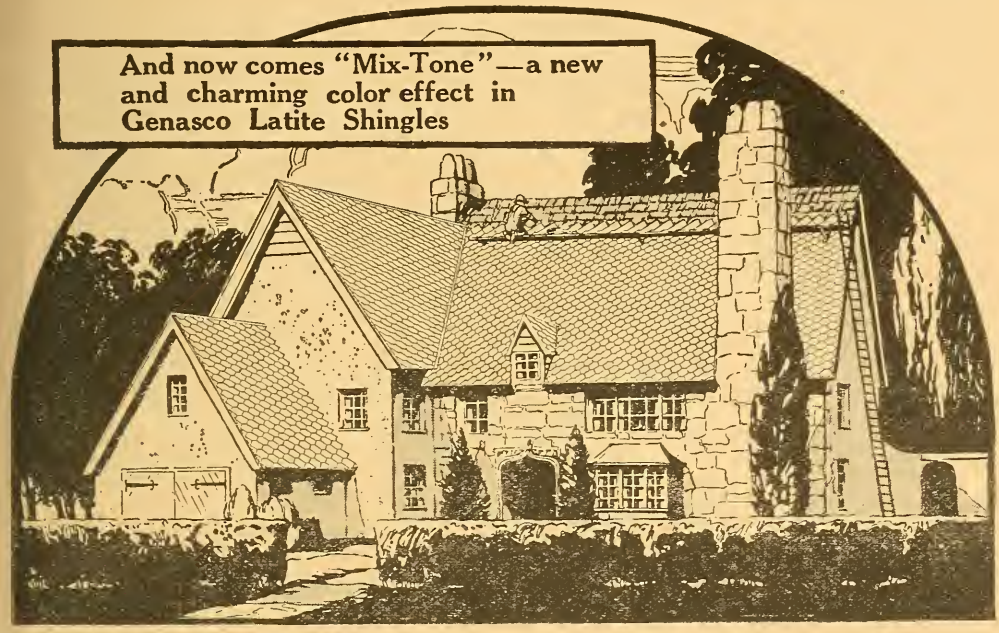
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Impossible for bit to stick in the wood.

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Front and back views of a Genasco Latite Shingle showing the patented "key" —*invisible on the completed roof*—that locks each shingle tightly to those underneath.



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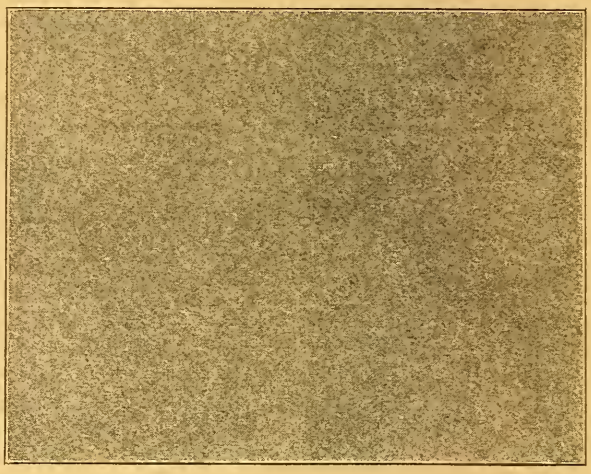
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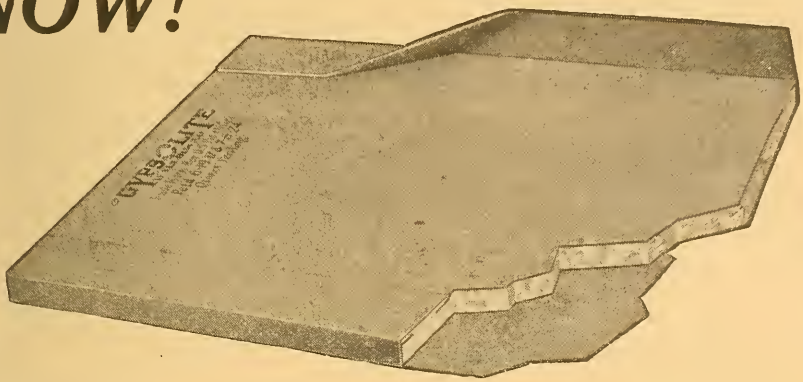
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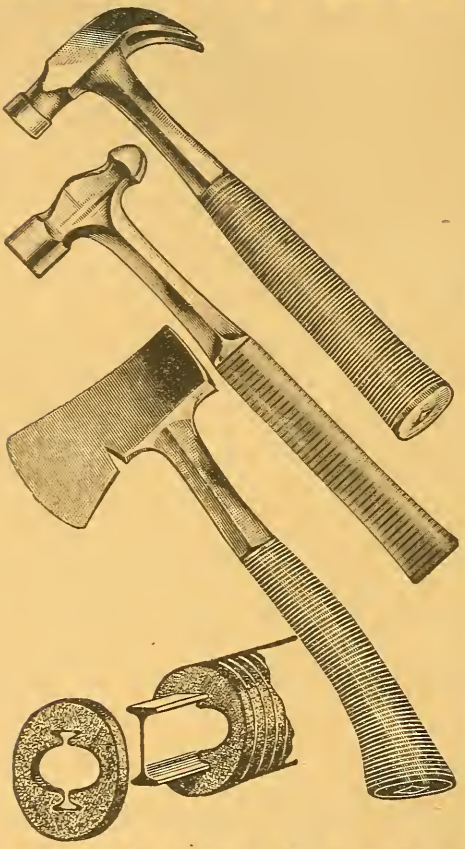
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Show this to your dealer, he will be pleased to serve you. Or send money with order, inclose 15c extra for each tool ordered which pays postage; or pay mail man.

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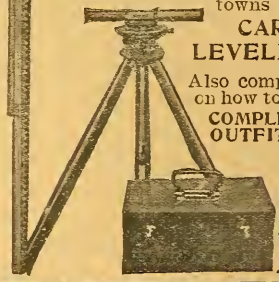
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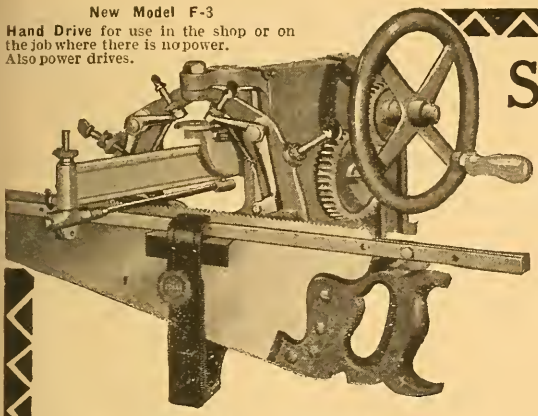
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Will save you time and money, by cutting hand filing time and costs in half, and more. Automatically files and joints all types of saws that can be sharpened with a three cornered file. **Guaranteed** to please you, or you can return it within 30 days and have your money refunded.

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Has Interchangeable Vial Cases.

This is a patented EMPIRE feature, making it possible to quickly and cheaply replace broken glasses.



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$7.00

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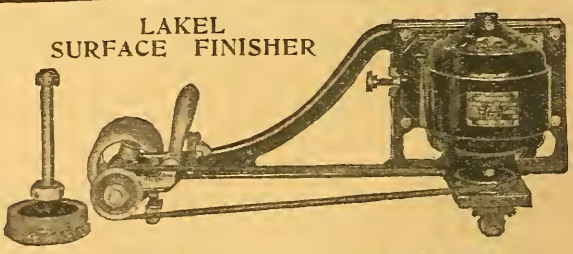
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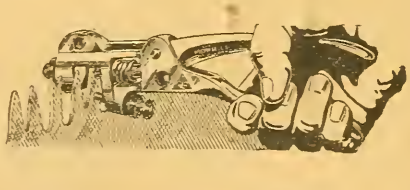


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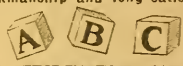
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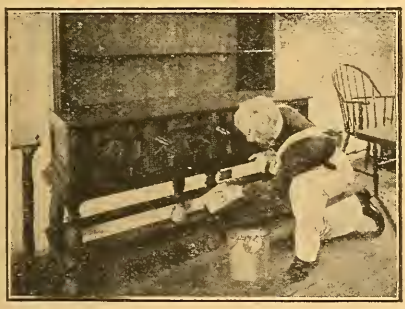


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P. O. Drawer 74, Troy, N. Y.

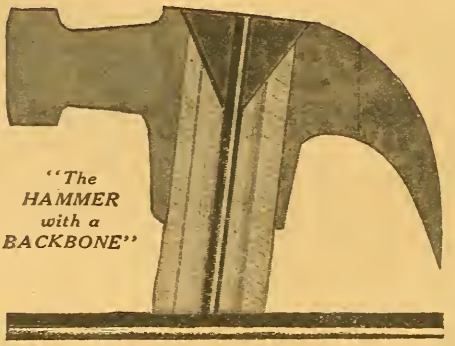
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With oscillating plunger



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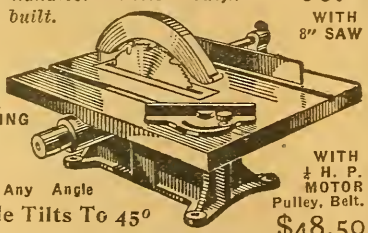
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Return Coupon Today For Samples

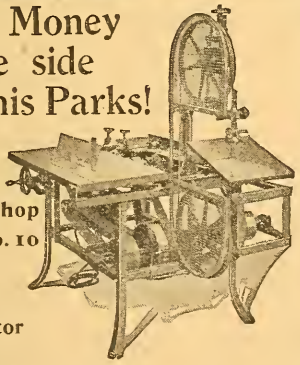
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City State.....

Make Money on the side with this Parks!



Cabinet Shop Special No. 10

$290 with motor

Put this Parks Cabinet Shop Special No. 10 in your basement. Plug into a light socket. Then turn out all kinds of special work to order—toys, furniture, cedar chests, radio cabinets, screens, etc. Make your spare hours worth real money—hand bench work is too slow. This Parks, with band saw, jointer, circular saw and motor is only $290. Add $25 for shaper, $15 for lathe, $2.50 for sander. Send for special circular No. 10.

THE PARKS WOODWORKING MACHINE COMPANY
1549 Knowlton Street, Cincinnati, O.
Canadian Factory: 208 Notre Dame East, Montreal, Can.

PARKS
WOODWORKING MACHINES

Don't laugh!



How are you doing your Cutting?

THIS fellow doesn't know there is an easier and better way to do his woodworking, but that is no reason for you to keep on doing your work by out-of-date methods.

We will be glad to tell you how to increase your earnings and start in business for yourself with a very small cash outlay.

12 MACHINES IN 1



THE BEAVER

HUNDREDS HAVE followed our plan and are making good. So can you.

It costs you nothing to find out, so write for

FREE FOLDER C-4

and learn how you, too, can make more money.

HUTCHINSON MFG. CO., NORRISTOWN, PA.

Mr. Carpenter — Money For You in Weather Strip Sales

FEDERAL METAL WEATHER STRIP

Everybody is interested in making his home or office snug. And Federal Metal Weather Strips are as easy to install as they are to sell. You will find a popular demand for them because they are practical and durable.

Write to-day for the details of our generous agency proposition. No obligation.

Federal Metal Weather Strip Company

4540 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Illinois

WORKMANSHIP

Notice the smooth finish of Germantown Master Builder Hammers and Hatchets. That shows the infinite care used in their construction. They are the best that money can buy.

If your dealer cannot supply you with Master Builder Tools write for our catalog.



Griffith Tool Works
Philadelphia
Pa.

Three sizes
20 oz.
16 oz.
11 oz.

GERMANTOWN MASTER BUILDER

Hammering away for 70 years.

CARPENTERS ATTENTION

BOYLE'S BAYONNE ROOF AND DECK CLOTH
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Get the repair work in your locality on

SLEEPING PORCHES,
SUN PARLORS,
PIAZZA FLOORS AND ROOFS

DON'T use a cheap grade of roof and deck cloth and save a few cents on the job. You will be afraid to go back.

DO— get the best and make friends who will send you other customers.

USE

"BAYONNE"

ROOF AND DECK CLOTH

Send For Instruction Book T.

John Boyle & Co., Inc.

112-114 Duane St., NEW YORK
Branch, 1317-1319 Dine St., ST. LOUIS

AND ANOTHER REASON WHY

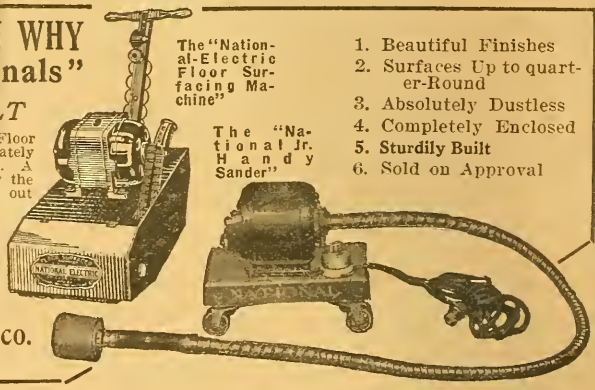
Carpenters Prefer "Nationals"

5. STURDILY BUILT

When you first see a "National-Electric Floor Surfacing Machine" you are immediately struck with its rugged, sturdy appearance. A closer inspection of all its parts, especially the solid one-piece steel frame, not only bears out the original impression but also increases it. You are further impressed with its sturdiness when you learn that it is backed by a 5-Year Guarantee. Write for 28-page Catalog.

5-Day Free Trial
A Year to Pay—WITHOUT INTEREST

NATIONAL SANDING MACHINE CO.
541 Vedder St., Chicago, Ill.



The "National-Electric Floor Surfacing Machine"

The "National Jr. Handy Sander"

1. Beautiful Finishes
2. Surfaces Up to quarter-Round
3. Absolutely Dustless
4. Completely Enclosed
5. Sturdily Built
6. Sold on Approval

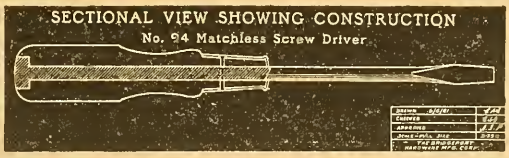
Matchless

THE BEST
SCREW DRIVERS
FOR CARPENTERS

HANDLES WON'T SPLIT OR LOOSEN, BLADES WON'T BEND OR TWIST IN HANDLE, POINTS WON'T BREAK OR BEND UNDER HEAVY STRAINS



Driving 8 Inch Blade Through Four Inch Hardwood Timber



CUTS SHOWING TESTS MADE FROM ACTUAL PHOTOS



6 Inch Size Supporting Man's Weight

made only by THE BRIDGEPORT HARDWARE M'F'G. CORP., Bridgeport, Conn.



Peerless Carpenter Level, No. 15

24" x 2-3/8" x 1-1/4", $3.70 each
26" x 2-3/8" x 1-1/4", $3.80 each

Also manufactured in 28 and 30 inch lengths. Made of genuine mahogany and fitted with metal end plates. 6 glasses.

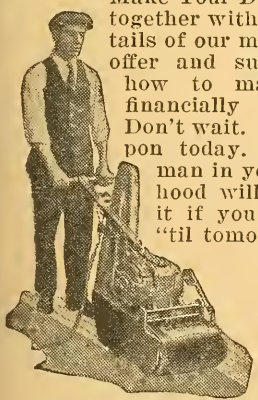
Made in a Union Shop, by Union Workmen, bearing the Union Label.

THE PEERLESS LEVEL & TOOL CO., STERLING, ILLINOIS

Insist on Union Made Levels, of which we make a complete line, both wood and aluminum.

CLIP THIS COUPON!

Get started on the way to you all the facts concerning the remarkable money-making possibilities of the Improved Schlueter Floor Surfacer. We will send you a copy of the valuable little booklet "How to Make Your Dollars Grow", together with complete details of our most attractive offer and suggestions on how to make yourself financially independent. Don't wait. Clip this coupon today. Some other man in your neighborhood will beat you to it if you put this off "til tomorrow".



ACT NOW!

Clip and Mail Today.

Lincoln-Schlueter Machinery Co.
230 W. Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Please send me, free, the little booklet "How to Make Your Dollars Grow."

Name _____ Address _____

It's worth money to carry this in your repair kit,

It's the SILVER LAKE Handy Package. Contains enough genuine SILVER LAKE cotton-braided Sash Cord for four window cord replacements. And SILVER LAKE is guaranteed for 20 years.

Don't overlook the opportunity for sash cord replacements when called in for *other* household repair jobs. It's extra "velvet" for you!

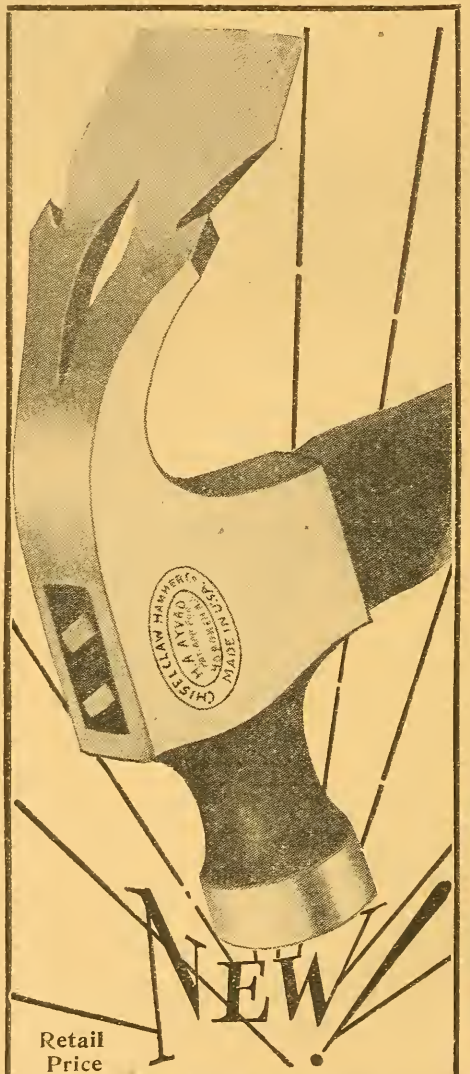
Unless your dealer can supply you, use coupon below.



SILVER LAKE CO.
Newtonville, Mass.

Silver Lake Company,
316 Nevada St.,
Newtonville, Mass.
Enclosed is 25c.
Send me a Silver Lake Handy Package.

Name _____
Street _____
City _____



NEW!

Retail Price $2

5 featured CLAW hammer

Nothing like it. Perfectly balanced, one pound hammer and chisel combined . . . can be used as a scraper and trimmer, too.

Note these five exclusive points:—

1—Chisel Edge.

2—Upper End of Claw—starts stubborn nails.

3—Grip of Claw—Can grip pointed end of nail and pull head through wood.

4—Two Side Claws—Gets grip where no other hammer or claw hatchet will fit.

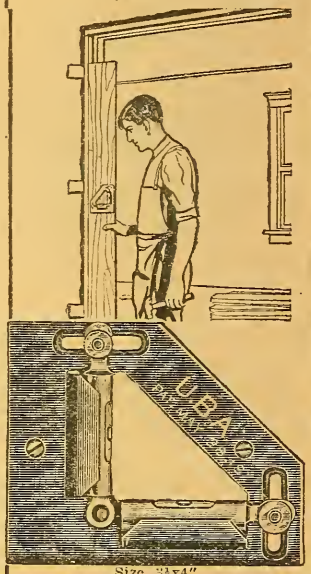
5—Off Set Head—Additional inch fulcrum. 10's can be pulled with one pull.

Write for fully illustrated folder.

Chisel-Edge Claw Hammer Co.
H. A. Ayvad, Dept. K, Hoboken, N. J.

CHISEL-EDGE CLAW HAMMER

A PRACTICAL TOOL FOR A PRACTICAL MECHANIC



Size 3½x4"

A Combination Straight Edge Level and Plumb THAT IS Adjustable and Guaranteed to give the best of results to the user.

The UBA is the Ideal Tool for Setting Door Jambs, Wall Plates, Girders, Porch Columns, Floor Joist, and Plumbing Inside and Outside Studs, Partitions, Grades and Pitches, Etc.

Rust Proof with Double marked Clear or Green Bulbs.

HAVE YOUR HARDWARE DEALER SUPPLY YOU. If he is unable to do so, send us his name and Post Money Order and we will send direct to you. Circulars upon Request.

Price $1.25 in the U. S. and Canada

UNION LEVEL MFG. CO.
4649 So. Ashland Ave. Chicago, Ill.

IN Canada: have your dealer order from
WALKERVILLE HARDWARE COMPANY, Limited
WALKERVILLE, ONT.
Canadian Distributors

K&E STEEL TAPE

Check
Your dimensions

but use a measuring tape of known accuracy. Work with

K&E STEEL TAPES

the sturdy kind with clear accurate markings.

KEUFFEL & ESSER CO.
New York, HOBOKEN, N. J.
Chicago, St. Louis,
San Francisco,
Montreal.





"Sterling" Convertible Level Model No. 40

WHAT EVERY CARPENTER SHOULD KNOW

You can have the best Convertible Level built sent to you for 10 days—for EXAMINATION and TRIAL on your job—without making any deposit—without paying any Express Charges, and without any obligation to purchase. Special monthly payment plan makes it easy to purchase.

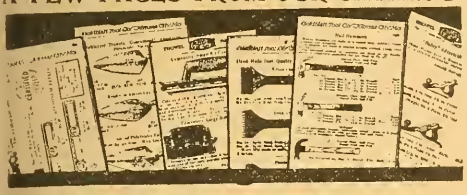
Don't buy a Level until you have SEEN and TRIED the

"STERLING" CONVERTIBLE LEVEL Model No. 40

which received the Highest Award at Sesqui-Centennial Exposition—1926. The Best Level Money can Buy at Price and Terms to suit YOUR Pocket Book. Send coupon for details.

WARREN-KNIGHT CO.
136 N. 12th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Please send Folder K-4 and details of Free Trial Offer.
Name _____
Residence _____

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240 PAGES-Illustrated
Send the Coupon NOW

Send me your Big Free Tool Catalog—Everything In Carpenter's, Plasterer's and Mason's Tools.

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GOLDBLATT TOOL CO.,
1526 Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.

Get into the Floor Surfacing Business While the Field Is Fresh

$40 to $50 a day easily earned with an AUTOMATIC—



the result of 16 years' manufacturing experience. Force Feed Lubrication—SKF Ballbearings — Whitney Silent Chain—Roller Pressure Regulator — ALL Dust taken up on forward operation with New Vacuum Nozzle. All working parts inclosed. Write today—Let us tell you how to get started in this paying business. Free trial.

Write us about "Our Year To Pay" Plan.

The Little Automatic Surfacing Machine (on table) is a wonder for removing varnish from desk tops, counters, etc., or for all sorts of new work.



Wayvell Chappell & Co.
38 Jackson St.
Dept. W
Waukegan, Ill.

Bath Room Outfits

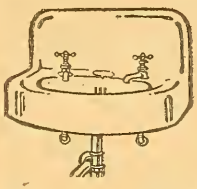
$58.25 up. For 38 years KAROL has sold products of the finest material and workmanship. We guarantee everything we sell.



Our Peerless Outfit Complete $114.

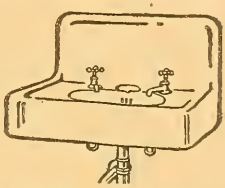
Less Shower Equipment.
A Big Seller at a Big Saving

INDIVIDUAL PRICES
Bath Tub $64.50
Lavatory - 30.00
Closet - - 19.80



Lavatory Complete $11.70

17 x 19 in. 6 in. back. Nickel plated fittings, 18 x 21 in. size, 12.50.



Square Lavatory Only $11.90

18 x 24 in. 10 in. back. Compr. cocks. Nickel plated trap and supply pipes to floor or wall $1.20 extra.



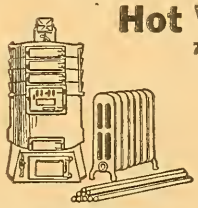
RIGHT OR LEFT SIDE
Porcelain Enameled 42 in. Apron Sink with faucets and trap. Complete **$30.70**
OTHER SIZES UP TO 52 IN.



DOUBLE DRAIN BOARD
62 in. Apron Sink Porcelain Enameled, with trap and Comb. Swing Spout Faucet and soap dish **$55**

Compare Our Prices with Others

Hot Water Boilers

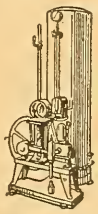


700 FT. RATING
$71.15

Full line of Hot Water and Steam Boilers — Furnaces, Pipes, Radiators and Fittings.

SEND FOR COMPLETE PRICE LIST OR YOUR JOB FOR ESTIMATE

Electric Automatic WATER SYSTEM



$87.50

42 GAL. TANK OUTFIT

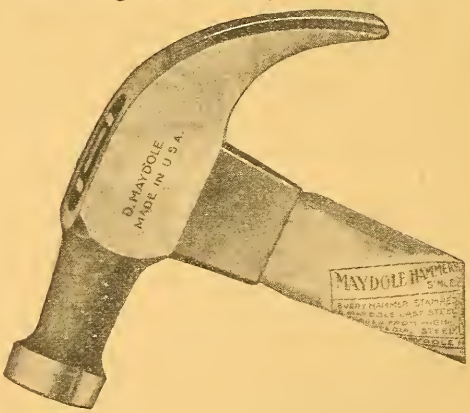
Complete—nothing else necessary—works continuous without attention.

B. KAROL & SONS CO.

800-802 SO. KEDZIE AVE., Dept. 13. CHICAGO



"Mine's a Maydole, too!"



(The old timer) *"There's a real hammer. It'll last me as long as I can swing it."*

(The apprentice) *"Mine's a Maydole, too. I noticed most of you fellows had 'em so I remembered to look for the name stamped on the head."*

(The old timer) *"Well, you made no mistake. The head on that hammer is press-forged of tool steel, and the handle is real, second-growth hickory, air-dried and put on there to stay."*

(The apprentice) *"It sure has a peach of a hang. I'm as proud of it as I am of the most expensive tool in my kit."*

Since 1843, the Maydole Hammer has been as fine as human skill and experience could produce. Your dealer sells the genuine Maydole. Look for "D. Maydole" on the head.

Write for free copy of our interesting and valuable Pocket Handbook 23 "A",

YOUR HAMMER SINCE 1843

Maydole Hammers

The David Maydole Hammer Co., Norwich, N.Y.

784

WEST COAST HEMLOCK

from obscurity to importance in six short years

In 1921 West Coast Hemlock was little known to the country at large. Today it is recognized as one of the nation's important woods. This rapid development has come without exploitation—through proof of worth by actual use.

West Coast Hemlock is a distinct species—it grows only in the Douglas Fir forests of the Pacific Northwest. It is a wood of high character, free from the shape and brashness usually ascribed to the hemlock species. It has only to be used once to be favored for flooring, finish, siding, studding, framing, and boards.

For flooring:

West Coast Hemlock flooring has a light, even color and a uniform texture. As it ages it becomes harder—it wears evenly and stays smooth—it wears down instead of slivering up.

For finish:

Much of the beauty of a home depends on the wood for interior finish. U. S. Forest Service Bulletin 115 says, "As a finish lumber western hemlock has the advantage of containing practically no pitch; it has a beautiful grain, works smoothly, takes stain readily. * * * It presents a comparatively hard surface and consequently does not mar easily." Its smooth, satiny surface and comparative hardness make a splendid base for enamel.

For siding:

West Coast Hemlock siding is easy to nail without splitting. It is free from pitch; takes paint easily and holds it well.

For framing and boards:

U. S. Forest Service Bulletin 115 says of West Coast Hemlock, "In house construction western hemlock is used a great deal as a framing material." It is strong, light, quite durable, easy to handle and easy to work. It takes nails without splitting and holds them firmly.

For studding and framing, its uniformity in growth and small knots make it interchangeable in strength with Douglas Fir.

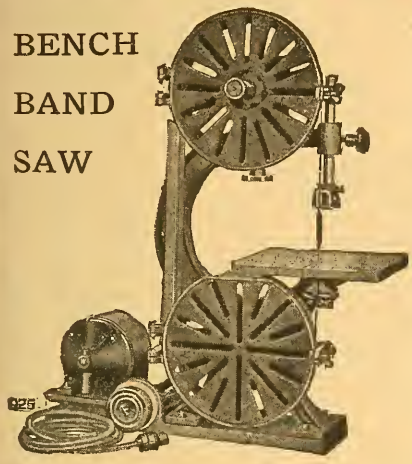
West Coast Hemlock makes splendid boards for formwork, sheathing, under-flooring and other structural purposes.

Write for booklet.

Interesting and valuable information about West Coast Hemlock and its uses will be found in our new booklet on this choice wood. We will be glad to send it to you if you will address West Coast Lumber Bureau, 560AA Stuart Building, Seattle, Washington.

You can get West Coast Hemlock from lumber dealers

BENCH
BAND
SAW



Fully equipped with motor, switch, cord and plug for lamp socket.

Height, 36". Length, 26". Wheels, 12". Weight complete, 240 lbs. Furnished also for belt-drive and with or without wheel guards. This is one of the many machines for the carpenter shop made by

American Saw Mill Machinery Co.
136 Main St., Hackettstown, N. J.

Ask for Catalog

SAND'S *WOOD AND ALUMINUM* LEVELS

STANDARD OF PERFECTION AND ACCURACY

Built for the artisan and discriminating mechanic of the craft

CARPENTERS ALUMINUM LEVEL



No. 24-24" 6 Glasses, $6.00.

Also made 26" 28" 30" lengths. Reversible. Can be used in any position. Will plumb any end or level any edge up.

Sand's Levels Tell The Truth

Sold by hardware dealers everywhere, or sent direct on receipt of price. Parcel post charges prepaid. Send for complete catalogue.

SAND'S LEVEL & TOOL CO.
Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.

The Tremendous Building Program for this season makes the use of the AMERICAN UNIVERSAL floor surfacing machine essential as a means of producing QUALITY WORK at a profitable speed and with ECONOMY of OPERATION that puts EXTRA DOLLARS in carpenters' Pockets.

As Equipment for the BUILDER or a machine with which PROGRESSIVE CARPENTERS can enter a business of their own the AMERICAN UNIVERSAL is an investment that pays maximum returns.

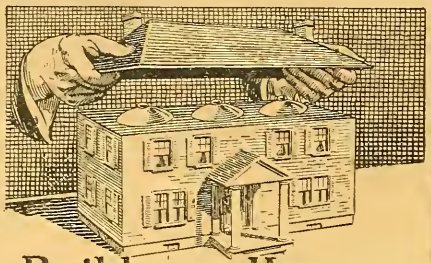
Write at once for complete details.

The American Floor Surfacing Machine Co.
522 So. St. Clair St.
Toledo, Ohio

name _____

address _____

city _____



Build your House like a *Fireless Cooker*

A fireless cooker keeps hot because it holds the heat. It cooks the food with only a fraction of the heat required in a stove, because the heat in the cooker cannot escape.

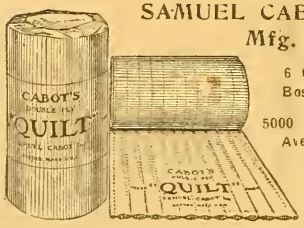
Cabot's Insulating "Quilt"

keeps the whole house warm in the same way. It insulates the house as the cooker is insulated and prevents the heat of the heater from escaping through the walls and roof. It saves coal enough to pay for itself in two hard winters, besides keeping the house warm and comfortable for all time, and reducing doctor's bills.

"Build Warm Houses

It is Cheaper Than Heating Cold Ones"

Sample of Quilt sent free



SAMUEL CABOT, Inc.
Mfg. Chemists

6 Oliver St.,
Boston, Mass.

5000 Bloomingdale
Ave., Chicago

Mail this coupon

Samuel Cabot, Inc., 6 Oliver St., Boston.
5000 Bloomingdale Ave., Chicago.
Send me free sample Cabot's Quilt and full information:

Name.

Street.

Town..... State.....



He Hit the Nail
But Not on the Head

His father, who was an experienced carpenter, "hit the nail on the head," however, when he told him to use a Nicholson or Black Diamond Slim Taper File to sharpen the dulled teeth of his saw.

Carpenters everywhere will appreciate the renewed bite that files bearing the Nicholson or Black Diamond trade mark can give to saw teeth.

Hardware dealers everywhere can supply these files.

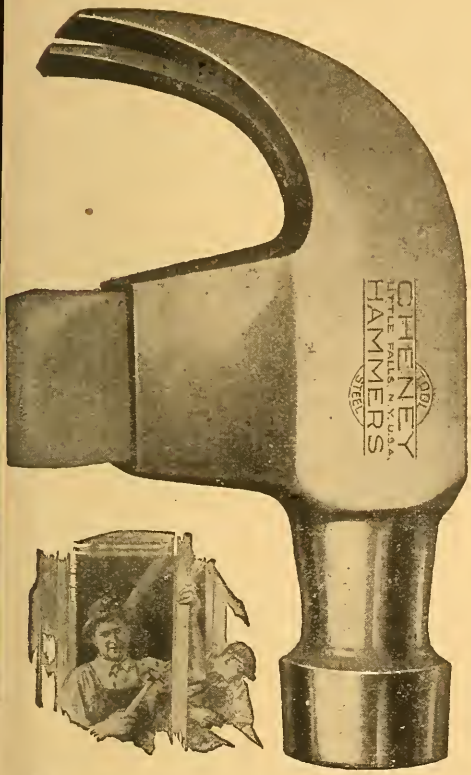
NICHOLSON FILE CO.
Providence, R. I., U.S.A.

NICHOLSON
U.S.A.
(TRADE MARK)

Providence Factory, Nicholson File Co.

TRADE MARK

Philadelphia Factory, G. & H. Barnett Co.



You'll "strike it right"

—if it's a Cheney Hammer—*right* in your selection of a real man's hammer—and *right* when it comes to swinging a Cheney over *any* job.

There's just enough crown on the face of the Cheney Hammer to direct the force of your blows right where it's needed and prevent any marring of your work; there's just enough tempering in both ends of the head to make it good for hard work and plenty of it; there's just enough shaping to the hickory handle to make it fit in the hand; and there's just the right "hang" to make swinging a Cheney all day no job at all.

You can't go wrong when you select a Cheney Hammer. You're bound to "strike it *right*" any way you look at it.

666

PRENTISS VISES

PRENTISS VISE CO.

106-110 LAFAYETTE ST. NEW YORK CITY

CHENEY HAMMERS



Only 28 years old and earning $15,000 a year

W. T. Carson left school at an early age to take a "job" in a shoe factory in Huntington, W. Va., at $12 a week.

He worked hard and long and he had greater handicaps than you will ever have. But he refused to quit. He made up his mind that he was going to get ahead in a big way and nothing could swerve him from that resolve.

Today W. T. Carson is owner and manager of one of the largest battery service stations in West Virginia with an income of $15,000 a year.

He gives full credit for his success to the International Correspondence Schools and says he still refers to the I. C. S. text-books. Just a few months ago the faculty of a large college in West Virginia called him in to demonstrate the principles of battery construction to a class in electricity. That shows how thoroughly he understands his work.

If the I. C. S. can smooth the way to success for men like W. T. Carson, it can help you. If it can help other men to win promotion and larger salaries, it can help you.

At least find out by marking and mailing the coupon printed below. It won't cost you a penny or obligate you in any way to ask for full particulars, but that one simple little act may be the means of changing your entire life.

Surely, W. T. Carson wouldn't be earning $15,000 a year today if he hadn't found out about the I. C. S. when he did.

Mail the Coupon for Free Booklet

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
Box 8867-B, Scranton, Penna.

Without cost or obligation, please send me a copy of your booklet, "Who Wins and Why," and full particulars about the course *before* which I have marked X:

BUSINESS TRAINING COURSES

☐Business Management	☐Salesmanship
☐Industrial Management	☐Advertising
☐Personnel Organization	☐Better Letters
☐Traffic Management	☐Show Card Lettering
☐Business Law	☐Stenography and Typing
☐Banking and Banking Law	☐English
☐Accountancy (including C.P.A.)	☐Civil Service
☐Nicholson Cost Accounting	☐Railway Mail Clerk
☐Bookkeeping	☐Common School Subjects
☐Private Secretary	☐High School Subjects
☐Spanish	☐Illustrating
☐French	☐Cartooning

TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL COURSES

☐Electrical Engineering	☐Architect
☐Electric Lighting	☐Architects' Blueprints
☐Mechanical Engineer	☐Contractor and Builder
☐Mechanical Draftsman	☐Architectural Draftsman
☐Machine Shop Practice	☐Concrete Builder
☐Railroad Positions	☐Structural Engineer
☐Gas Engine Operating	☐Chemistry ☐Pharmacy
☐Civil Engineer	☐Automobile Work
☐Surveying and Mapping	☐Airplane Engines
☐Metallurgy ☐Mining	☐Agriculture and Poultry
☐Steam Engineering ☐Radio	☐Mathematics

Name.....

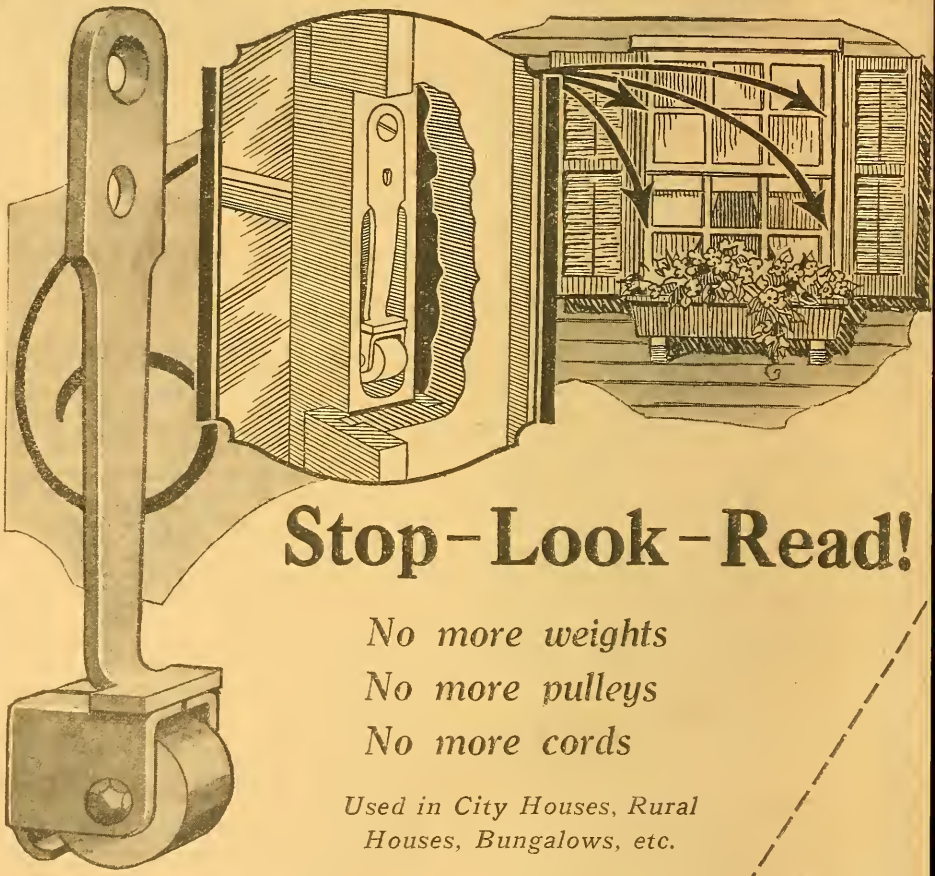
Street Address.....

City.....State.....

Occupation.....

If you reside in Canada, send this coupon to the International Correspondence Schools Canadian Limited, Montreal

The AUSTRAL SASH SUSTAINER



Stop-Look-Read!

No more weights
No more pulleys
No more cords

Used in City Houses, Rural Houses, Bungalows, etc.

STRONG—COMPACT—EASILY OPERATED—CUTS ONE-THIRD OFF THE COST OF YOUR WINDOWS —COSTS ONLY HALF AS MUCH FOR APPLICATION—REQUIRES ONLY HALF THE LABOR—AUTOMATICALLY SUSTAINS THE SASH IN ANY POSITION.

Here's a Big Opportunity

SEND FOR A SAMPLE PAIR →

WE WANT TO PLACE THE AUSTRAL SASH SUSTAINER IN THE CARPENTER'S HANDS; when he sees what it is he will appreciate its superior advantages.

AUSTRAL WINDOW CO.
101 Park Ave. New York

AUSTRAL
WINDOW CO.
101 Park Avenue
New York

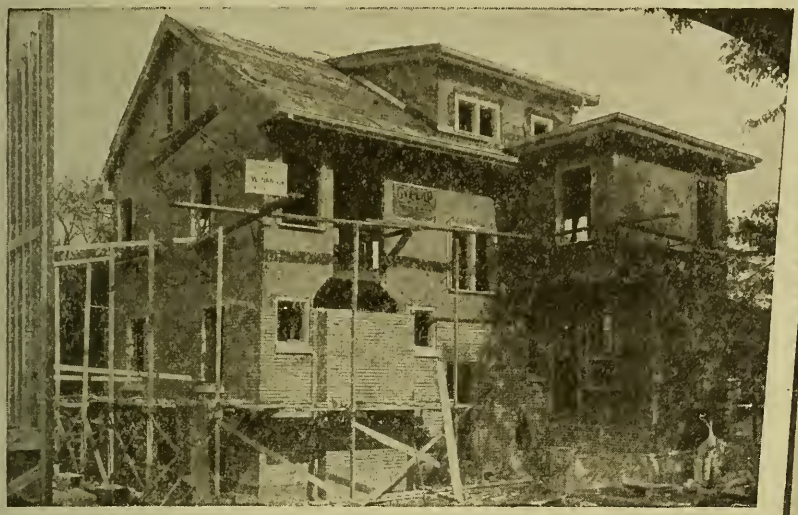
Gentlemen:

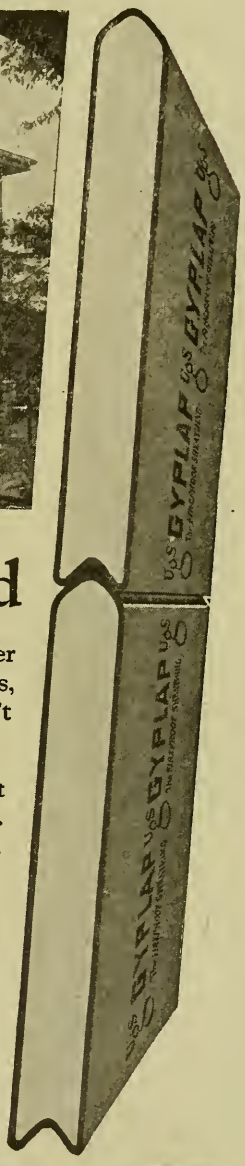
Please send me a sample pair of AUSTRAL SASH SUSTAINERS for which I am enclosing 50 cents (this covers actual production cost together with postage and handling).

Name

Concern

Address





When your work is judged

The house you build is judged by its warmth and strength. Whether the outside trim be stucco, brick, stone, wood siding or shingles, the *carpenter work* is blamed if the house is hard to heat or isn't solid and tight.

So, sheathe with Gyplap, the weather-tight *fireproof* sheathing that is many times as rigid as wood sheathing. Saws and nails like lumber. Then your work will build your reputation higher with every job.

Remember, only Gyplap has the famous interlocking tongue-and-groove joint. Surface specially treated to resist moisture. Strongest insulating building material known.

You ought to have a small sample sheet of Gyplap to show the famous joint and fireproof rock core. Send the coupon.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
General Offices: Dept. 404, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois

GYPLAP

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

The *FIREPROOF* Sheathing

Made by the United States Gypsum Company

Mail this today!

United States Gypsum Company
Dept. 404, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois
Please send me a sample and folder telling about Gyplap.

Name

Address



"CHANCE IS A POOR CHOOSER OF SAWS, ALWAYS"—

Says Mr. Happy Man

Atkins Silver Steel Saws, are built up to a standard, not down to a price. When you buy a cheap saw on price only, all you get is a price—nothing else!

SUPERIORITY OF ATKINS SAWS

The Atkins name on a saw is your guarantee of

(1) Better material—Silver Steel.

(2) Two-way taper grinding.

(3) Efficiency in cutting, they cut faster and easier.

(4) The Improved Perfection Handle used exclusively on our Nos. 53, 65, 400 and 401, eliminates wrist strain.

AT YOUR HARDWARE DEALER

Ask for Saw Sense—Enclose 30c for Nail Apron and useful souvenir.

A PERFECT SAW FOR EVERY PURPOSE

E.C.ATKINS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1857 THE SILVER STEEL SAW PEOPLE

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Canadian Factory, Hamilton Ontario

Machine Knife Factory, Lancaster N.Y.

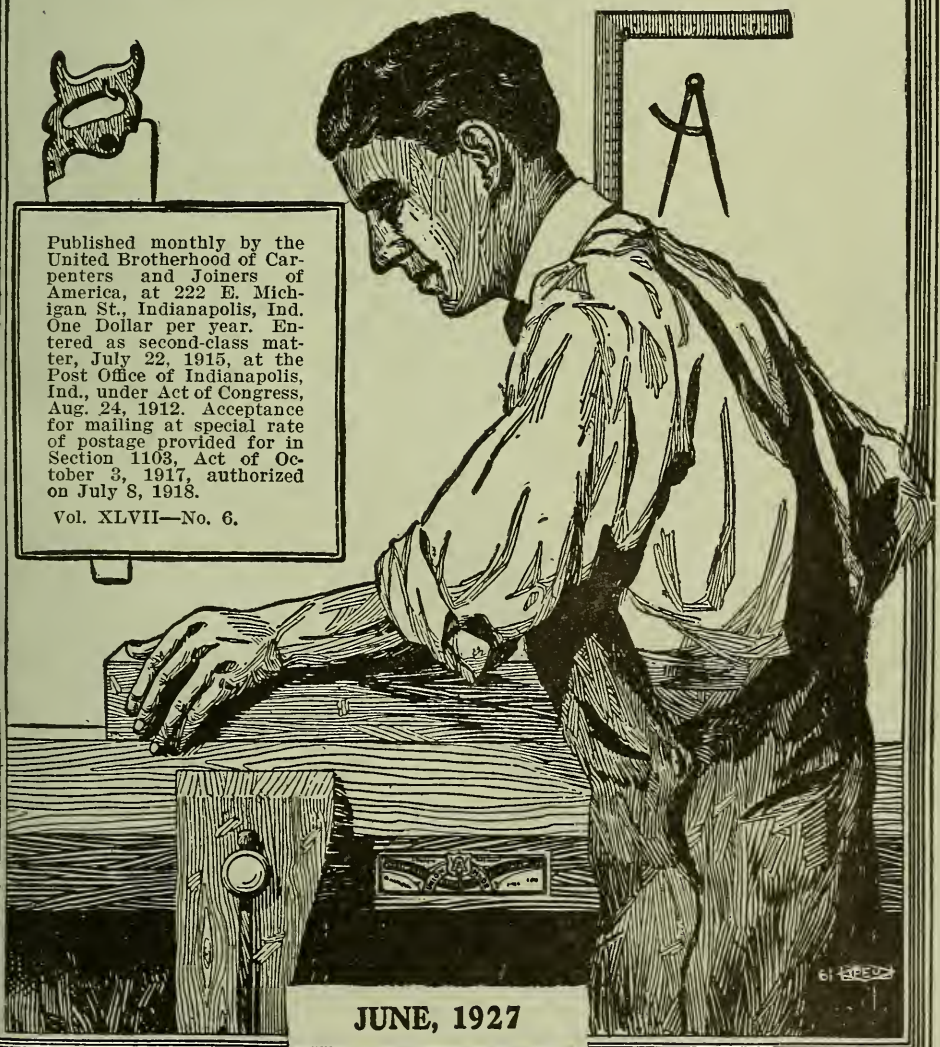
Branches Carrying Complete Stocks In The Following Cities:

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ATKINS

SILVER STEEL SAWS

The Carpenter

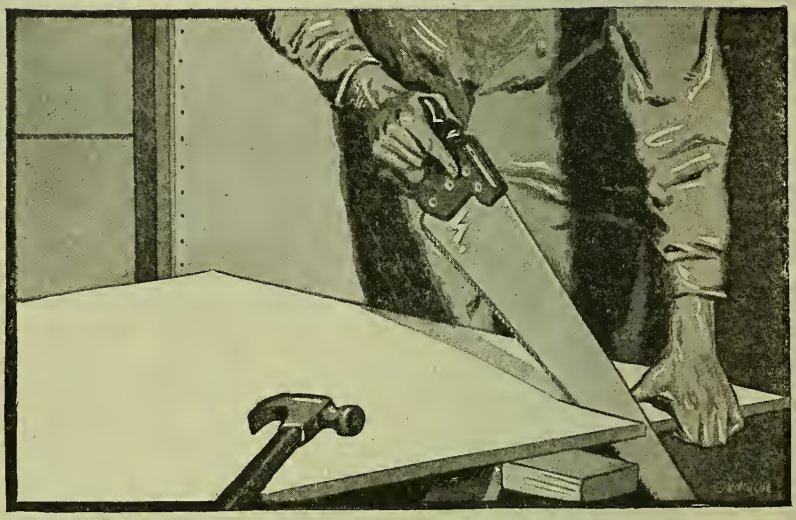


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Vol. XLVII—No. 6.

JUNE, 1927





It's good carpentry and good business!

Building with Sheetrock, the *fireproof* wallboard, is good carpentry, because when you've finished you have a job you can be proud of. Clean, strong, workmanlike—a job that will never bulge, warp or buckle. Patented folded, reinforced nailing edge makes joints strong, tight and true. Exclusive Sheetrock Reinforced Joint System *seals* and *conceals* all joints—makes a flat, even surface, ready for any decoration, paint, wallpaper or Textone, the plastic paint.

And it's *good business*, too! For when you advise—"do it with Sheetrock," you're hitching right up to the best advertised, best known, wallboard in America. There's a quarter of a century of wall experience behind Sheetrock—so the label that's branded on the back of every board is far more than a trade-mark . . . it's a guarantee of quality.

On the opposite page are listed the things a good wallboard ought to give you. Only Sheetrock can give you *all*. Send the coupon for all the facts.

Sheetrock is inspected and approved as an effective barrier to fire by the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
General Offices: Dept. 4, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

SHEETROCK

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

FIREPROOF . . . INSULATING

Made by the United States Gypsum Company

Only Sheetrock offers all this:

Strength—the strength of pure gypsum rock, cast ⅜ inch thick, in broad, ceiling-high, fibre-cased sheets.

Firesafety—that comes of its pure gypsum rock core; *cannot* burn; approved by the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

Warp-Proof—not affected by atmospheric conditions.

Insulation—conducts heat very slowly. Saves fuel. Aids Summer comfort.

Labor-Saving—these broad, high sheets go up quickly. They saw cleanly and nail easily.

Perfectly Smooth—exclusive Reinforced Joint System perfectly conceals all joints—no need for paneling.

Easy to Decorate—Ready for any decoration—paint, wallpaper or Textone, the plastic paint.

Vermin-Free—clean, sanitary rock, sealed tight.

Always Obtainable—Sheetrock is sold from coast to coast.

Sheetrock is the pioneer FIREPROOF plaster wallboard, for finished walls. Send the coupon below for sample of Sheetrock and full details.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
General Offices: Dept. 4, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
General Offices: Dept. 4, 300 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

Please send me your data on the new Sheetrock Reinforced Joint System and other special information on Sheetrock.

Name.....

Address.....



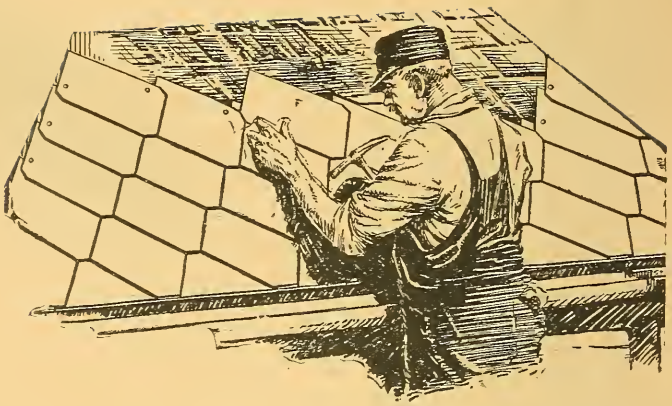
Sheetrock comes in standard sizes: ⅜ inch thick, 32 or 48 inches wide and 6 to 10 feet long

SHEETROCK

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FIREPROOF...INSULATING

Made by the United States Gypsum Company



Millions of Asbestos Shingles will be laid this year

THINK of the money that will be spent laying all these asbestos shingles. Who's going to get it? Roofers—a great part of it to be sure. But not all of it! For more of these popular shingles will be sold for reroofing than for new building jobs. They'll be put right over old roofs.

The carpenter can easily do this job. The old roof doesn't have to come off. It's ready for the shingles. As to the mechanics of the job, laying asbestos shingles is in the same class with laying wooden shingles—except that the asbestos roof is more quickly and more profitably laid.

Carpenters everywhere are taking up this paying work. Many who turned to it during slack building seasons are now specializing in it. They're finding that Eternit Asbestos Shingles are in tremendous demand. That they are particularly easy to lay. That they are stronger, tougher, more resilient. Harder to break because of the layer-built construction which permits an even distribution of asbestos throughout the Portland cement.

You can fill an Eternit full of nails without splitting it. Try it—but make sure that the protecting trade-mark, Eternit, is on the one you test. Better still, visit the Eternit dealer. He'll be glad to show you how easily Eternits are applied. In all probability he'll have a few reroofing jobs that you can start on right away. Mail coupon for full particulars today. Eternit, Inc., Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, New Orleans, Jacksonville.

Eternit

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

ASBESTOS SHINGLES

ETERNIT, Inc., Dept. C, 15th and Locust Streets, Philadelphia
Please send me full details about Eternits.

Name_____ Street_____

City_____ State_____

Please be sure to give your dealer's name here.

HARDWOOD PRODUCTS CORPORATION

NEENAH, WISCONSIN

MANUFACTURERS OF

HIGH QUALITY

UNION-MADE DOORS.



Typical Walnut Door
One-Panel Design.

Look for our Name

"Hardwood Products Corporation"

printed on the top edge of every door from our Factory.

Sold through

Millwork Manufacturers, Jobbers and Dealers.

Now!

Improved processes have produced the SUPER-Beaver Board

. . . with greater strength
. . . better decorative surface
. . . better working qualities

NOW, right at the building season, Beaver places in your hands this new and better *fibre* wall board. It offers strength, decorative and working qualities never before attained in *any* fibre wall board. It offers advantages that will enable you to corner every possible dollar in your section!

Years of experience and extensive experiment have preceded this announcement. We determined that this Super-Beaver product must last longer, look better, work easier, cut cleaner. And we succeeded! You never saw a *fibre* wall board like it! Carpenters and contractors, once they know its advantages, will insist upon having it. Who will get these profits in *your* section? Why not *you*?

Send for details of Super-Beaver Board, one of the finest money-making propositions offered this industry in years! Your inquiry will also bring a test sample with which you can prove Super-Beaver's strength and decorative and working qualities for yourself!

THE BEAVER PRODUCTS CO., Inc.
Dept. 1706, Buffalo, N. Y.

BEAVER PRODUCTS



FREE BLUE PRINTS

AND FREE BOOK "HOW TO READ BLUE PRINTS"
SHOW YOU THE WAY TO

9 BIG PAY JOBS

1. Building Superintendent—$5,000 to $12,000.
2. Building Inspector—$4,800 to $8,000.
3. Appraiser—$6,000 to $10,000.
4. Material Buyer—$5,000 to $7,500.
5. Material Salesman—$5,000 to $12,000.
6. Building Estimator—$6,000 to $10,000.
7. Real Estate Expert—$5,500 to $12,000.
8. Construction Foreman—$4,500 to $8,500.
9. CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER IN A BUSINESS OF YOUR OWN—$5,000 to $12,000.

Find Out How Easy It Is to Make $4,500 to $12,000 a Year

Learn to read Blue Prints this amazing new way! See how quickly and easily you can now train to make $4,500 to $12,000 a year! My FREE Book, "How To Read Blue Prints" discloses all the so-called "mysteries" of Blue Print reading. Another big Book, also FREE, gives you some startling facts about the 9 best jobs in America—jobs open only to Builders who can read Blue Prints and supervise others. Don't send one penny. Pay no C. O. D. Just mail the coupon at once.

NO longer need any ambitious carpenter spend years trying to pick up the "mysteries" of Blue Print Plan Reading. For now a quick, sure, PRACTICAL method has been perfected that has made thousands of building tradesmen Blue Print Experts in a surprisingly short time.

LEARN AT HOME IN SPARE TIME

This is no ordinary "School course". It is practical from start to finish. It is based on many complete sets of real Blue Prints just as they are used by the contractor—these plans alone would cost thousands of dollars if purchased from the architect. Twenty famous experts in all lines of construction work talk over these Blue Prints with you. They show you every detail. Explain every short cut. Tell you the secret of quick, accurate Estimating. Explain Superintending. Give you for the first time many inside facts and money methods used by the "Giants" of the building industry.

This is the kind of training that quickly puts building tradesmen into $4,500 to $12,000 a year jobs—or into profitable contracting businesses of their own. Yet now you get it right at home in 2 or 3 months. It requires no extensive education. If you can read and understand what is written here you can easily master it.



If You Live Nearby
Visit our big day or evening school attended by over 1,000 builders. You can now get the same training at home by mail—same plans, lessons and instructors. Your spare time is enough. Act today!

Chicago Technical SCHOOL for BUILDERS
Dept. G-100, 118 E. 26th St., Chicago, Ill.

SUCCEED LIKE THESE MEN

See what this training has done for others. Bartholomew, Cal., became a contractor and made over 300 per cent more money his first year. Dickerson, R. I., increased his salary over 700 per cent in 12 months. Blair, Okla., stepped up to Superintendent at a 100 per cent increase. Marchand, La., says: "My income has increased over 200 per cent and I now have more contracting work than I can do".

AMAZING OPPORTUNITY

You men who work with your tools in the building trades are the "backbone" of the building industry. You make good money now. But why be satisfied with just a scale wage? Why not get a bigger share of the seven billion dollars that will be spent this year in new construction? Why not fit yourself in a few short weeks for your choice of any one of the 9 steady, big-pay jobs that are open everywhere. Decide now to step into $4,500 to $12,000 a year and up, just as others have done.

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Accept my FREE gift of a complete set of real working Blue Prints. Get my fascinating book "How To Read Blue Prints" that tells all the interesting and instructive facts about Blue Print Plans. Examine my other big book that gives the remarkable facts about the 9 best jobs in America. Don't send me one penny. Pay no C. O. D. It's all FREE. Just fill out and mail the coupon today.—RIGHT NOW!

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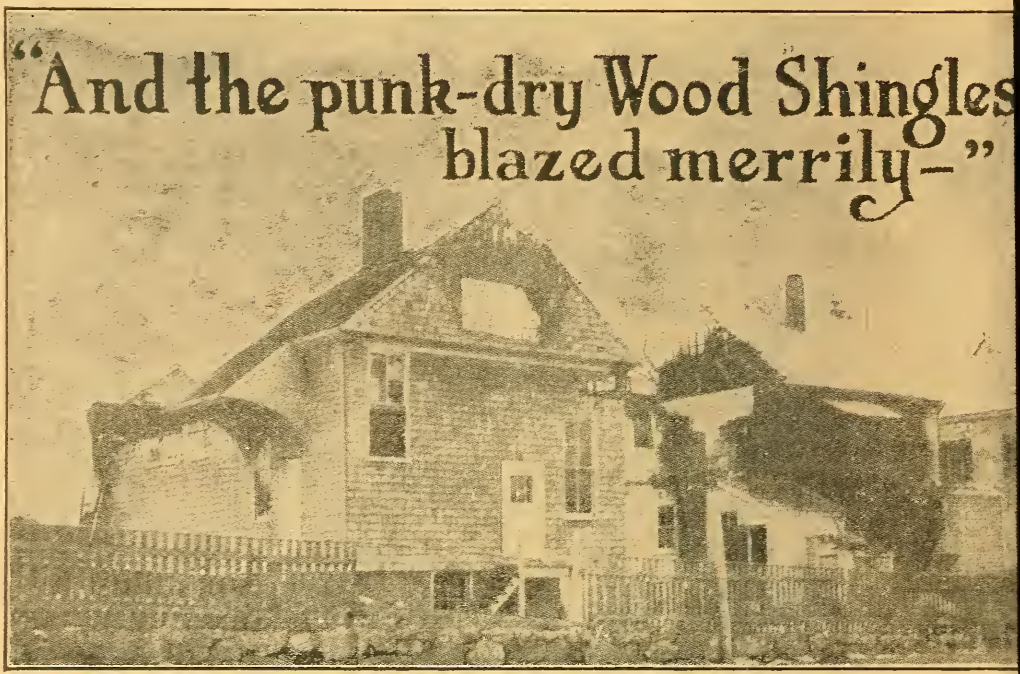
Please send me your FREE Blue Prints and 2 Big books. I understand these are mine to keep without obligation. It is also understood that no salesman will call on me.

Name _____

Address _____

Town _____ State _____

"And the punk-dry Wood Shingles blazed merrily—"



A Spark on this Wood Shingle Roof has destroyed another American home. In the last five years there was a total loss of over twelve million dollars in the United States from fires started in this way alone.

The Fireproof Ambler Asbestos Roof on the rear building blanketed the spread of the flames until the firemen could extinguish the blaze. If the entire house had been covered, the Spark would have been hamless as Ambler Asbestos Shingle Roofs are **Fireproof**—not merely fire resistive.

AMBLER ASBESTOS SHINGLES

Can be applied by any carpenter who can put on wood shingles and they are—

FIREPROOF WEATHERPROOF CURLPROOF

Rigid Fireproof Roofing NOT Flexible Impregnated Felt.

For information write

ASBESTOS SHINGLE, SLATE and SHEATHING CO.

AMBLER, PENNA.

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Omaha, Nebraska	Buffalo, N. Y.	Philadelphia, Penna.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Washington, D. C.	Chicago, Ill.		Detroit, Mich.
Wilkes-Barre, Penna.			Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SAMPLES and Special Carload proposition, return this clipping.

Name

Address

City

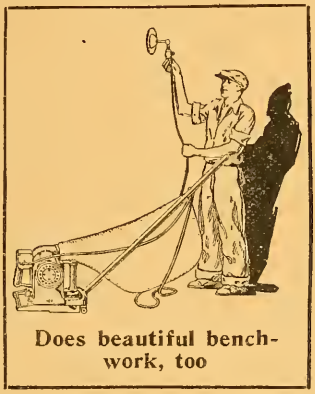
CARP. State

Ask for—"How Jim Built a Business."

Carpenters make big money—

sanding floors this fast new way!

A business of your own! That's what this remarkable machine can bring you. An independent living—doing the work you like to do—using the skill you already have—but working easier, faster, for better money than ever before.



Does beautiful bench-work, too

Gone are the days when it costs a small fortune to own and operate floor sanding machines. With the powerful, fast-cutting Clarke Vacuum Portable Sander, you don't need a mint of money to get a start—you don't need a truck to get from job to job—you don't need special wiring—you plug in on any light socket—direct or alternating current. And this powerful machine weighs only 31 pounds!

But get this straight—it's a giant for work! Rough work or smooth work—quality and quantity—floor work or bench work—it does them all! 800 to 1600 square feet and more of clean, beautiful, flawless floor sanding in an eight hour day is easy for the "Clarke." And it can work in "tight" places—in bathrooms and closets, hallways, stair landings. It sands so close to the wall that the baseboard and quarter round cover what's left.

Just slip off the handle and pick it up—then you can use it for doors, sash, tables, desks, interior trim—all the places where the most careful sanding is required.

Never before has there been such an opportunity for responsible carpenters to become independent contractors. Clip the coupon now for complete facts—the first step to bigger success.

Clarke Sanding Machine Co.
3817 Cortland St.
Dept. C-6 Chicago, Ill.

POWERFUL—FAST CUTTING
CLARKE
VACUUM PORTABLE SANDER
TRADE MARK

Clarke Sanding Machine Co.,
Dept. C-6, 3817 Cortland St., Chicago, Ill.

Without obligation to me please send full details concerning the Clarke Vacuum Portable Sander.

Name

Address

City

State

What Carpenters Say About SIMONDS Special Hand Saw File

Here are a few extracts from letters carpenters have written us about the New Special Hand Saw File, which has become so popular with the craft:

Carpenter in New Albany, Ind., says —"Received the Special Hand Saw File, and after giving it a trial, will say it is a wonder. Have already filed 10 saws with it and it is still good for more filing".

From Pontiac, Mich.—"Simonds Special Hand Saw File is working fine. I recommend it".

Omaha, Neb.—"Filed 12 saws ranging in length from 22" to 28" and all of various teeth sizes. It is good for at least two or three more saws".

Miami, Ariz., carpenter writes — "File has been tried out on a No. 61 Blue Ribbon Hand Saw. It certainly makes a combination hard to beat."

Letter from a member of Local Union 79, New Haven, Conn.—"One of the committee has used the file, and pronounced it one of the best he has ever had, completely filing a saw with one corner. Feel sure your file will be demanded by carpenters of the state from now on".

This isn't the usual slim taper file. It's different. There is no other file just like it on the market. To get it you have to ask your dealer for the SIMONDS SPECIAL HAND SAW FILE. If your dealer doesn't have it in stock he can easily get it for you from the wholesaler. The six inch length is the file used mostly. There are also $5\frac{1}{2}$ inch for fine tooth saws and seven inch for coarser saws.



SIMONDS
Saw and Steel Company

Hardware Dept. Fitchburg, Mass.

No. 61 drove 2700 screws per day for eight months

Two thousand seven hundred screws per day for eight months! That's more work than most any screw driver would get in its owner's lifetime. But it is the record of one of our No. 61 spiral ratchet screw drivers, which a satisfied customer has just sent in for repairs.

"Please repair and return the screw driver which I have forwarded by parcel post," writes this customer—a factory operator. "It might interest you to know that this screw driver has been used continuously for the past eight months, driving 2700 screws per day."

All over the country the Millers Falls Spiral Screw Drivers are doing their work well. There is real satisfaction in using Millers Falls automatic tools. They are good tools—developed over years of experimentation until they are as nearly perfect as tools of this kind can be.

MILLERS FALLS COMPANY • MILLERS FALLS, MASS.
NEW YORK, 28 Warren St. • CHICAGO, 9 So. Clinton St.

MILLERS FALLS TOOLS SINCE 1868



HERE ARE THE FACTS ON THREE GOOD NUMBERS

NUMBERS
61 • 62 • 67

Can be used as a spiral screw driver, right or left action—as a ratchet screw driver, with spiral closed, right or left action—as a rigid screw driver, set for long or short reach.

Hardwood handle, beautifully stained and hand-polished. Metal parts polished and nickel-plated.

Three screw driver blades, of different sizes, are furnished with each tool.

The same screw drivers furnished with spring for quick return in Nos. 610-620-670.

Three distinctive features

of the new Stanley No. 100-Plus Nail Hammer



1. The end of the handle is given a special treatment to exclude all moisture from the wood. This prevents swelling and shrinking, the usual cause of loose hammer heads. After being subjected to extreme tests the head shows no tendency to become loose.
2. The eye is tapered and notched. There can be no slipping after the wedges are driven in.
3. The patented wedge is so constructed that it cannot work loose.

STANLEY

8 Points of Construction that make the Stanley No. 100-Plus Nail Hammer superior to any other

1. STEEL. Made to our own formula and thoroughly tested.
2. PATTERN. A new and distinctive shape. The claws will reach across a two-by-four studding and are so beveled that they will grip and pull a nail by the shank.
3. FORGED. Drop-forged in positive dies. This method insures uniformity of shape.
4. TEMPER. Face and claws are hardened and tempered individually (never in bulk) by skilled workmen.
5. HANDLE. Sound, young, straight-grained, selected hickory, thoroughly dried and shaped to fit the hand.
6. WEDGING. Two special wedges, reinforced by the exclusive feature of steps on the inside of the eye, the eye being tapered from the center in both directions.
7. FINISH. Black baked enamel on neck and under claws, with high crocus polish on balance of tool.
8. GUARANTEE. Every hammer fully tested after each process of manufacture and guaranteed to prove entirely satisfactory to the user.

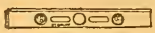
STANLEY RULE AND LEVEL PLANT
NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT

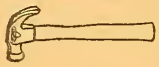
New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle

THE Stanley Catalog No. 34-J shows the complete line of Stanley Tools and includes many tables of value to the carpenter. Ask your hardware dealer for a copy. If he cannot supply you, write to us.

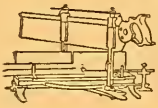
EVERY Stanley Tool has the same careful design, high-grade workmanship and fine materials that are found in Stanley Planes. The full line includes:—

PLANES 

LEVELS 

HAMMERS 

HAND DRILLS 

MITRE BOXES 

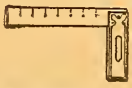
RULES 

BIT BRACES 

SCREW DRIVERS 

BREAST DRILLS 

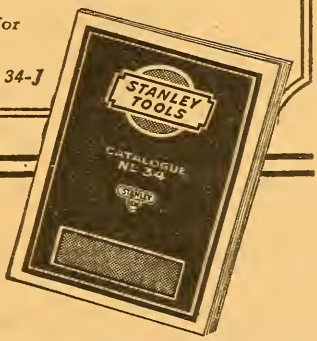
CHISELS 

SQUARES AND BEVELS 

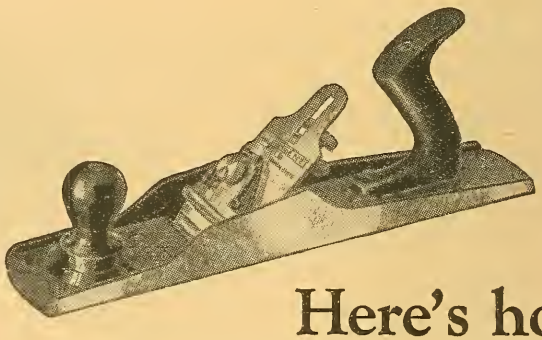
(Butt Gauges, Vises, Saw Sets, Doweling Jigs, etc.)

EXAMINE THE ENTIRE LINE

And send for Stanley Catalog No. 34-J



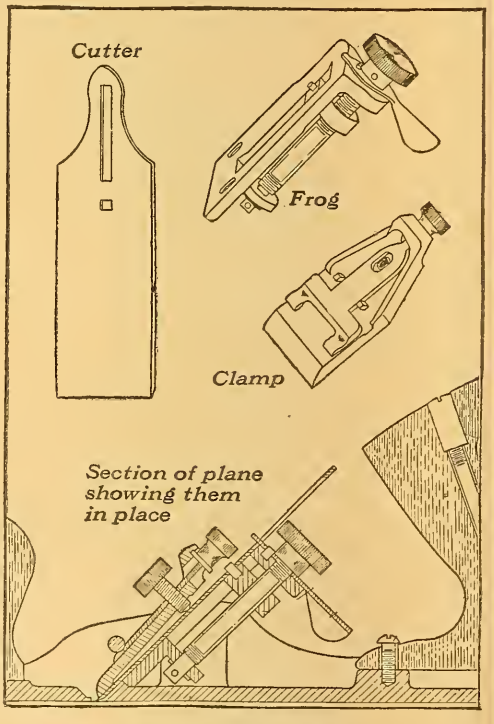
TOOLS



Here's how the Sargent Auto-Set gets its name

TAKE the chromium steel cutter of the Auto-Set plane out of its bed, sharpen it, put it back, replace the clamp—and it will be set as it was before removing. No fussing with new adjustments. Time saved. Work made easier and more exact. Here's how the Auto-Set works:

The vertical adjusting screw moves the cutter up and down by means of a screw nut that projects from the screw into the cutter, fitting into a small square hole in the cutter. To remove the cutter, the clamp is taken off, and the cutter *lifted* from the frog. The vertical adjusting screw and nut are not disturbed in the slightest. When the cutter is replaced, it can only be put back in such a position that the square hole fits over the projection from the screw nut, and when the clamp is tightened the set is the same as originally.



In appearance and performance, Sargent Auto-Set Planes are the most satisfactory you can buy. See them at your dealer's, and mail coupon to us for descriptive booklets.

SARGENT

Tools & Hardware

SARGENT & COMPANY
Manufacturers
55 Water Street
New Haven, Conn.

Name _____

Address _____



BULLDOG
PIPELESS FURNACE

3 Tons Heats 8 Rooms

"My furnace has been in use for 3 years and our eight room house is always warm, including floors. I used 3 tons of hard coal last winter to heat our eight room house. You can use anything that will burn in the Bulldog. We often warm and remove the dampness during a stormy period in summer with waste paper."

Lester F. Coons, Ellenville, N. Y.

2½ Tons Heats 5 Rooms

"No heater compares with the Bulldog. I burned 2½ tons of coal last winter and heated 5 rooms, and bath." W. Geary, Gloucester, Mass.

Fuel Saved Pays for Furnace

"This is the second winter I have used the Bulldog and the savings in my coal bills have paid for my furnace!" Milton E. Spain, Casey, Ia.

Cuts Coal Bills in Half

"I had a hot air furnace in our 7-room house before I got the Bulldog and our house was always cold. With the Bulldog it only takes half as much coal and we had weather below zero, and the house was nice and warm in the morning when we got up. We never have the draft on more than half an hour at a time, and it has the place red hot. It is easy to regulate and keeps the fire all day in mild weather." Jess T. Conrad, 1211 W. Arch St., Shamokin, Pa.

No Money Down!

Small Monthly Payments. Comes Completely Erected.

The Bulldog comes completely erected and is sent for free inspection. Then, if satisfied, you make only small monthly payments at our remarkably low price. DON'T put up with old fashioned stoves or some worn out furnace, when you can so EASILY have the greatest fuel saver made. *Factory connections both East and West and we ship from the nearest point. Write TODAY!*

Reduced Price to CARPENTERS
in lots of 3 or more
Write for SPECIAL OFFER!

Send for Free Book!

Remember the Bulldog is *different*—and *better!* Complete combustion of gases save 25% of your fuel bill. Exclusive Gable-Top Radiator receives *all* the direct rays of the fire. Exclusive oblong fire-pot is not only ideal for coal, but enables you to keep a wood fire over night. Remember—the Bulldog is sent for *free inspection*—then small monthly payments at an amazingly low price! Send for Free Book TODAY!

BULLDOG FURNACE CO., 19th St. and California Ave.
Dept. 16-96 Chicago, Ill.
Babson Bros., Sole Distributors.

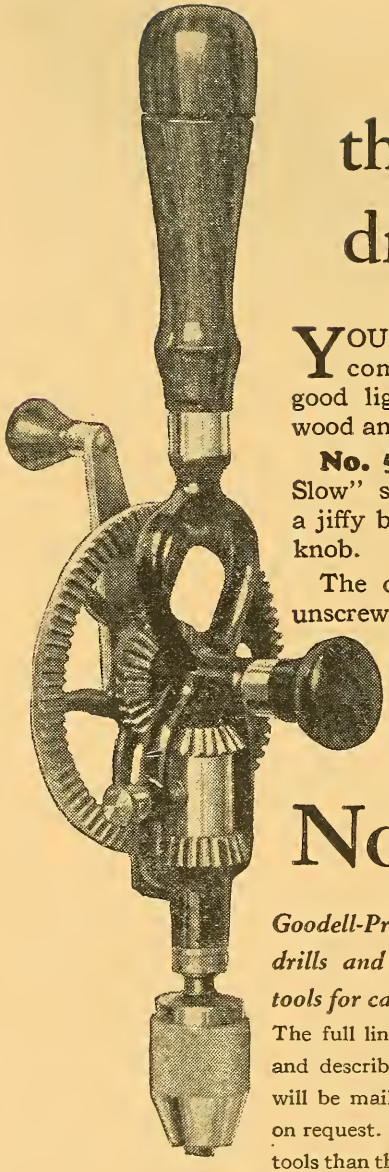
Bulldog Furnace Co., Dept. 16-96
Babson Bros., Sole Distributors.
19th St. and California Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Without obligating me in any way, please send me your free catalog and special clubbing offer to carpenters on the Bulldog Pipeless Furnace.

Have you a basement? Yes☐ No☐

Name

Address



To bore through wood *and* drill through metal

YOUR tool outfit is not complete without a good light hand drill for wood and metal.

No. 5½ has "Fast and Slow" speeds, changed in a jiffy by a turn of shifter knob.

The cap of the handle unscrews to open a handy compartment for drill points.

Gear teeth are machine cut. That means accuracy.

Ball-bearing spindle with hardened cone end bearing make this drill easy to run, slow to wear. 3-jaw, all-steel chuck takes round shank drills 0 to 3/8".

Handle and knob of polished rosewood, and metal parts finished in bright nickel and red enamel, make this tool mighty good to look at as well as to use.

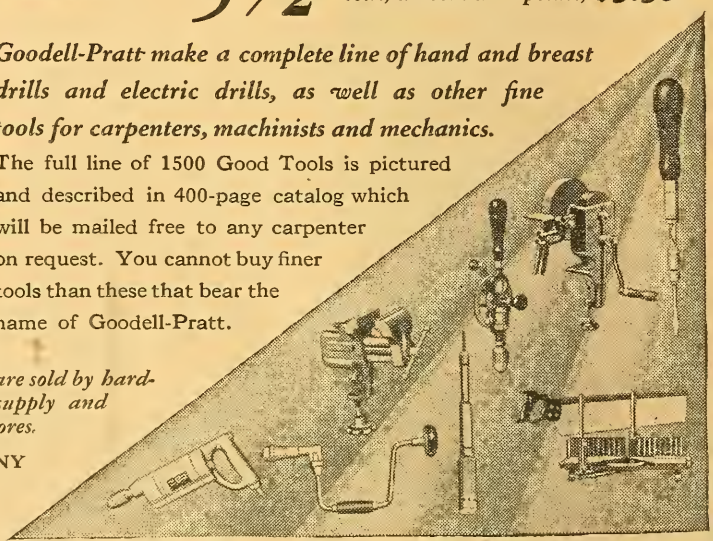
Goodell-Pratt quality insures years of good service.

No. 5½

is 14½" long—weighs 2¼ pounds, and costs, without drill points, **$5.50**

Goodell-Pratt make a complete line of hand and breast drills and electric drills, as well as other fine tools for carpenters, machinists and mechanics.

The full line of 1500 Good Tools is pictured and described in 400-page catalog which will be mailed free to any carpenter on request. You cannot buy finer tools than these that bear the name of Goodell-Pratt.



Goodell-Pratt Tools are sold by hardware dealers, mill supply and automotive supply stores.

GOODELL-PRATT COMPANY

Toolsmiths

GREENFIELD, MASS.

GOODELL-PRATT

1500 GOOD TOOLS

STEEL SQUARE

HOUSE & ROOF FRAMING & OTHER CARPENTERS' PROBLEMS MADE EASY

The practical carpenter who has learned what he knows by his hard experience finds much in these handy guides that will add to his skill, efficiency and reputation. These guides are highly recommended and endorsed as being a helping hand, short-cut method of gaining success in your profession.

Practical diagrams and easy explanations show you how to handle any carpentry job in the easiest, most economical, most approved and most modern manner. Highly recommended and endorsed by the trade.

INSIDE TRADE INFORMATION

Guide No. 1—Over 431 pages—1200 illustrations—Few of the important features:

- —How to know the different kinds of wood.
- —How to use the different kinds of wood.
- —Complete detailed information on nails and screws.
- —How to use carpenter's tools.
- —How circular and band saws are handled.
- —How to use the steel square.
- —How to sharpen tools.
- —How to file and set saws.
- —How to make wood joints.
- —Complete information regarding joints and joinery.
- —How to build furniture.
- —How to make a tool box.
- —How to make a work bench.
- —How to make "horses" or trestles
- —How to make a mitre box.
- —How to make a mitre shooting board.
- —How to plumb and level work
- —How to use the chalk line.
- —How to lay out work.
- —How to use rules and scales.
- —How to use vises and clamps.
- —How to use all of the carpenter's tools, with over 900 illustrations showing specifically how.

Guide No. 2—Over 455 pages—400 illustrations—some of the big features:

- —How to understand carpenter's arithmetic.
- —How to understand geometry.
- —How to understand trigonometry.
- —How mathematics is simplified for carpenters.
- —How to solve mensuration problems.
- —How to estimate the strength of timbers.
- —How to proportion beams.
- —How to use drawing instruments
- —How to make architectural drawings.
- —How to read plans.
- —How to survey.
- —How to draw up specifications.
- —How to estimate the cost of buildings.
- —How to build houses, barns, garages, bungalows, etc.

Guide No. 3—Over 255 pages—400 illustrations—some of the principal subjects covered:

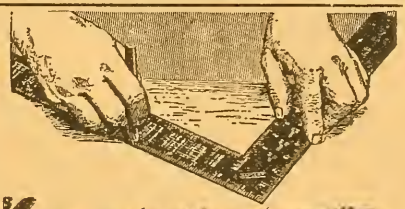
- —How to excavate foundations.
- —How to build foundations.
- —How to make foundations water proof.
- —How to erect post foundations.
- —How to build forms for concrete foundations.
- —How to proportion foundation footings.
- —How to frame houses.
- —How to set girders and sills.
- —How to construct built-up sills.
- —How to frame joists.
- —How to allow for variation of joists.
- —How to construct a well hole.
- —How to frame a studding.
- —How to frame corner posts.
- —How to lay out and cut braces.
- —How to attach lath to corner posts.
- —How to frame temporary and permanent braces.
- —How to frame girts and ribbands
- —How to set window frames.
- —How to frame braces and partitions.
- —How to distinguish various types of roofs.
- —How to distinguish various rafters.
- —How to use the settings 12, 13 and 17 on the steel square.
- —How to lay out mitre cuts.
- —How to use tangents, and full detailed information covering sky lights, scaffold and hoisting apparatus.

Guide No. 4—Over 448 pages—400 illustrations—some of the salient points covered:

- —How to put on wood, fibre and metal shingles.
- —How to lay gravel roofs.
- —How to lay tin roofs.
- —How to hang doors.
- —How to frame windows.
- —How to put on sheathing.
- —How to put on siding.
- —How to put on exterior trim.
- —How to do cornice work.
- —How to build stairs.
- —How to lath.
- —How to lay floors.
- —How to put on interior trim.
- —How to put on locks and other fittings.
- —How to paint.
- —How to give first aid to the injured, and many other important and useful "Hows."

FREE TRIAL--MAIL COUPON TODAY!

No risk. You take no chances. Send now. Examine free. Pay if satisfied. Don't put it off! This coupon brings you the golden chance of advancement you have been looking for.





AUDELS CARPENTERS & BUILDERS GUIDES



Every Carpenter, Builder, Woodworker, Mechanic and apprentice should own these guides. These books answer hard questions and explain easy methods of doing better work. Easy to read and understand. Fully illustrated with 3700 diagrams and pictures showing modern working methods and plans. A complete home-study course for the apprentice; a quick, ready-reference for the journeyman. (*1600 pages, 4 volumes, flexible binding, gold edges, pocketsize.*)

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Every job covered—valuable, up-to-date information on: — **How to Use The Steel Square, Care of Tools, Saw Filing, Joinery Work, How to Calculate and Draw, House Framing, Stairs, How to Make Furniture, Lay out work and Foundations, Interior Trim, Outside Work, Roofing, How to Paint—** *with thousands of new short cuts and good ideas.*

SHIPPED FREE

Not a cent to pay until you see the Guides. No obligation to buy unless you are satisfied. Fill in coupon in *pencil.* Send now—today—get this great help library for carpenters and builders.

FREE EXAMINATION COUPON

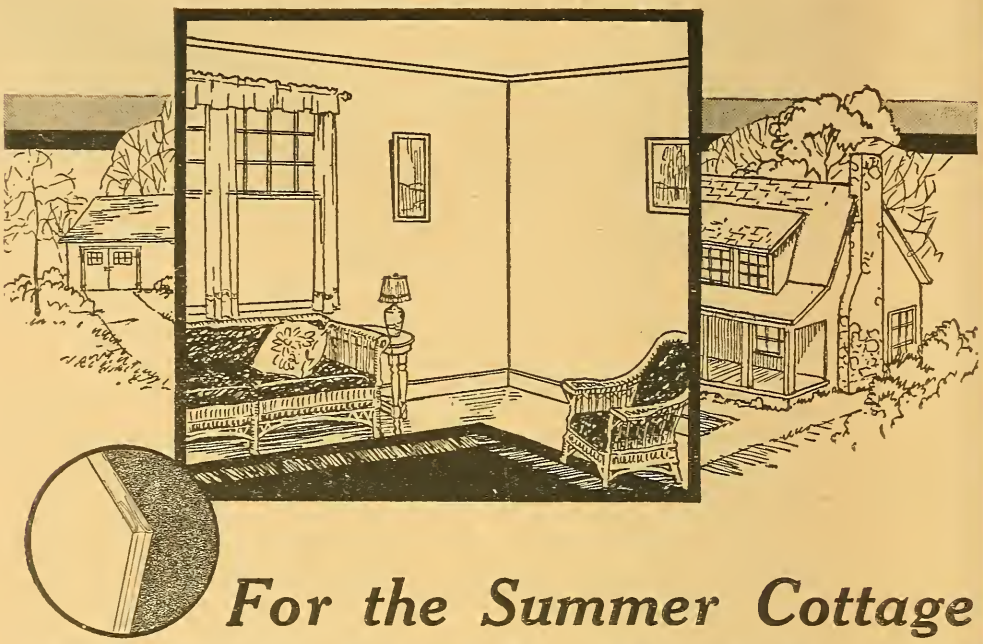
Theo. Audel & Co., 65 W. 23 St, New York
Send me AUDELS CARPENTERS and BUILDERS GUIDES. 4 numbers, $6, for *free examination.* If satisfactory, I will send you $1 in 7 days, then $1 monthly until $6 is paid.

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Address.....

Occupation.....

Employed by..... 6-T-58



For the Summer Cottage

WHITE ROCK Wall Board

For the summer cottage—whether a new one or an old one remodeled—use White Rock Wall Board.

This is a different wall board with advantages not found in other wall boards. The edge is *four ply*, exceptionally strong—nails hold better—can be driven closer to the edge—both sides alike—no hunting for "right" side. Easy to cut—no dulling of saw.

White Rock is ideal for the summer cottage and for other general interior wall and ceiling construction. Strong — durable — fireproof — uniform thickness—sized on both sides—insulating—rigid —approved by the Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.

At your dealers or write us. Discover the advantages of this better wall board!

Time Book Free

64-page Carpenter Time Book. Full of valuable information for builders. Free upon request.

The AMERICAN GYPSUM CO.

General Offices, Mines and Mills,

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Sales Offices

NEW YORK, CLEVELAND, DETROIT, PITTSBURGH, CHICAGO



Any carpenter can install

CROMAR

easily and successfully

The CROMAR Ten Points of Prime Importance

1. Factory finished—like furniture—laid and used the same day.
2. Finish stands hardest wear.
3. Coating four sides protects against moisture.
4. V-type tongue and groove easy to lay.
5. Beveled tongue prevents damage in nailing.
6. Cleanable surface groove.
7. Convenient and damage-proof bundle.
8. Laying contracts need not be sub-let.
9. Promotes extra sales for occupied houses.
10. "Lip" on groove-side of a Cromar strip remains unweakened even at time of refinishing.



BECAUSE CROMAR is scraped, sanded, filled, varnished, waxed and moisture-proofed at the factory—like furniture—all there is left to do is *nail it down.*

That enables you to handle the laying job yourself, instead of sub-letting it.

It also results in such a great saving of time and labor, that you can bid lower, make a faster sale or rental with quicker money return—and still give the home-owner the best Oak Flooring he can buy.

Write us for free samples and complete literature concerning the manufacture, the selling and laying of the only factory finished hardwood flooring on the market.

THE CROMAR COMPANY
Williamsport, Pa.

CROMAR

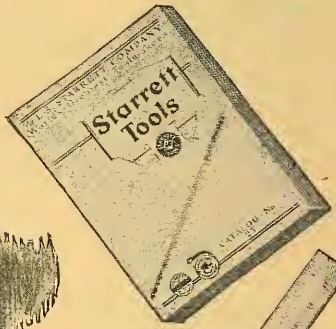
FACTORY FINISHED

OAK FLOORING

LAID AND USED THE SAME DAY

"I look for 'em in the Starrett Catalog"





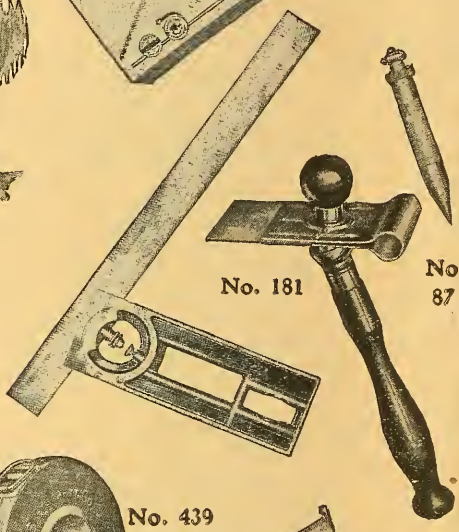
"When I hit on some job that seems hard t' do just right, I find it's usually a case of not having the right tools. I gen'ally find the answer in my Starrett Catalog."

Starrett Catalog No. 23"E" is a mighty good book to have handy. It illustrates and describes 2500 and more fine tools. Simply by looking through it you'll discover a lot of valuable suggestions for doing your work better, quicker, easier.

It's free. Write for your copy, today.

THE L. S. STARRETT CO.

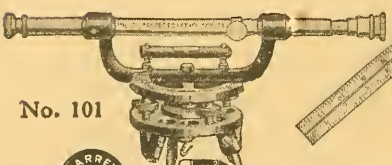
World's Greatest Toolmakers
Manufacturers of Hacksaws Unexcelled
Steel Tapes—Standard for Accuracy
ATHOL, MASS.

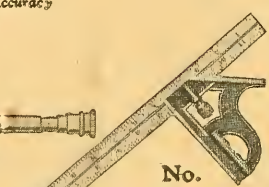


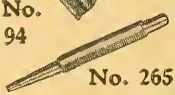
















Use Starrett Tools

All-wood structural insulation works for your interest

.... Send for book!

HERE is an insulating material that points the way to more jobs for you. To pleasant, profitable work. To more money.

And how easy it is to handle. How easy to put up. No grief or trouble from start to finish!

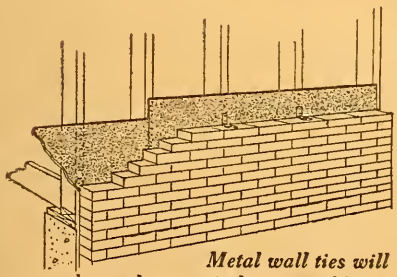
It's called Masonite. It comes in broad, smooth, uniform boards—4 ft. wide and 8, 9, 10 or 12 ft. long. Corners are square and true. It saws and nails just like wood—because it is wood.

Masonite Structural Insulation is used as sheathing under wood siding, brick, stone or stucco; for partitions and for interior decoration.

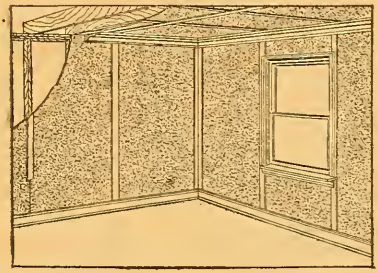
Take half a minute to write for free Masonite book; also for special facts of direct interest to you. They're worth sending for—right now!

MASON FIBRE COMPANY
Dept. 804, 111 W. Washington St.
CHICAGO, ILL.
Mill: LAUREL, MISSISSIPPI

Masonite
MANUFACTURED LUMBER FOR
STRUCTURAL INSULATION



Metal wall ties will be used every sixth course of brick.



Masonite used as an interior finish.

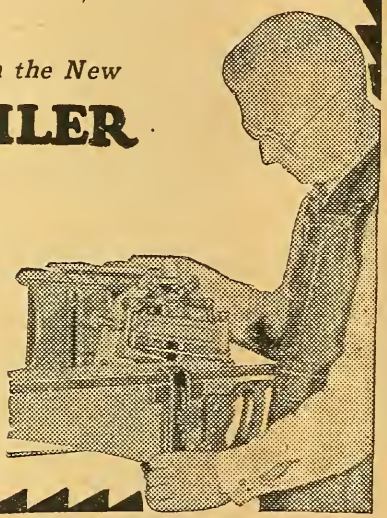
©1927, M. F. Co.

Saws Filed *Automatically!*

Yes—it's an accomplished fact! Saws can now be filed or retoothed by machine with machine precision—so perfectly that the teeth will cut better than new—**and filed many times faster than possible by hand.** One user reports seven saws filed in one hour. No tired backs, no imperfect saws, more and better work done.

Save Your Time and Eyesight with the New

FOLEY AUTOMATIC SAW FILER



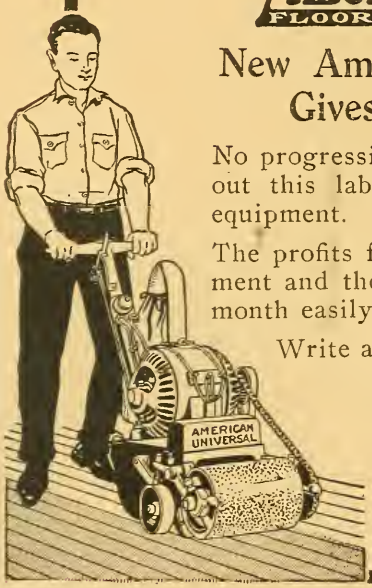
Made in hand drive and power drive models. Files hand saws, back, meat, band and circular saws. Mr. Bottomley, Norwich, Conn., writes: "I have filed saws for 40 years, but the Foley Filer has me beat, both as to work and speed." *Make big money filing saws.* You can get 50c for filing a saw, $1.25 for retoothing.

Your Satisfaction Guaranteed. Investigate! Write today for full information on Foley Saw Filers and the new Foley Hammer Saw Setter.

FOLEY SAW TOOL CO. Inc.,
454 Foley Bldg., 19 Main St., N. E.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

$75 brings this new latest model

American Universal
FLOOR SURFACING MACHINE



New American Easy Payment Plan Gives You A Year To Pay

No progressive carpenter can now afford to be without this labor saving and profit making piece of equipment.

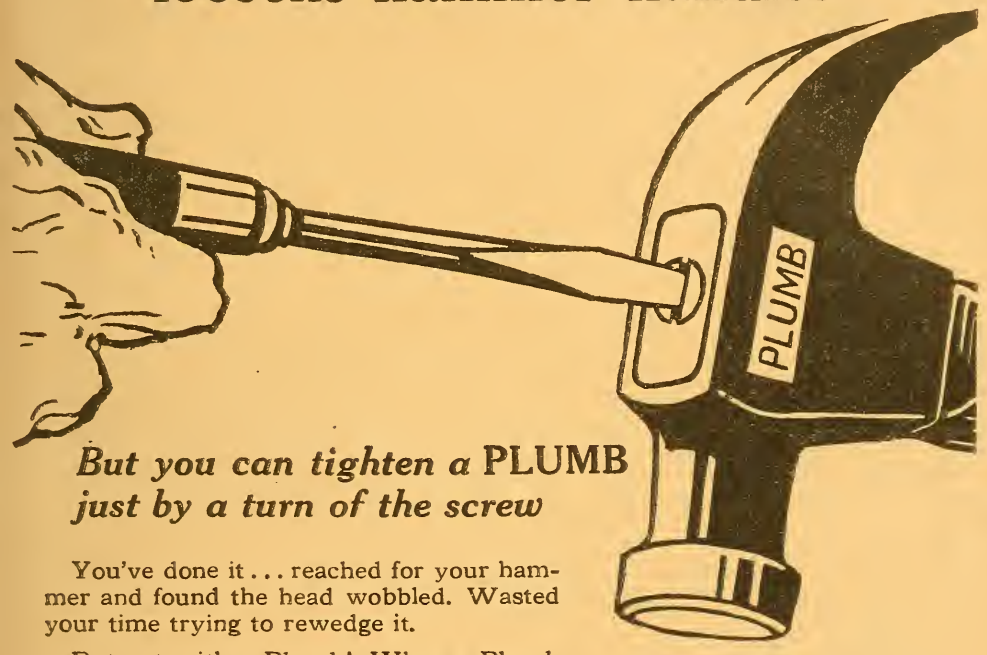
The profits from the first jobs return the down payment and the profit from its use a day or two each month easily pays the balance.

Write at once for information.

The American Floor Surfacing Machine Company

522 So. St. Clair St.,
Toledo, Ohio.

Steady pounding, *plus shrinkage,* loosens hammer handles



But you can tighten a PLUMB *just by a turn of the screw*

You've done it . . . reached for your hammer and found the head wobbled. Wasted your time trying to rewedge it.

But not with a Plumb! When a Plumb Handle loosens (as all handles do) just turn the screw and the head is tight again. (An exclusive Plumb feature.)

The Plumb is the hammer for carpenters! Weight is placed in head to give force and power to your blow.

Claws have the famous Plumb bend that adds to the leverage of the handle.

Claws will bite any nail. They will even grip a brad.

Plumb balance gives you a tool that works like a part of your arm.

Plumb double-tested hickory handle gives you years of service. And the swelled-end of the handle affords a comfortable, non-slip grip which eliminates cramped hands.

Look for the Red Handle and Black Head in your hardware store.

FAYETTE R. PLUMB, Inc.
Philadelphia, U. S. A.

Plumb Nail Hammer

No. H F 81, weight 1 lb., price $1.50 (except in Far West and Canada). Your hardware dealer has it.

PLUMB
DOUBLE LIFE
Hammers Hatchets Files Sledges Axes

An invitation to Carpenters
Accept it today!

WE want you to stop at your hardware dealer's and ask to see a Disston Lightweight Saw.

Get the "feel" of it; how much lighter it is than a regular saw; how much narrower it is than your present one.

That's the saw you need for today's sawing. Because you haven't all the heavy sawing that once you had to do.

And this lighter saw is easier to use, easier to work with all day long.

The same Disston Steel, tough, hard, and sharp; the same grinding that gives you easy running; the same "hang" that you're accustomed to—all the usual Disston features.

Practically every Disston Saw is now made in a Lightweight Model, such as No. 7, D-8, No. 12, etc. So ask to see your favorite.

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.
Makers of "The Saw Most Carpenters Use"
Philadelphia, U.S.A.



DISSTON

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at
Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana
Advertising Department, 25 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Established in 1881 | INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1927 | One Dollar Per Year
Vol. XLVII—No. 6. | | Ten Cents a Copy

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

The employment of non-union men of our trade is favored by the Lufkin Rule Company of Saginaw, Michigan, who manufacture a number of tools used by carpenters such as rules, tapes, combination squares, trysquares and other measuring devices.

This concern recently constructed a large addition to their plant on which were employed non-union carpenters.

Illustrations Recording Development of the Home Buildings

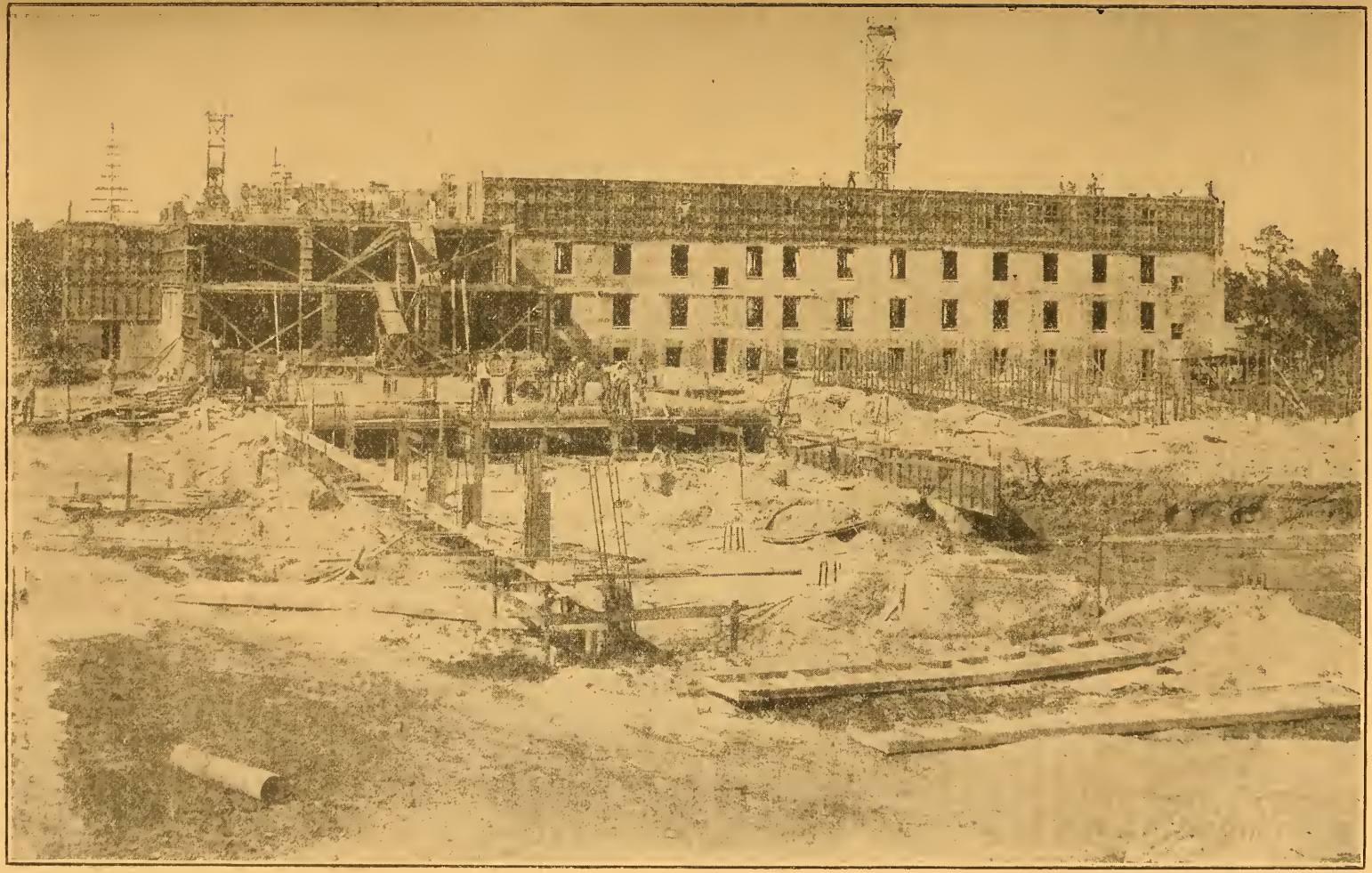
On December 7, 1926, contract for the erection of the first buildings to be erected on the property of the Brotherhood in Lakeland, Florida, for the Home for Aged Members was signed with the Fred T. Ley Company. On January 11, 1927, the company began operations and in order to give to the membership an idea of the progress of the work and the magnitude thereof, we are publishing in this issue pictures showing the condition of the job on February 1st, March 1st and April 1st.

From time to time until the buildings are completed we will publish for the information of our members pictures showing the progress made in the construction and completion of the buildings.

WM. L. HUTCHESON,
General President.


HINKLEY STUDIO
LAKELAND FLA
2/1/27





UNIONISM PAYS

A notable example of the efficiency of Organized Labor was recently brought to light when the R. C. Wieboldt Co., contractors, completed the erection of several structures on the campus of Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill. This firm returned to the officials of the University $153,872, this sum being 85 per cent of the amount under their original bid that they saved on the job.

President Walter Dill Scott of the University publicly thanked the contractors in a statement that appeared in the Evanston, Ill., News Index, under date of April 1, 1927. It is as follows:

" 'An extraordinary demonstration of business integrity and generosity' is the characterization of the unusual act of R. C. Wieboldt Company, Chicago contractors, in returning $153,872 to Northwestern University, by President Walter Dill Scott.

" 'Building contractors have not made history as being in the business of returning money after structures were completed' went on President Scott.

" 'The building business usually has been regarded as somewhat precarious. It is more or less of a gamble as to profits and, in the trade the contractor assumes that he is entitled to what he can get.

" 'In this case, R. C. Wieboldt Company contracted to build the Montgomery Ward and the Wieboldt Hall of Commerce structures on McKinlock campus for a stated sum. The actual work was done so efficiently and carefully, however, that the contractors were able to save money. They said they would try to be economical and that of the money saved they would keep 15 per cent and turn over to the University 85 per cent. This most generous arrangement has been kept to the letter and R. C. Wieboldt has turned back into the treasury the large sum mentioned.

" 'Various costly extras are now to be paid for—installation of facilities that had not been included in the original contract. Thus, the money so honestly and thoughtfully returned will enable the university to complete the campus structures without recourse to an endeavor for new funds. The contractors in this case deserve and will receive the thanks of the trustees of Northwestern University.' "

When this statement appeared, Secretary Charles H. Sand, of the Chicago District Council, addressed the following letter to President Scott:

"Chicago, April 5, 1927.

"Mr. Walter Dill Scott, President,
"Northwestern University,
"Evanston, Illinois.

"My dear Mr. Scott:

"We note with interest, your statement in the press in which you express yourself so clearly and fittingly with respect to the business integrity and generosity of R. C. Wieboldt Company, who handled the construction of a building for the University, so efficiently and economically, that they were able to return to the University, the large sum of one hundred fifty-three thousand, eight hundred and seventy-two dollars ($153,872) upon completion of the building.

"When a good general is successful, he usually gets all the praise and credit, and his army gets little or no credit. You have been fair enough in your statement to say that 'the actual work was done so efficiently and carefully, that the contractors were able to save this large sum of money.' That is a fair and fitting testimonial, both to efficient management and efficient workmanship.

"It is unusual that a contractor returns any money to the owners, and equally as unusual that the owner, in a public statement, acknowledges the efficiency of the men who performed the actual work which made the saving of this large sum of money possible. We take keen interest in your statement because this job, on which this large sum of money was saved, was done exclusively by union men, and this is the first job on the campus that was performed exclusively by union labor.

"We call attention to this because the public in general is not aware of the fact that it is the policy and practice of the building trades organizations to admit to membership in the unions, only skilled, efficient mechanics. This policy assures contractors employing union

men of competent and efficient workmen. Skilled workmen will invariably join the union of their craft because their membership means better wages and working conditions for them, with the result that practically all the non-union men working at building construction are in the class that cannot qualify for membership in the unions because of the lack of skill.

"Skill and efficiency is not only essential, but indispensable to economic management of building construction. Incompetent workmen at lower wages are expensive as compared to competent workmen at higher wages. Skill means efficiency and lower cost of construction. Lack of skill means higher cost of construction, and often, unsatisfactory work. In the construction of your building, the economy in employing competent labor is clearly demonstrated by saving of so large a sum of money.

"Modern building construction requires skilled workmen for successful and economic operation, a fact which R. C. Wieboldt Company recognizes. The company has learned this from actual experience, when some years ago they tried to operate with non-union help and tried it long enough to be convinced that their business could be better and more profitably carried on with union help.

"There is a reason! It costs less to operate with union labor and assures delivery of a satisfactory job.

"Thanking you sincerely for your fair statement, we are,

"Very truly yours,

Carpenters District Council.
By: Chas. H. Sand, Secretary.

In his reply, which is as follows, President Scott paid high tribute to the efficiency of organized trade unionists.

"April 6, 1927.

"Mr. Chas. H. Sand,
"United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,
"12 E. Erie St., Chicago, Ill.

"My dear Mr. Sand:

"I very greatly appreciate your letter of April 5th.

"During the construction of the buildings on the McKinlock Campus I became impressed with the high quality of the workmanship that was apparent on all sides. I was so much impressed that I felt the University should recognize it. Accordingly, I posted upon the buildings typewritten statements in which I expressed my appreciation, and my desire that each workman on the buildings should share in the benefits of the buildings. I therefore had cards printed and signed by me and delivered so far as possible, to each workman on the job. This card guaranteed to the workmen preferential service during the present year in all medical and dental clinics that are housed in these buildings.

"The type of service rendered by union labor on these buildings is the greatest possible argument that can be rendered in favor of unionism. I want to thank you, and through you the unions which have co-operated in creating this great medical center in the city of Chicago.

"Sincerely yours,

"Walter Dill Scott."

FOUR SQUARE

(By Wm. M. Boyden, L. U. No. 342, Pawtucket, R. I.)

AMONG the many labor organizations in existence, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, should stand pre-eminent as having embodied a four square working plan for its membership.

What man among us, with any conception of the square and its adaptability in the constructive elements of our trade, would presume to ignore its merits? In much the same manner as we square the structures we work on, so are our aims and actions squared in the universal plan of things. We are all seeking one common center for, "no man liveth to himself."

Life becomes constructive or destructive as we square it by our actions, and thus we either advance or clog the paths of progress.

Object of Trade Unionism

The supreme object of trade unionism is the protection of the rights of the workers. This includes other things besides the material matter of dollars and cents, or the workingman's wage. Wages cover but one side of the square. The subject of higher wages never lacks supporters.

When the foundation of our Brotherhood was first laid, its Constitution and By-Laws were framed with a mutual desire for the betterment of all concerned, and further to protect and carry out the principles of collective bargaining and shorter hours of labor. It was a "four square" conception of the moral rights of man and embodied the sentiment expressed by the great emancipator, Abraham Lincoln, "All men are created equal." If so be they exercised their mental as well as their physical faculties.

Results of The Material

In reviewing the progress, that trade unionism has made in the past, we find it has overcome many obstacles. Its pathways have always been along the lines of most resistance. Now has come an era of least resistance, for "the old order changeth" and we find ourselves an institution. Where once our course was anathema, it is now recognized as a potential factor in the uplift of the masses, as well as a moral force in the community.

What then, is our obligation to its founders? I appeal to the finer nature of its electorate. Is there not a law of compensation? I think so, for it has often been proven that "bread cast upon the waters, after many days shall return." It would be inconceivable to think otherwise.

The Social Side

Many things are impressed on my mind but I will endeavor to be brief. I will refer to only one statement. In the April issue of our Journal, a brother correspondent, in reviewing the "Home and Pension" subject, referred to those members who desire a pension as "parasites," which is, to my mind, a somewhat vicious anomaly. I wish to analyze the term. Anyone at all familiar with the life and habits of the creature known as the parasite knows it never becomes aged. But rather is a young rascal who feeds on something already existing. So it would seem that the term would more aptly apply to the younger element as they are reaping what they have not sown. Words mean little unless correctly applied.

In passing it would be well to remember that a square has four equal sides. You can try until doomsday and never produce a square with unequal sides. To complete a perfect building, one side is as important as the others. A union is no stronger than its weakest member. What do you say about that? The evidence cannot be obscured. The world watches while we linger. Time waits for no man, we must either step forward or backwards and an account must be rendered. "The poor ye have always with you." "Inasmuch as ye have done to the least of one of these." It is a great thing to be found four square in the end.

TIME

(By H. H. Siegele)

TIME is a coin that vanishes if it is not used—if used, it accumulates into a fund of service. The value of time does not fluctuate; the value placed on time by men fluctuates. There is nothing surer than time, and nothing more impossible to get back after it has once been lost. Death, while it is sure, is only a bridge into the hereafter, but time goes on forever.

A building tradesman's time is his most valuable possession, speaking from a standpoint of making a livelihood. The boss has no more right to expect a working man to work fifteen or twenty minutes before regular working hours, or fifteen or twenty minutes after quitting time, without paying him for it, than a working man has to come fifteen or twenty minutes late to work, or quit fifteen or twenty minutes before quitting time and expect the boss to pay him for a full day's work. This is a rule that works both ways. The writer

has known bosses who were never satisfied unless their men worked before and after regular working hours without extra pay; but he has observed that these were the very bosses who would dock their men a half hour for being ten or fifteen minutes late, or for quitting ten or fifteen minutes before quitting time. We are not advocating that a man should drop everything when the whistle blows—a reasonable amount of time often must necessarily be used to put material in order, or straighten up things where one has been working, but there is no excuse for expecting men to go on with the regular work before or after working hours, without paying them for it. On the other hand, there is no excuse for men to come late or quit before quitting time, and not expect to be docked for it, or make up the lost time in some way.

There are times on every job, when it means extra profits for the boss, to keep the men working, even though it is not advantageous to him to do so; but it should be remembered by the men that there are also times on every job when it means a great deal to the men if they will work a little harder than usual, in order to keep the job running smoothly. This is another rule that works as a clearing house between the boss and the men.

Time spent in straightening up material on a job, is time well spent. No man can run a job economically and allow his material to accumulate, hit-and-miss, over all the premises. The man who keeps the material as well as the equipment on a job in systematic order, not overdoing it, however, has learned the value of time, and is a time saver. Time spent in keeping equipment in shape, during slack times, is saving time in advance, thus making time that seemingly has little monetary value of as great or even of greater value, than the usual value of time, speaking from a standpoint of dollars and cents, of course. False moves, on the part of the boss, commonly called poor management, is one of the greatest time wasters that the building industry has to contend with. Failing to get material on the job when it is needed—not taking pains in ordering the right kind of material—getting material on the job too soon, and many other things that can best be summed up by this statement: Poor co-operation between the boss and the working force on the job. By the term "boss," we mean the contractor or the general superintendent.

Working men, individually, can waste a lot of time and seemingly be working hard—in fact they are working hard—by allowing the false-motion habit to grow onto them. Making every move count—making every lick hit—every nail hold, and every finished job complete, are some of the things by which a great deal of time can be saved—but these things must be formed into permanent habits before they can be of the greatest value to any one.

There is a time to laugh, a time to talk, a time to whistle, a time to be sincere—a time to work and a time to expect your pay check or your money. In fact, there is a time for everything on every job, but it is up to the boss and the working force to learn the right time for everything, and do the right thing at the right time; because harmony is a great time saver—when right, keep right on.

LABOR'S INTEREST IN THE ELIMINATION OF INDUSTRIAL WASTE

(By Wm. Green, President, American Federation of Labor)

THERE may have been a time when working people did not regard industrial waste as pertinent or important. They felt that it was not a concern of theirs but that it was a problem belonging to management. Working people were chiefly concerned with wages, hours and conditions of employment. When conferences were held between the representatives of the workers and management discussion was limited by management to those questions. If the workers suggested changes or improvements in industrial methods or processes as an argument in favor of higher wages such suggestions were resented as an intrusion upon the prerogatives of management. Industrial waste, duplication

of effort, increased efficiency and productivity were questions which were considered outside the limit of conference discussion between employers and employes.

Because of this mental attitude on the part of employers and employes no joint effort was made to seek a remedy for this condition of affairs. Where the wage schedules and conditions of employment were formulated and posted by employers without consultation with their employes there was no opportunity for a joint discussion of the questions of management and labor. Under such conditions management assumed full responsibility for industrial success or failure. It autocratically fixed wages, hours and conditions of employment and all other questions connected with the operation of industry were regarded as belonging to managerial control and determination. This state of affairs still prevails in some industries.

The working people were keenly alive to the injustice which they suffered under this form of industrial management. They arrived at the definite conclusion that their position in industry entitled them to recognition. They understood clearly that the losses of industry through mismanagement and waste fell heavily upon them. They were conscious of the fact that they could make a larger contribution to industrial expansion and development than they were giving through skill, labor and service and it was out of this state of mind that the demand for the broadening of collective bargaining grew.

There was no other way through which individual and collective expression could be given to the feelings, opinions, ideas and desires of the workers. They insisted upon the right of their representatives to meet with the employers and management upon this common plane of understanding and equality. They believed this to be one of the inherent rights of mankind. It is the recognition of the American principle which served to develop a free discussion of public grievances and public questions.

Back of all the collective skill, strength and power of all the working people of our nation is the soul and mind which give inspiration and impetus to all their physical powers. These unseen forces must be given an opportunity to function in concert with the strength and brawn of labor. From this co-ordination of all the workers' power of production there follows the establishment of a standard of excellency in service which ultimately reaches a maximum of efficiency.

If all the older as well as the newer problems arising out of industrial activities are to be grappled with and dealt with by employers and employes, who in the last analysis, are jointly affected the machinery of collective bargaining must be more generally and universally utilized and strengthened. Management can do a great deal to prevent waste and further the elimination of waste. On the other hand, labor can assist management not only in dealing with the problem of waste but also in dealing with other industrial problems if given an opportunity to do so. Labor is willing and ready to do its share in the performance of this important work. The trade union is an agency through which this character of service can be rendered.

Waste in industry may be divided into three classifications — material waste, human waste and spiritual waste. Labor has given most careful thought to each of these qualifications putting emphasis upon the human and spiritual rather than upon the material classification.

Material waste in industry, however, greatly affects the economic life of the workers. As waste detracts from the earnings of industry so it detracts from the wages of employes. The value of the services of employes may be completely destroyed through the operation of wasteful processes and the experience of an industry may be changed from a losing venture, because of waste to an earning enterprise, because of the elimination of waste.

The difference between industrial success and industrial failure is many times found in the wasteful processes which often attend industrial operations. The unwarranted destruction of raw materials, natural resources and finished products, the uneconomic use of means of production, negligence in the care of machinery and mechanical devices, indifference to the saving and protection of property and the failure to utilize

all facilities available which make for economic production fall within the category of material waste. Furthermore, labor realizes that indefensible waste takes place when labor's industrial efforts go for naught or are unnecessarily duplicated through the failure of management to systematize and intelligently direct the working forces of industry. Practically all of this character of industrial waste can either be prevented or materially reduced. It is not a problem impossible of solution. A joint study supplemented by joint efforts can overcome this destructive evil.

The desire of labor to interest itself in the problem of waste is based upon its wish to secure higher wages and to enjoy improved conditions of employment. So long as industry is only partially efficient labor believes that the wages paid can be substantially increased through an increase in industrial efficiency and the elimination of waste. By the same process the cost of manufactured articles to the public can be materially reduced.

The most tragic feature of our industrial development is connected with the loss of human life and the mental and physical suffering caused by industrial accidents and unemployment. It is particularly deplorable because it strikes the breadwinner and, in addition to increasing the expenses, stops the income upon which the family depends for sustenance and life. Much of the loss of life caused by industrial accidents is morally indefensible and well nigh criminal.

While industrial accidents cannot be absolutely eliminated the fact is that both fatal and non-fatal accidents can be greatly reduced. In this respect alone there is great opportunity to prevent human waste. The injury to society cannot be measured by the loss of earnings sustained by a breadwinner through an industrial accident. There is no standard by which we can measure the bodily suffering, deprivation and mental anguish experienced by the workers, their wives and children who are victims of these industrial tragedies. Human life is so potential, so sacred and so valuable that all scientific knowledge should be used and all practical means and methods employed for its conservation and protection.

Labor has rendered great service through the development and support of legislation for the protection of the lives and limbs of workers in industry. It will serve in every way possible in the furtherance of practical plans for the conservation and protection of the lives and bodies of all who are employed in industry.

One of the most difficult problems associated with industry is the problem of unemployment. It is of such grave consequences as to demand the best of our thought and judgment in trying to find a solution. We cannot evade it or ignore it. We must face it frankly and courageously. When acute it is a menace to society and if permitted to continue over a widespread area it serves to threaten the security of government. Reasonably steady, regular and continuous employment creates a happy state of mind, removes the spectre of want, hunger and misery, begets a feeling of confidence and permits workers to make orderly planning for the future.

Surely a stabilized, continuous policy of employment is within the range of human possibilities. Unemployment is waste of the most vicious kind. It constitutes a waste of human opportunity, of effort and of human creative capacity. It is a lamentable state of affairs when industrial plants fully equipped, modern and up-to-date in every respect are idle and many working people are suffering from unemployment. The trade and commerce of entire communities become stagnant and the financial strain imperils the existence of banks and all lines of business. We could render no greater service to the people of this generation than to find the solution of the problem of unemployment.

When we consider spiritual waste we deal with values which are most sacred and precious. We cannot estimate their worth or appraise their importance. Their maintenance is essential to the success of industry. The highest and best type of service is rendered where the workers are enabled to labor under favorable conditions, in a satisfactory environment and where the exercise of the right to organize for mutual helpfulness is freely conceded. This is true of both skilled and unskilled labor.

The success of industry requires the maintenance of a high morale and that sort of spirit which is inspired by a zeal and enthusiasm for service. Management should inspire and encourage the development of the moral and spiritual powers of the workers by paying high wages, creating opportunities for leisure and recreation, and by consultation with the workers, through their chosen representatives. Low wages, intolerable conditions of employment, excessive hours of labor and autocratic management dull the intellect, break down morale, crush the spirit and chill the interest of working people.

Treatment accorded workers by a management which classifies them as mere machines and which bestows upon them certain benefits, in a paternalistic way, tends to bring about a decline in spiritual and moral values. Management should recognize the right of the workers to develop their spiritual, intellectual and moral powers. They should be accorded the fullest and freest opportunity to do so. If the workers can help themselves and build up their intellectual, spiritual and economic powers through association in their trade unions they must be given the opportunity to do so.

Our nation cannot maintain its industrial supremacy among all the nations of the world unless it fosters and nourishes those spiritual and moral values which contribute so much to the efficiency of the American workers.

EMPLOYERS' PENSION SYSTEMS CONDEMNED

EMPLOYERS' old age pension systems are ineffective, financially unsafe and are agencies for compelling men to serve as strike-breakers and to accept unfair conditions generally, it is declared in an article in the March issue of the "Monthly Labor Review," published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor.

The article, which is based on a report made by the research director of the Pennsylvania Old Age Pension Commission, is unsparing in its condemnation of private old age pension plans. The Pennsylvania report holds that the pension systems maintained by private employers cannot be relied upon to solve the problems of old age dependency, that they are inadequate in scope, that in a majority of instances their financial position is insecure, that their cost makes them almost impossible as a permanent policy for most employers and that they do not accomplish the results hoped for in the way of improving the relations between employers and employes.

The Pennsylvania report admits that as a "disciplinary measure" private old age pension plans may have some effect. Commenting on this aspect of private systems, the "Monthly Labor Review" says:

"As a disciplinary measure, the report admits the pension may have some effect. It may keep the older employes, especially, in line when labor trouble threatens, or may be used to force them back into service as strike-breakers after they have left; it may even have some weight in preventing a strike, or discouraging demands for increased wages or better conditions. It is difficult, however, to say how far pensions are effective along these lines, while the social dangers of thus using them are apparent. As a means of freeing the worker from the dread of an unprotected old age, they are manifestly ineffective. Under most systems, the employe has no legal claim to the pension, and he realizes that the protection promised cannot be counted upon with any assurance. Pensions may have some value as humanitarian measures, but the mixture of charity and business is hardly desirable."

The "Monthly Labor Review" goes on to declare that as a means of solving the problem of caring for old age, private industrial pension systems are utterly inadequate. They do not cover the field and they do not insure protection and care, says the "Bulletin." As to their efficacy in solving the problem of taking care of the aged, the "Review" quotes the following from the Pennsylvania report:

"It has been pointed out that there are probably altogether less than 90,000 men and women now in the receipt of industrial pensions throughout the coun-

try. On the other hand, it is estimated that about 1,800,000 of the aged men and women of the United States are in need of some support. This fundamental fact should be sufficient to indicate how little these pension systems are capable of meeting the needs of this body of indigent aged."

Commenting on the financial status of private pension schemes, the "Review" says:

"Most plans specifically declare that the scheme entails no legal responsibility upon the employer, who is free to alter or amend or give up either the whole plan or any part of it at any time when he may choose to do so. The plans in general amount to little more than a promise that 'if everything goes right, and you do nothing wrong all your life and stay with us till you get old, and if when the times comes we can afford to do it and still think you are deserving, we may grant you a pension such as we shall then consider proper.' "

REGARDING THE STONE CUTTERS DECISION

(Editor's Note—The following statement was issued by William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, in relation to the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of The Bedford Cut Stone Company, et. al. vs. The Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association, et al.)

THE membership of Organized Labor cannot reconcile their point of view with that held by a majority of the members of the Supreme Court, as announced in the decision rendered in the case of The Bedford Cut Stone Company, et al. vs. The Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association et. al.

This decision involves the exercise of the right of workers to refuse to perform service under conditions which they believe to be objectionable, degrading and harmful to them. The right of the individual to give or withhold service is an inherent right. For self-protection and mutual helpfulness the individual worker believes that he may exercise this right singly or in co-operation with his fellow workers.

Labor believes that it is a settled principle in law that working men may do this as a matter of self-protection against a combination of powerful corporations and powerful employers. In this particular case of The Bedford Cut Stone Company, et al. there was no charge made that working men were boycotting, breaching contract, resorting to violence, intimidation or coercion, nor is it charged that the members of the Stone Cutters' Union sought to prevent other men from performing work required by The Bedford Cut Stone Company.

Inasmuch as it is held that labor organizations are lawful, the membership of these organizations believe they have a legal right to seek to increase wages and improve conditions of employment through a refusal to give service. The opinion and judgment of Organized Labor regarding the merits involved in this case are most convincingly set forth in the dissenting opinion of Justice Brandeis and Justice Holmes.

The application of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law by the court to labor and labor organizations, as thus interpreted by the Supreme Court, renders the condition of working people to the point where it approximates involuntary servitude. A remedy for this condition of affairs must be sought and found. Labor must be made free and permitted to exercise perfect freedom in the disposition of its labor power. Compulsion in either giving or withholding service is contrary to the ideals of American citizenship and the trade union movement.

COAL MINERS REFUSE WAGE CUT

REFUSAL of the United Mine Workers to lower wages to meet non-union conditions has resulted in a suspension throughout the competitive field of western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Other coal sections are also affected. Rates in the competitive field are the basis for wages in the bituminous industry.

The miners are willing to continue present rates until a new agreement is worked out, but this was declined. The

operators want wages lowered to the non-union rates. The unionists show that this is impossible because the non-union fields would again lower wages.

The miners agree that the coal industry is in a serious condition and have repeatedly expressed a willingness to join with the operators to solve over-development, high overhead charges, freight preferentials and other wastes. To these offers, the operators reply, "Lower your wages."

The ranks of non-union operators have been increased by several large companies that violated their agreement made at Jacksonville, Fla., three years ago.

At the recent wage conference in Miami, the operators offered no solution except that a commission of 12 be appointed to set rates on the basis of non-union fields. The four neutral members of the commission were to be appointed by Chief Justice Taft of the United States Supreme Court. It is agreed that the operators had no idea that the miners would accept the plan, but even this poor excuse for a "settlement" was intended to be better than nothing.

John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, characterized the suspension as a "lock-out, not a strike." He said the present situation was brought about by the operators' inefficient management.

"Every time they suffer financial reverses through their own short-sightedness, they attempt to retrieve their losses through the pocketbooks of the men who risk their lives in digging coal."

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN UNIONS AND MANAGEMENT

(From the Report of the Executive Council To the Forty-sixth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L.)

PRODUCTS of modern industry are not the work of any one individual but of scores of workers, each contributing something essential to the finished whole. If the entire work process is done most efficiently and most economically, the whole group operates like a perfectly synchronized machine. This comes through the will to co-operate working in accord with a predetermined plan.

The basis for co-operation is laid in the collective agreement negotiated by unions and management. Such an agreement establishes standards of equitable work relations and begets confidence that makes possible continuous co-operation in dealing with other problems arising out of the day's work. The union is essentially an agency for co-operation for service to the union members and to the industry in which its members are employed.

The union first of all injects order and stability in work relationships—achievements of value to industry and to the workers. It establishes more equitable standards of work and pay. It becomes responsible for group discipline. It maintains standards of craftsmanship. It makes possible opportunities for individual development. It is concerned to maintain and increase production standards, for increased productivity is recognized as a basis for wage increases.

The union establishes the practice of reaching agreements on joint relations by conferences in which both groups concerned present their views on problems and contribute to mutually acceptable conclusions. As soon as management agrees to adjust relations through conferences with representatives of voluntary organizations of workers, the way is open to intelligent, constructive solution of constantly developing problems in production and industrial relations. Such relationships make it possible for all engaged in industry to continue to develop and grow through the problems of the work they are doing.

The union with its traditions and accumulated group experience is the custodian of the craft skill of the industry. The management that seeks the co-operation of the union is taking a course that assures most intelligent production results.

Conflict and arbitrary management are poor production policies. Conference and co-operation lead to united work efforts.

Throughout all of industry where collective bargaining obtains, are more or less definitely developed undertakings in co-operation between management and unions for more efficient production. Major responsibility rests upon management for developing the machinery for getting the most benefit from this co-operation.

After all, industry embraces the investment of money included in a corporate unit of capital called company or employer and the investment of wage earners in the form of wages which in most instances total annually more than any other form of investment in a particular industry. This being true all have invested interest in industry. To safeguard and promote best that invested interest demands a greater degree of understanding and co-operation between employers and trade unions.

The trade union movement is ready and anxious to do its full share and looks to management to assume its prior responsibility. Co-operation can proceed no faster than the necessary technical provisions are provided.

Management has its distinctive functions. Management secures the finances, makes ready the plant, keeps abreast technical progress, purchases, plans and directs. To use the materials which management supplies, man the machines, and carry out plans, workers are employed. They bring to the factories creative ability and labor power necessary to supplement the preparations of management. Workers and management are reciprocally dependent. This is obviously a relationship that calls for co-operation, a co-operation that is to all intents and purposes a real partnership in a work undertaking.

Partnership implies joint responsibility and decision of matters involved—in the case of industry, for problems of production. The workers' group to function in such a partnership must have organized channels for developing decisions and carrying out undertakings. The organization must be a voluntary one.

As soon as an agreement is reached between workers and management, the workers must assume definite responsibility not only for the terms of the contract, but for maintaining the spirit of partnership or co-operation. It is fundamental for efficiency in production that the spirit and method of team work be followed. In this as well as in developing agreements there should be joint participation through representative groups. The committee that is responsible for working out production problems should be a different agency from that concerned with grievances.

The fundamental principles that should underlie all industrial policies are:

Regularity of employment with a stable work-group.

A low turnover which is advantageous to industry has an equal if not greater value to workers—to them it means continuous employment, a stable income.

Every worker has a right to be freed from all avoidable uncertainties of employment—both from those arising through poor labor administration and from mismanagement in production and the effects of speculation in raw materials or finished products.

The American Federation of Labor has consistently stood for justice to all workers, skilled or so-called unskilled. We have maintained that there are no workers wholly unskilled and the distinction between wage earners is one of degree only. The so-called unskilled or common laborers are the backbone of industry. Low economic standards can not prevail among these workers without injury to all. We maintain, therefore, increased efforts must be made to organize these and all workers in order that there may be established machinery for self-betterment and that the workers may take their rightful place in determining questions of life and work.

Every worker has a full right to a just portion of the wealth which he helps to create, a full right to earn out of his toil an opportunity for his children equal with that of any citizen, a full right that every just safeguard shall be afforded him for his physical safety, for his health and comfort while at work.

Every worker has the right to compensation for physical injury or disease occasioned in the course of production. Every worker who has been injured or disabled in industry has the additional right to opportunity for rehabilitation in order that he may receive the necessary assistance or training to enable him to be self-sustaining.

Editorial

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INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1927

Old Age Pensions

DURING recent months, considerable correspondence regarding old age pensions has appeared in our Journal. Many of our old Brothers are of the opinion that the payment of this pension is being delayed too long. Others say not to be in too big a hurry.

The General Executive Board of our Brotherhood is facing a tremendous task in working out a plan that will enable the Brotherhood to pay a pension to those of our members who have reached an age where they are old and worn out, and who do not wish to take advantage of the Home.

They are able perhaps to pick up a few cents here and there, but they are unable to compete with the younger man. Their days of working at the trade are over. The speed of industry today, demands nimble fingers, bodies and minds. The old timer is no longer nimble. He gave the trade from twenty-five to fifty years of his life. He has served it faithfully. What, then is to be his lot, when his eyesight gets poor and his motions slow?

The old timers side of the story is sad indeed. As he grew older and his work slackened, the contractors refused to hire him. For months, he walked the streets in search of a job at his trade. But all in vain. A prospective employer would glance at his white hair, his stooped shoulders and slow motions and say, "Sorry, old man, we can't use you".

All the time, the little fund in the bank gets smaller and smaller, and finally is gone. Then, perhaps, the mortgage devours the little home, on which he and his good wife have skimped and saved their whole life. They are without sufficient food. What next? Are they to die of starvation, after a long life of hard labor?

There are some, who will offer the argument that they should have provided for their old age, that during their days of affluence, they should have laid aside a nest-egg for a rainy day. That is all well and good, and perhaps they should. But the fact remains that they didn't. Lay-offs, sickness, accidents, raising a family, and with wages always behind the ever rising cost of living, there was little and often no money to be saved.

That is about the condition of many of our old timers. They are the ones who are asking for help. They are not asking for charity. They are asking for what they feel is their due, from an organization that they helped to build.

Society at large, seems to have ignored the subject of pensions to be paid its old and self-respecting members, who, through no fault of their own are unable to provide for their old age. Society provides asylums for the blind, the insane and the imbecilic. It has

charity for the poor, but for the worn out working people, it has only a place of shame and separation, the poor house or the county farm.

As society has failed in its obligation to its worn out working people, the Brotherhood will do something to provide for its members. The task is tremendous, but the biggest handicap to the Brotherhood's plans is the funds. The General Executive Board is expected to build and furnish the Home at Lakeland, Fla., and to provide a pension, on ten cents per member per month. The Board is doing all that is humanly possible to perfect a plan with this small sum.

How About Your Daughter?

RECENTLY the Department of Sociology at the University of Washington conducted an investigation on what college students think of modern affairs. The women students of the University, the majority of whom come from the homes of working people, showed an alarming ignorance about trade unionism and industrial affairs. Only 31.4 per cent of the women students believed that the strike is a legitimate method of bettering working conditions, while 67.6 per cent of the men approved it. Some 72 per cent of the women thought scabbing quite proper, while 47.1 per cent of the men approved of taking a job away from a union workman. Industrial radicals or "disturbers" of any kind should be imprisoned, thought 32.8 per cent of the women, as did 13.2 per cent of the men.

How many sons and daughters of the members of our Brotherhood are conversant with the aims and ideals of trade unionism, and are intelligently able to exponse its cause? If any fail, whose is the fault?

Labor Turnover—Another Economic Waste

ACCORDING to the Bureau of Labor Statistics more than half of the factory workers employed in the United States change their jobs during the course of the year.

The bureau's study covered 800,000 workers, approximately one-tenth of those in factory employment. The results determined are declared to hold good in the other nine tenths.

The records of individual months disclose that the number of workers who quit their jobs is frequently in excess of the number on the pay rolls. In July, 1920, resignations were at the rate of 118 per cent of the normal enrollment. Other months in different years had equally large turnovers.

Economists in the Department of Labor declare the heavy turnover of labor is the costliest waste in industry. The bureau advances the view that the situation revealed cannot be ascribed to restlessness alone. Since workers value steady employment and are reluctant to leave positions where they are fairly satisfied, conditions are woefully at fault.

Canadian Labor Report

THE Sixteenth Annual Report on Labor Organizations in Canada, recently issued by the Department of Labour shows a marked increase in membership in the trade unions.

Under the head of "Trade Union Benefits," the report shows that for the year 1926, seven of the Canadian organizations reported $32,972.35 paid in benefits to members. This is an increase of $9,788.35 over last year. Of the 91 international organizations with Local Unions in Canada, 60 reported disbursements for benefits to the amount of $22,565,857, an increase of $5,168,586 over the previous year. The report further shows that $316,922 was expended in benefits by local branch unions to their own members. This sum is an increase of $33,780 over the year 1925.

In addition to the statistics published, the report contains much interesting matter concerning the various labor organizations with which the Canadian organized worker is either directly or indirectly identified, and also gives much general information as to their more important activities.

Reference is made in the report to the opposition that is being made upon communism by the American Federation of Labor.

As a directory of labor unions, the volume is very complete, containing as it does, lists of central organizations, delegate bodies and local branch unions, together with the names and addresses of the chief executive officers for the year 1927.

Save your tim

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Celotex is easier and quicker to apply than wood lumber...makes homes more comfortable all year 'round



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FROM the time you start a job, till long after the house is completed, Celotex can help you. For Celotex saves labor, and adds to your reputation by making the owner more comfortable all year 'round.

Properly applied to any home, Celotex shuts out summer's heat and winter's cold—saves about ⅓ the fuel bill. This means thoroughly satisfied owners whose enthusiasm is soon reflected in increased business and profits for you.

The many practical advantages of Celotex make it easy to work with. Light, strong boards of Celotex are exceptionally easy to handle and apply. Celotex is sawed, erected a nailed just like wood lumber, on with less work. Used as sheathi or under plaster, broad Celot boards brace a wall stronger th narrow wood sheathing or lath.

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homes besides





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"Celotex not only gives me better houses, and helps me sell them, but actually saves money on construction," says Eugene E. Cornell, Woodmere, Long Island, N. Y., builder. "By using Celotex I can give my customer a thoroughly protected house, affording consistent comfort at all seasons of the year, without adding one penny to his purchase price."

ort pieces or odd sizes; every oard is usable—free from cracks iotholes or stain.

Because Celotex is not an extra em in building, it adds little or othing to costs. As sheathing it places wood lumber; under plas- r it replaces wood lath. There are any other Celotex uses that bring extra profits on every building job.

Interiors finished with Celotex combine attractive appearance with greater comfort. Attics or basements lined with Celotex cut fuel bills and make homes more livable. Celotex makes an ideal garage lining, too.

All lumber dealers can supply Celotex. Mail the coupon for the Celotex Building Book and Specifications showing how to apply it.

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The Carp.-6-27

Official Information

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Of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
Of
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN T. COSGROVE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE H. LAKEY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, W. T. ALLEN
3832 N. Gratz St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS
646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
106 E. Plymouth St., Tampa, Fla.

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
3948 S. Grand Blvd., St Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE
810 United Bank & Trust Co. Building
San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1712 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Official Notice

Each member is required to have a membership book, which he must present to the Financial Secretary at each time he pays dues, and he should see to it that he is given proper credit in said book for all dues, fines or assessments paid by him; also that the exact date of payment is properly recorded therein. This membership book is his only record of his financial standing in his Local Union and upon this record is determined his right to participate in the death and disability donations and other benefits provided for under our General Laws. It is the duty of a member to sign his name in his own handwriting in the space alloted for that purpose on the inside cover of his membership book, as a means of identification, and before doing so, he should see that the record of date of birth, date of initiation, and date he was admitted on clearance card is properly recorded thereon. This record is very necessary and helpful in determining a member's proper classification and is just as important as a life insurance policy. Consequently, when the old book is filled up and a new one issued, his old one should be placed carefully away for future reference instead of destroying it or throwing it away, which we find is done in many cases. It is our desire to keep each member's record absolutely correct, but our record is based upon the reports we receive from the Financial Secretary, and sometimes we find that mistakes are made, which are detrimental to the interests of the member, and which we are unable to rectify if the member destroys his own records. When a member takes a clearance card to another jurisdiction, he is required to present his membership book to the Examining Committee for investigation and identify himself as the party legally entitled to said clearance card, and the most positive means of identification is the comparing of his signature with the signature written in the membership book.

Travelling Members Attention

Secretary Harry Hendrickson of the St. Joseph Valley District Council, South Bend, Ind., reports that more men are coming into that district than employment can be provided for. At present work is slack and future prospects aren't very encouraging. Travelling members are advised to give that vicinity a wide berth.

* * *

On account of a strike in Scranton, Pa., we are requested by Recording Secretary Richard Goshler, L. U. No. to notify all carpenters to stay away from that district.

* * *

Contrary to newspaper reports, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, is having no building boom. Secretary Charles H. Moad, of L. U. No. 27, advises that two-thirds of the work reported is only contemplated and there are more than enough carpenters on hand to take care of all jobs.

* * *

Owing to slack conditions at Hartford, Conn., all carpenters are requested to stay away from that city. Recording Secretary John Milvae, L. U. No. 43, advises that work is very scarce, and many men are walking the streets.

* * *

Work in Burlington, Iowa, is unusually scarce, advises Recording Secretary J. A. Pratt, L. U. No. 534. There are more carpenters idle now than there ever was before in the history of the Local. As future prospects aren't very bright, travelling members are requested to steer clear of that vicinity.

* * *

Paducah, Ky., has more men than jobs. Recording Secretary J. R. McIntyre, L. U. No. 559 requests all travelling members to steer clear of that vicinity.

* * *

Advertisements appearing in the daily press stating that there is a building boom at Oil City, Pa., are erroneous and misleading. Recording Secretary Wm. J. C. Kay, L. U. No. 830, advises that many of our members there now are idle. Travelling members are requested to steer clear of that vicinity.

* * *

There is no building boom in Battle Creek, Mich., advises Recording Secretary Charles D. Wilkes, L. U. No. 871. Many men are walking the streets, therefore travelling members are requested to steer clear of the vicinity.

* * *

Recording Secretary J. Schneider of L. U. No. 1055, requests all travelling members to steer clear of Lincoln, Neb. Work is slack and many men are walking the streets.

* * *

Rumors to the effect that there is a building boom at Oneida, N. Y., are without foundation advises Recording Secretary H. L. Foland, L. U. No. 1243. More men are there now than jobs, so give the vicinity a wide berth.

* * *

Advertisements appearing in the daily press stating that there is a scarcity of carpenters in the Grays Harbor District are erroneous and misleading. Secretary O. C. Moak, L. U. No. 1874, Montesano, Wash., reports that more than half the men there now are idle. Travelling members are requested to steer clear of that locality.

* * *

Recording Secretary R. S. King, L. U. No. 2266, Caruthersville, Mo., advises that there is no truth in the rumor that there is a building boom at that place. There are more men there now than jobs so give the vicinity a wide berth.

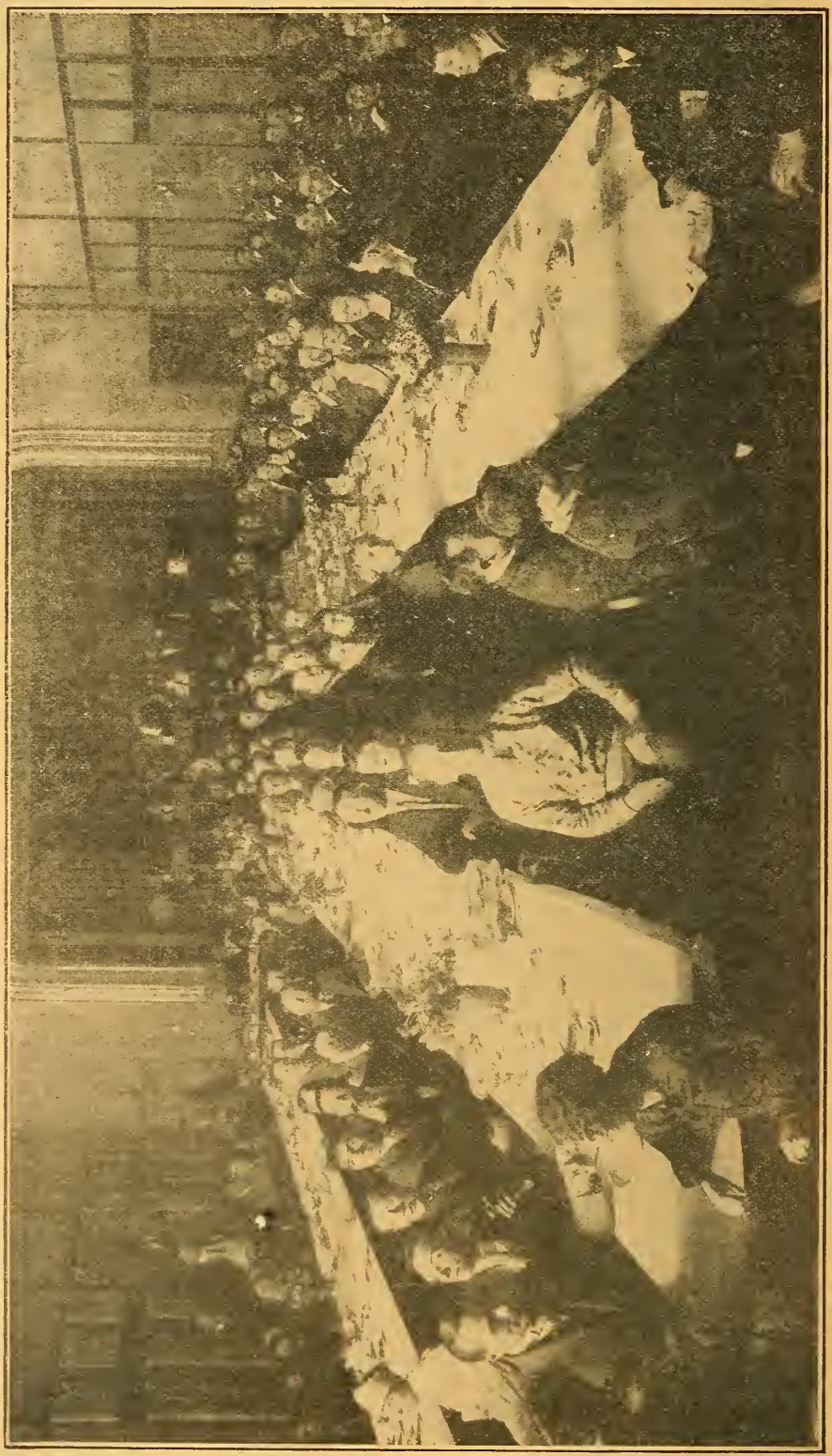
Aid Tornado Sufferers

Following the recent tornado in the Pleasant Hill district of Louisiana, L. U. No. 1070, Natchitoches, La., donated the sum of $25 for the relief of the sufferers. A majority of the members of the Local also donated one day's work in helping to reconstruct the devastated area. This highly commendable action on the part of our members brought them much favorable publicity and the citizens of the community paid high tribute to the Local.

St. Charles, Ill., Local Celebrates Twenty-Fifth Anniversary

On April 21st, the members of Local Union No. 1083, St. Charles, Ill., celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Local with a banquet. About two hundred and seventy-five members and guests were present.

Brother Wm. H. Grammer was toastmaster of the evening and the speakers



Banquet held by L. U. No. 1083, St. Charles, Ill., celebrating twenty-fifth anniversary

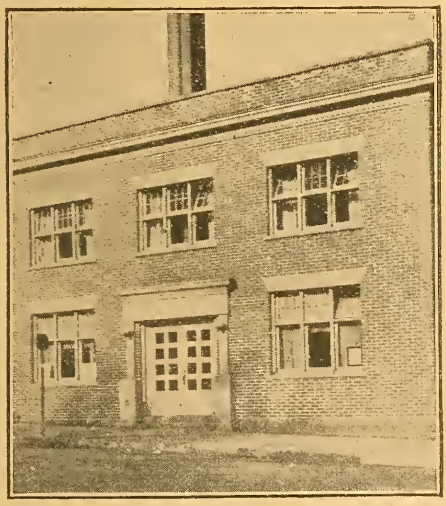
included President George Ottens of the Illinois State Council of Carpenters and Brother P. J. Carlson of Rock Island, Ill.

Following a varied musical program, there was dancing, which concluded the evenings entertainment.

All those present were loud in their praises of the good time enjoyed. The committee in charge of the affair, of which Brother Grammer was chairman, is to be congratulated upon the success of the anniversary celebration.

Spokane, Wash., Local Celebrates Thirty-first Anniversary

On April 29th, L. U. No. 98, Spokane, Wash., celebrated its thirty-first anniversary in its new hall. The members with their families and friends were present and enjoyed the celebration. The entertainment consisted of a varied musical program, a few addresses,



Headquarters of L. U. No. 98. This building was completed last fall and is owned by the Local.

followed by dancing. During the evening, lunch was served.

Brother Leonard Funk, a charter member of the Local, who was formerly Second General Vice-President, and is now one of the city commissioners of Spokane, was the principal speaker of the evening. He recounted the early history of the Local and its struggles. Other speakers included the six remaining charter members.

The affair was a huge success, and the committee in charge of the arrangements of which Brother Morris J. Cole was chairman, is to be congratulated upon the success of the anniversary celebration.

Providence, R. I., Local Celebrates Twenty-fifth Anniversary

On April 25th, L. U. No. 632, Providence, R. I., celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary with a banquet. Besides the members, the guests included the Presidents of the various other Locals of the city. The guest of honor and principal speaker of the evening was Mayor James E. Dunne.

During the banquet a varied musical program was rendered, and dancing followed. The affair was a pleasant one, and the committee in charge of the arrangements is to be congratulated upon its success.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted regarding the present whereabouts of Albert (Bert) Box, a carpenter, who left Hammond, Ind., March 18th, and has not been heard from since. Any information regarding his present whereabouts will be appreciated by his wife, Mrs. Bert Box, Hammond, Ind.

* * *

Information is wanted regarding the whereabouts of Warren F. Shott, who when last heard from was in Port Arthur, Tex. Anyone knowing his present whereabouts, kindly communicate with his brother, D. F. Shott, 926 Lee St., N. St. Petersburg, Fla.

A Four Leaf Clover

What we call Luck is simply Pluck,
And the doing things over and over,—
Courage and will, perseverance and skill,
Are the four leaves of Luck's clover.

—Anon.

DEATH ROLL

F. A. SILKEY, L. U. No. 2094, Los Angeles, Cal.

F. N. BELL, L. U. No. 1434, Moberly, Mo.

Correspondence



From The American Federation of Labor

To the Secretaries of State Federations of Labor and City Central Labor Unions.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

Recently Mr. Ben Gitlow, who signs himself as Secretary, National Committee Needle Trades Section, Trade Union Educational League, issued a general letter appealing to the membership of Organized Labor to make financial contributions to a fund to be used by the communist section of the local furriers and ladies garment workers in New York City. This appeal was sent broadcast throughout the country and because it is directed to the membership of Organized Labor, I deem it my duty to warn you against the untrue statements contained in it, of its misleading character, and to urge you to refuse to make any contribution whatever to Mr. Ben Gitlow or his communistic movement.

The communistic movement in the Furriers and Ladies Garment Workers organizations, for which Mr. Ben Gitlow speaks, has been attempting to capture and control the bona fide Organized Labor movement in these local organizations. The leaders of this communistic movement have denounced the American Federation of Labor and its officers. Many of those engaged in this destructive work have committed perjury of the most flagrant kind, and have sought through the use of most reprehensible methods to substitute communism for trade unionism and to convert Local Unions created by international unions chartered by the American Federation of Labor into communist organizations functioning for the purpose of destroying the trade union movement.

The charge contained in Mr. Gitlow's appeal for funds that officers of the American Federation of Labor and of international unions affiliated with it were responsible for the arrest and imprisonment of communists, is positively false and absolutely untrue. These untruthful statements are resented with all the force and power at the command of the officers of the American Federation of Labor.

The American Federation of Labor is opposing the attempts of the communists to control the Local Unions of Fur Workers and Ladies Garment Workers in New York City. I am confident the membership of the American Federation of Labor will not supply money to these communists for the purpose of continuing their destructive tactics against the American Federation of Labor with which they are identified.

Mr. Gitlow states that the "Defense Committee" had incurred great expense through the employment of Frank P. Walsh. While the communists in New York may have employed Attorney Frank P. Walsh and agreed to pay him a large sum of money for defending communists who have been charged with the commission of crimes, for which the American Federation of Labor is not in any way responsible, the membership of Organized Labor is under no obligation to make financial contribution for the purpose of meeting this extraordinary expense incurred through the employment of Attorney Frank P. Walsh. In view of the fact that these communists have hired Attorney Walsh and he is giving his legal services to these communists, let these communists who are being served pay him.

Organized Labor cannot consistently make financial contribution to a movement that has openly declared its purpose to destroy Organized Labor. Certainly Organized Labor is not going to help destroy itself by responding to an appeal for financial contributions to a fund to be controlled and used by avowed communists.

The officers and members of Organized Labor are herewith requested to refuse to make any contribution whatever to Mr. Ben Gitlow or to respond to any appeal for financial assistance from these communist organizations who call upon Organized Labor for financial help. Pay no attention to this appeal or any

other of a like character. You would be injuring yourselves and hurting the Organized Labor movement if, out of your generosity and for purely sentimental reasons, you make any contribution whatever in response to this appeal. You will serve the cause of Organized Labor and will advance your own economic interests by refraining from making any response to it.

Fraternally yours,
Wm. Green, President,
American Federation of Labor.

We Must Have a Fund

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In reading over our Journals for the last three or four months, I have noticed that none of the writers have given any plans for starting the pension. When the Pennsylvania Railroad, the B. & O. Railroad, and the United States Steel Trust started their pensions they made an appropriation for a foundation to start them. Then they assessed all employes monthly to keep the pension going.

When we start to build a house, the first thing we do is to provide a foundation to build on, so with the Home and pension, we must have a foundation to start on and not having a good fairy, like the railroads, and the steel trust employes to put one up for us, we must have one and the only way we can get it is to go down in our pockets and dig it up to start it.

Headquarters should levy an assessment of $2 per member, to be paid in either four or eight quarterly payments, then put on a permanent assessment of 15c per month, change our laws to allow one-half of the initiation fees to go into the Home and pension fund, then the Executive Board or the trustees should elect one of their members to be called the commissioner of the Home and pension. Send him out to investigate how other organizations and companies are paying their pension. It will cost some money, but it will be money well spent.

I will ask our old timers to quit kicking on our young members, they have done their part. It was by their vote that the Home and pension was started, also to remember that we are journeymen carpenters and not contractors. If the contractor won't hire our old men it is not the fault of our younger members.

I am an old timer myself, been out of work since December 1, 1926. I find the younger members of my Local will do all they can for me.

C. W. Pressell,
Warren, O.

Pension Assessment Should Be One Dollar a Month

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Everyone else is taking a whack at pensions, so I'll inflict my ideas on you, too. I have no self interest in this matter, as my old age is, I hope, provided for. But nobody with human feelings could read the appeals from these old veterans that have been appearing in our Journal for the last few years without sympathy, that cheerful Irishman, Brother V. E. Walker, Riverbank, Cal., to the contrary notwithstanding.

We will thwart his expectations absolutely. Surely no pensions can be paid without a fund, but we can hold a referendum vote on assessment and start paying them in 30 or 60 days. Vote a $1 per month assessment on all full beneficial members. One hour per month won't hurt the young bucks that are "raring" to go.

Neither have I anything against the younger generation, they are better mentally and morally, on the average, than the one before and the next one will be better than they. Give the oldsters a hand boys, and at the same time safeguard the old age that is coming to you, as surely as it did to them.

F. W. McLean,
L. U. No. 764, Shreveport, La.

Society Should Bear Its Share

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Undoubtedly I am taking a lot for granted in presuming I have the ability to write for a journal with as large a circulation as "The Carpenter," however, I have some ideas that I would like to put before our members for consideration, and will state them as briefly as possible.

My subject is the pension. Personally I am opposed to some kinds of pensions, especially those given to employes as part pay.

It is a fact that society at large is responsible for its members to a degree that it is required to take care of those who are unable to take care of themselves. That includes also the carpenters. As we are tax payers, why should we pay twice? Do our wages justify it? It should be remembered that our wages and taxes are paid from the same general fund, namely, the wealth of the community, and I do not believe that anyone who has done his just share in producing this wealth, should be regarded as receiving charity when misfortune or old age makes help necessary. A very small percentage of society begrudges its worthy members, recompensation for faithful service, if an economical way was found to distribute it, in such a manner that the receiver's pride would not be injured.

This is where the union and our pension system comes in. First, we can determine, and in most cases know beforehand who are the worthy members. Second, we are all paying into a fund, from which we all have an equal right to draw. By no stretch of the imagination, could it be termed charity to be deemed eligible to receive help from this fund.

Our wages are always a question of debate, and I take the position that we are paid no more than we earn, and I also take the position that we working people pay our share of the taxes.

This brings me to the conclusion that it is only logical and right that society at large should share our expense in providing for our old and worthy members. We determine our worthy members and back our findings with a substantial amount of cash. We can pay all clerical and administration expenses. All we ask is that society match our fund dollar for dollar. This money would go directly to its destination of relief. This way, red tape and other expenses would not reduce the original dollar to about 30 cents.

I would also like to call attention to the fact that we are voters and taxpayers, and as such, we have a share in the tax fund. It is partly ours and we would be justified in asking for it.

I do not know whether this will meet with any approval or success, but I do believe it is a good debating theme, when intelligently brought before the public. It will at least give them some idea of who and what the unions are. When you've got a song set to the tune of considerable money, somebody will listen.

N. K. Teilborg,
L. U. No. 55, Denver, Colo.

Pension Was Promised

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have just received my April Journal and I wish to answer the questions asked by Brother Staniland, regarding my membership record.

I could not join or become a union carpenter before a Local was organized in my city. I started learning the trade of a mill carpenter at the age of 18, and served a full apprenticeship.

When a Local was started by the outside carpenters, they came to the mills which made doors, sash, blinds and other materials they handled asking us to join them. There were four mills in town and two of them joined. As I was employed in one of the two that joined, hence my membership dates from then (April 26, 1904). I have been a member 22 years and am in my 70th year of age. To further enlighten Brother Staniland, I wish to state that I have always been true to my obligation as a union carpenter.

The brother is but a young kid compared to us older members. But I find that the younger element has nothing but derision for the old timers. They seem to forget that if they live long enough they will be as old as we are, and perhaps kicked out of a job, too.

I believe I am right in stating that we old members didn't ask for a pension until it was promised to us and I don't think any of the younger brothers who have a spark of manhood about them, and who realize the meaning of true brotherhood, would hint that any one who has faithfully served the union from the time it was possible for him to do so, was not entitled to a pension.

I will close by asking other old brothers to express themselves regarding a pension in our Journal. My motto is to live and let live, be you young or old. Our old timers will soon die out and the younger men will then be in our shoes.

Chas. R. Herbert.
L. U. No. 1665, Alexandria, Va.

Home Shouldn't Interfere With Pension

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I see that quite a number of our members are expressing their views concerning the old age pension. I wish to do the same. My idea is something like the following: I think that any local organization that is collecting $1.50 per month dues from their members can afford to pay all of its members that are over 70 years of age, $10 per week. I don't think that the number of carpenters in any Local will amount to any more than 1 per cent, that would leave from the dues of 100 members $150 per month less $40 equals $110, for other expenses.

We all know that a carpenter who is past 60 years can hardly get work, as most of our carpenter work is rough and heavy, and a strong young man is always preferred by the contractors.

The conditions are that a carpenter past 60 cannot work more than one-half time, and I don't think he could get that much time, so you see by the time he is 70 years old he is in need of something to help him when he can't work at all. The Home in Florida is all right, as I think it is almost self-supporting and it won't cost much to keep going, but I don't think it should interfere with the old age pension idea.

John C. Kelly,
Scranton, Pa.

Remember The Old Timers

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Regarding the old age pension, I feel the same as many of the brothers who express themselves in the April issue of "The Carpenter."

I think it is about time for the Brotherhood and the officials to do something for these old members.

Old and forgotten, and the old song, "Always In The Way" comes in right for those old members who have spent years to make the Brotherhood what it is today.

I joined the old United Brotherhood in Hoboken, N. J., in 1885. In 1888 I left Hoboken and put my clearance card into L. U. No. 316, San Jose, Cal. There are only a few of us left, who carried a card here in 1888.

This year will be the 40th anniversary of L. U. No. 316. Very few know about it. We buried here recently some of our old members.

I do not think it is fair to put our money in the banks and keep it for the younger members.

My dues are $2 a month. Hoping the next Brotherhood Convention will remember us old timers in the near future, not 20 years from now.

William Reinhold,
L. U. No. 316, San Jose, Cal.

Tribute For Wife of Disabled Carpenter

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The letter from Mrs. M. W. Brown in your April issue must surely have made a deep impression on many readers. With husband helpless, she has kept the home together for seven years by "baking, washing, and ironing," three distinct trades and I will bet she is an expert at each one. This brave woman (there are probably thousands more), constitutes the real aristocracy of the country, although their very existence may be unknown to the millionaire class. A canvas of some of the patriotic employers in Brother Brown's district, in conjunction with the Local, should be made towards a small pension fund in his behalf.

Without aid from employers, the United Brotherhood would be facing a tremendous liability by paying pensions.

John Nuding,
L. U. No. 2163, Woodhaven, N. Y.

Gray Hairs a Handicap On The Job

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In our Journal I have noticed many letters from old carpenters who claim it is hard for them to find employment. It has been my experience that it is not their inability to perform as much and as good work as the younger men that disqualifies them in the eyes of the contractors but their gray hairs.

Ten years ago, I answered an ad of a Chicago contractor who wanted a foreman. After a personal interview, when he had satisfied himself that I was capable of handling the job, he noticed I had gray hair. Instead of hiring me immediately, he tried to get a younger man, but after interviewing the remaining applicants, and not finding one qualified, reluctantly gave me the job, telling me to fire all the old men when I got on the job. I finally prevailed upon him

to leave that matter to my judgment, telling him that the old men were often more capable than the younger ones. And in this I was right, for of the 25 carpenters I had working on this particular job, the old men were by far the best mechanics.

Recently, in San Francisco, I got a job trimming. That one day, I set 17 door jambs, three of the mahogany jambs were double doors; casings on four windows; coped and set the stools on four more windows, made a mitre box and horse, and the day's work was ended. The boss paid me for my eight hours and told me that I hadn't done enough and he couldn't use me any more.

Now, I know, having run work across this country, that 75 per cent of the carpenters cannot set 17 door jambs in one day and do a good job. As no complaint could be found with the quality of my work, what is the answer?

First, a lot of idle men, ready to take the job and second, a prejudice against men with gray hair. It is the greatest handicap that old men must work under. Why I saw a contractor in Denver get out of his car, walk over to his foreman, and pointing out an elderly man, say, "Fire him!" That is the cause. Fire him regardless of his ability. Also, many contractors do not know a good day's work when they see it, so they adopt a "bull dog" plan which is, "hire and fire, scare 'em all you can."

A competent contractor is never a bull dog. A real foreman leads his men, he never has to drive them.

Herman Kastle,
San Francisco, Cal.

Favors The Five Day Work Week

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have been reading very much about the five-day work week. I am in favor of same, also would like to see a six-hour day, five days a week, with a wage scale adjusted to suit all.

We need some stirring up here in these parts for a five-day work week, as there is altogether too much opposition to the plan.

The argument here seems to be that the farmer would object to union men having a five-day work week. That idea is all bunk, for the simple reason that the country man having work done pays the cost of transportation and incidentally the wages of the mechanics. And would he not rather pay the transportation for a whole day's work than for a half, anytime? We work 5½ days per week here and it costs just as much for transportation, for the Saturday one-half day as it does on any full day.

G. W. Ahner.
L. U. No. 1570, Yuba City, Cal.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 107

Editor, "The Carpenter":

By way of introduction, I should like to say on behalf of the Ladies' Auxiliary No. 107 of Vallejo, Cal., that we were chartered three and one-half years ago, and although this is the first time we have written to you, we now intend to let you hear from us real often regarding our activities. We thoroughly enjoy the other letters as well as the rest of the material in "The Carpenter" and want to do our part in the great game of co-operating and corresponding with others who are working in harmony with unionism.

During our existence, we can safely say that we have assisted very materially in aiding our men folks in the establishment of union wages and the Union Label. Last year, with the able help of our many union friends, we held a joint bazaar, and with the proceeds, made quite a reduction in the debt on our Labor Temple. This year we have turned over more than $100 for the same purpose, from the sale of punchboards. We have also used strenuous efforts in the organization of the butchers, bakers and candlestick makers in our district.

We meet once a month in the Labor Temple, on the same night as the carpenters' meeting. After the business matters are taken care of, the carpenters join us in a social hour, followed by a supper. Our last affair was held on March 10th, and was a hard time party. At this meeting, we had the honor of initiating into our order, a dear little lady of 86 summers—mother of one of our carpenters. We now claim the distinction of having the oldest member of any Ladies' Auxiliary in the country. Are we correct?

Mrs. H. G. Mahoney,
Chairman of Publicity.
L. A. No. 107, Vallejo, Cal.

Craft Problems

Advanced Roof Framing

(By H. H. Siegele.)

LESSON II

The irregular roof, whether in plan or in pitch, is rarely used; however, when it becomes necessary to use it, then, as a rule, there is no other solution for the problem. We are using, for convenience, as nearly as possible the same plan for illustrating the various problems that we wish to bring before our readers; that is, the dimensions and the plans are kept as nearly alike as possible. But in actual practice, it is seldom that the same plan is used twice, for the simple reason that the irregular plan is usually used as a solution to some problem brought about by existing circumstances. What we wish to impress on the minds of our readers, is that if they understand thoroughly the principles involved in framing a roof for a single irregular plan, they will have no trouble applying those principles to any irregular plan roof that they might be asked to frame. Making a diagram of the roof, at as large a scale as is convenient, is, we believe, the most practical way of obtaining the various cuts and lengths of the different rafters of either the irregular-plan roof or of the irregular-pitch roof. While the square root method is more accurate, it is not the most practical, because so few carpenters are able to work a problem in square root, off-hand. A diagram, in roof framing, to be exact, is simply materialized square root.

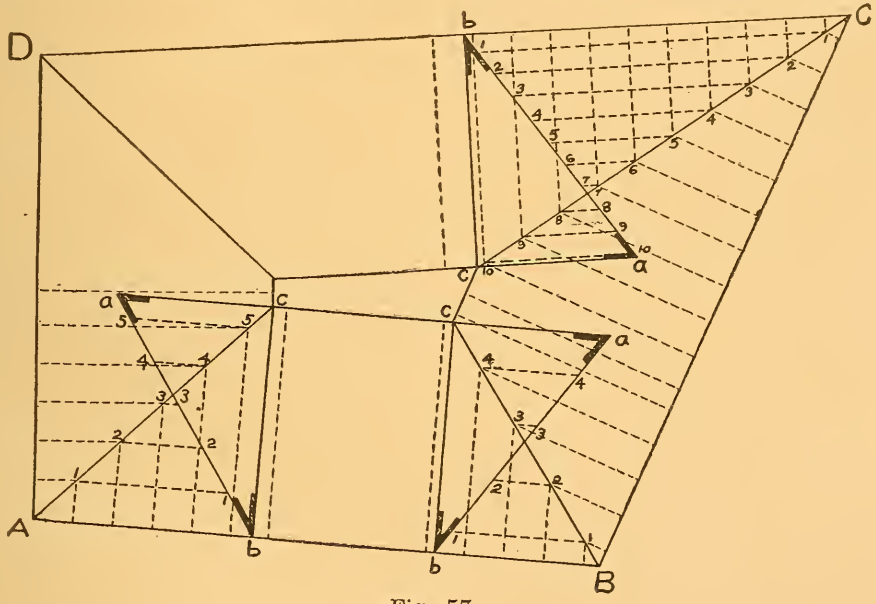


Fig. 57.

The diagram shown by Fig. 57 shows how to obtain the various length of the jack rafters for the roof we have been using for illustrating the irregular-plan roof. The hip shown at D is the same as the one shown at A. At A we have five pairs of jack rafters, and to obtain the various lengths of these rafters, we will proceed by drawing c-b at a right angle to A-B. Then the line a-c is drawn at a right angle to c-b; the distance between a and c must be equal to the rise of the roof. Now, by joining a and

b we have the triangle that gives us the run. b-c, the rise, c-a, and the length of the rafter, a-b. The plan shows the hip rafter with the jack rafters shown by dotted lines. By projecting, as shown, points 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, where the jack rafters intersect with the hip, to the line representing the common rafter, we will have the length of each of the five pairs of jack rafters for hip A. The length of the first pair is the distance between b and 1; the length of the second pair is the distance between b and 2. The distance between b and 3 gives the length of the third pair, and from b to 4 is the length of the fourth pair;

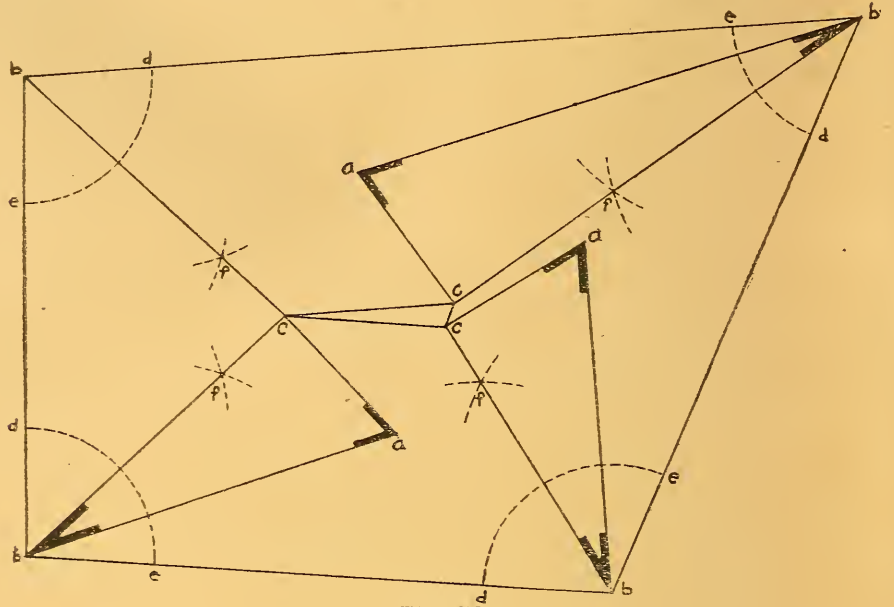


Fig. 58.

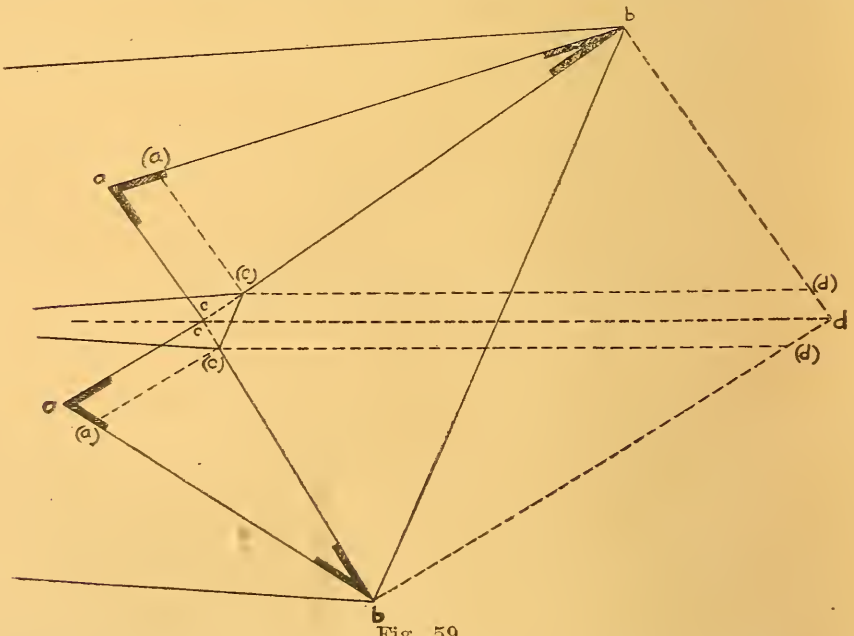


Fig. 59.

and b-5 gives the fifth pair. The lengths of the four pairs of jack rafters for hip B, are obtained in the same manner, and for hip C, where there are ten pairs of jack rafters. The principle of obtaining the lengths of the various jack rafters for these three hips is the same, but the results are different in each case.

Fig. 58 is a diagram of the same plan, but the roof is framed so as to have,

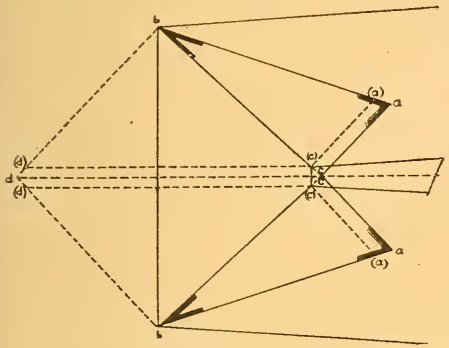


Fig. 60.

instead of a four-cornered deck, as shown by Fig. 57, a three-cornered deck, as at c, c, c. The first operation is to draw the outside lines, b, b, b, b. From these points, at a convenient distance, strike the dotted part-circles, e-d, e-d, e-d, e-d. From these points, at any convenient radius bisect the four angles of the plant at f, f, f, f. Now draw the lines for the four hip rafters from b, b, b, b, to c, c, c, through points marked f. The sides of the triangle deck, must be kept parallel with the outside lines, thus making the run of the common rafter equal throughout. The undeveloped hip to the upper left, is exactly the same as the developed hip to the lower left. To develop the three hips shown, we proceed by drawing line c-a, making it equal to the rise of the roof, and join a-b. The shaded bevel at points a, a, a, gives the top cut of each rafter, respectively, and the one at points b, b, b, gives the bottom cut. The triangles as developed show, c-b, the run; c-a, the rise and, a-b, the hip rafter.

How to obtain the side cut for the hips of the irregular-plan roof, is shown by Fig. 59. The hips shown here have been developed in the same manner as those shown by Fig. 58, excepting that the runs of the two hips have been carried to a point of intersection, at c, c. Now, draw b-d, of each of the two hips, at a right angle to b-c; the intersection of these two lines will be at d, which point is in line with the center of the plan, as shown by the dotted line from d to c, c. To obtain the figures to be used on the square, for the side cut of the hip, take the distance between a and b, and the distance between b and d; the former gives the cut. This is true of both hips shown. By using points (a), (c), (d), instead of a, c, d, the results would, obviously, be the same. Fig 60 is a diagram showing the hips of the narrow end of our plan, but the explanation just given under Fig. 59 is equally applicable here.

Sometimes it is required to back hip rafters, and in order that our readers may know how to obtain the bevel of the backing, we are offering Fig. 61 and 62. Begin the diagram by drawing A-B, Fig. 61, equal to the width of the building, at as large a scale as convenient. Then draw A-C, plus, and B-D, plus. Now, draw C-D through F, one-half the width of the building from A-B, and parallel with it. With a radius equal to the rise of the roof, strike the dotted circle, with the center at F. Establish points E, E by drawing F-B and a line perpendicular to C-D at point F, as

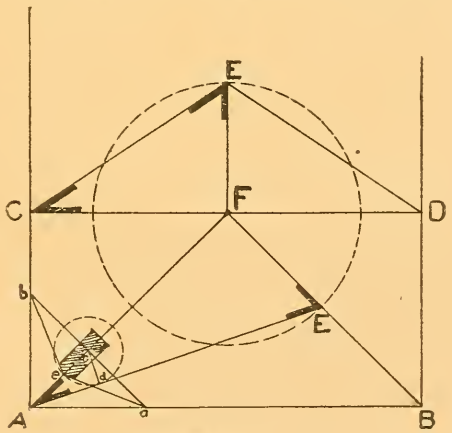


Fig. 61.

shown. The two upper triangles, C-E-F and D-E-F, represent the common rafters, while the triangle A-F-E, represents the hip rafter. The top cut of each of these rafters is shown by the shaded bevel at points marked E. To obtain the backing of the hip, draw a-b so it will cross A-F at a right angle; then draw c-d at a right angle to A-E. Establish e, by striking the smaller dotted

circle at a radius equal to c-d. Join e with a and with b, which gives the bevel for backing the hip. The rest of the drawing will depend on the size of the timber used for a hip rafter.

Fig. 62. Draw A-B, A-C plus, B-D plus. Set the compass at O, half way between A and B, and strike the dotted half-circle, A-F-B. Establish F by drawing O-F parallel to A-C and B-D. Draw A-F and B-F. At a radius equal to the rise of the roof, strike the dotted circle E-E-E. Now complete the triangles by joining the E's, respectively, to A, B, C and D. The upper triangles, C-E-F and D-E-F represent the common rafters, while the lower triangles represent the hips; A-F-E the short hip, and B-F-

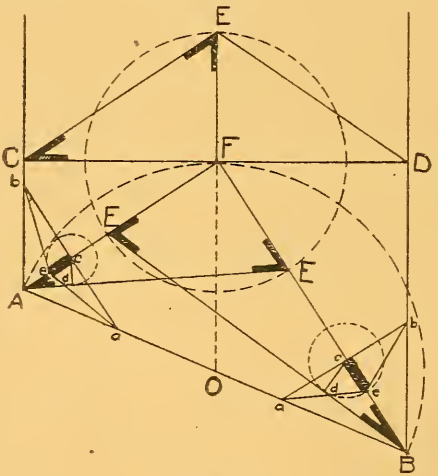


Fig. 62.

E the long hip. The bevel for the backing of these hips is developed in the same manner as explained under Fig. 61—the reference letters being the same in each of the examples.

We have now had enough work with the irregular-plan roof to make it possible for the careful student to go out and make practical use of what he has learned. Some of the information, it should be remembered, relative to the irregular-plan roof, is equally applicable to the irregular-pitch roof. For instance, the principles involved in the problems illustrated by Figs. 59, 60, 61 and 62, will hold good on framing the irregular-pitch roof.

In the next lesson we will deal with the irregular-pitch roof.

Curb Cuts

(By H. H. Siegele.)

I have just received a letter from a reader of the Craft Problems, who wants to know how to obtain the curb cut for a gambrel roof; and inasmuch as this question brings to my mind three prac-

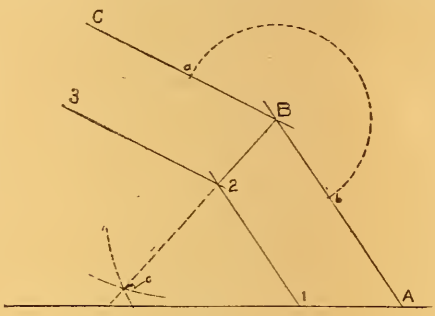


Fig. 1.

tical solutions, I am answering it through the Craft Problem department of "The Carpenter."

By the first diagram I am showing two solutions; both of which require a drawing somewhat on the order of the diagram. Proceed by drawing the base line, then draw line A-B at the pitch given for the bottom section of the roof; following this by drawing line B-C at the pitch given for the upper section of the roof. In this instance the bottom section has a three-fourth pitch, and the upper section a one-fourth. Now, set the compass at the intersecting point of

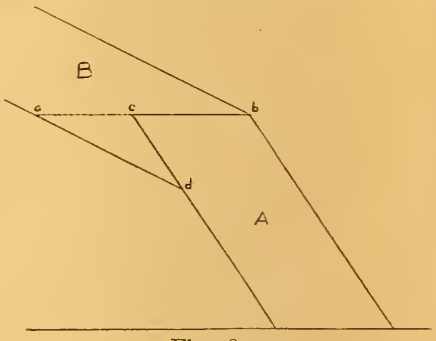


Fig. 2.

the roof lines, or point B, and at any convenient distance set off point a and point b, making them both equal in distance from point B; as the dotted part-circle will show. These points established, bisect the angle as at c, setting the compass at a and also at b, using a

convenient radius. Draw a line from point B to point c, and you have the curb cut of the rafters.

The same results can be obtained by drawing line 1-2 parallel to line A-B; and line 2-3 parallel to line B-C, keeping the distance between the lines equal in both instances. By joining the two intersecting points with a line, you have the curb cut of the rafters, which is exactly the same as that obtained in the first solution.

I am showing another method by the second diagram. Here the cuts can all be obtained with the square. The bottom section of the roof, as stated before, has a three-fourth pitch, thus with 12 on the tongue of the square and 18 on the body both the bottom and the top cuts of the rafter marked A can be laid off—the tongue giving both cuts. The upper section being a one-fourth pitch, 12 and 6 will give the cut from c to b. The cut from c to d is obtained by taking 18 and 12 (or smaller figures equal in proportion), and using line a-c-b as a measuring line; the arm of the square on which the figure 12 is used will give the cut. Point c must be established by the length of the top cut of the rafter marked A.

I have used this method of framing the curb joint of gambrel roofs and have found it a good one—it makes a sort of interlocking joint.

Estimating Board Measure

(By C. A. Carrier, L. U. No. 448, Waukegan, Ill.)

The following, I think, will be found useful by some of the brothers who have occasion to do their own estimating. It is a system of finding the number of feet, board measure, of dimension lumber required per square foot of wall, partition, floors, roof, etc. It does away with first obtaining the number of pieces required and then finding the number of feet, board measure they contain.

I will try to explain it as plainly as possible. As an example we will take a plain frame of a cottage, size 20′ 0″ x 24′ 0″ x 8′ 0″. Studs size 2 x 4 set 16 inches o. c., provided with a double top plate of 2″ x 4″ and a single bottom plate or shoe 2″ x 4″. Find the number of feet, board measure, required for the framing.

Now, to find the number of feet, board measure, required for 100 square feet of wall, we must imagine all of the studs to be 1″ x 8″ (which contains, of course, the same number of feet, board measure, as the 2 x 4 studs), we will set these 1″ x 8″ on the lower plate or shoe so the 8 inch side will be parallel with it and the sill. They would exactly fill one-half of each 16 inch space formed by the studs, or in other words, 50 per cent of each 16 inch space would be inclosed and also 50 per cent of the entire wall, and likewise 50 per cent of each 100 square feet would be closed up. Now, as we have turned our 2 x 4 studs into 1″ x 8″ (sheathing) we must figure them the same as we would sheathing. We know, of course, that 50 feet, board measure, of sheathing will not cover 50 square feet; ⅛ or about 12 feet, board measure, must be added, making 112 feet, board measure, required for each 100 square feet. Therefore it will require 56 feet, board measure, of sheathing or studs to cover the 50 square feet. For the plates we have three pieces, each 16 inches long for each stud and space. The three pieces will make one stud 4′ 0″ long, one-half the length of each stud and containing one-half the number of feet, board measure, of each stud, and also one-half the number of feet, board measure, for each 100 square feet, which is one-half of 56, or 28. Now, by adding 56 and 28 we have the number of feet, board measure, required for studs and plate for each 100 sq. ft. of wall or 84 feet, board measure, and by placing a decimal two places to the left we have 0.84 feet, board measure, per square foot. It is a simple matter now to find how many feet, board measure, of studs and plates are required for our walls. All we have to do is get the number of square feet it contains and multiply by 0.84.

20 plus 20 plus 24 plus 24 equals 88 lineal feet.

88 times 8 equals 704 square feet, and 704 times 0.84 equals 592 feet, board measure, required.

For the floor joist, say they were 2 x 8 or 16 inches o. c., we would do the same as we did with the studs. Make them 1 inch thick, which make them 16 inches wide or 1″ x 16″, which would exactly fill the 16 inch space, but we must add our ⅛, which will make 112 feet, board measure, for each 100 square feet of floor, and as there are 480 square feet of floor space to be covered with 2 x 8 joists, we must multiply 480 by

1.12 or 480 times 1.12 equals 538 feet, board measure, 2 x 8 joists required.

The partition studs and plates would contain the same number of feet, board measure as the outside walls, and may be taken off at the same time, requiring in that way only one operation for both.

The overhead joist 2 x 4 x 16" o. c. would require the same number of feet, board measure, per square feet as outside wall and partition minus the plate or 56 feet, board measure, per square foot. The square feet to be covered is the same as for the 2 x 8 joist, or 480 square feet, 480 times .56 equals 269 feet, board measure, 2 x 4 joist required.

And for the roof framing we first find the area on flat, same as we did for the floor and ceiling. Only we must include the overhang at eaves, we will call ours a hip roof with an 18 inch projection. Rafters are 2 x 4—24 inches on centers, the size on flat would be 20' 0" plus 3' 0" equals 23' 0" and 24' 0" plus 3' 0" equals 27' 0" and the flat area is 23' 0" times 27' 0" equals 621 square feet. We will call this a 1-3 pitch roof and in order to obtain the area on pitch, we multiply the area on flat (or 621), by the length of rafter per foot run and rise (in feet), which on this roof is 1 and 1-5 or 1.20 feet. So 621 times 1.20 equals 745 square feet.

This gives the surface area of this size and pitch of roof regardless of its shape.

Now, we must find number of feet, board measure, rafters 2' 0" o. c. required to cover 100 square feet. A 2 x 4 equals a 1 x 8, which just fills 1-3 of the 16 inch space, and all the rafters in 100 square feet would likewise fill 1-3 of it, or 34 feet, board measure, plus ⅓ equal 38 feet, board measure, required for 100 square feet, or 0.38 feet, board measure, required for 1 square foot. Now, by multiplying the area on pitch times 0.38 gives the number feet, board measure, required for this roof, with the exception of the hips. There are four hips on our house, and say they are 2 x 6' and they must be 18' 0" material. So we have an area on pitch which is 745 plus 4 hips at 18' 0" equals 745 plus 72, equals 817 square feet times 0.38 equals 310 feet, board measure, framing material required for this roof.

For the sills we will lay a 2 x 6 flat on foundation with 2 x 8 on edge forming a box sill. This would make a 2 x 14 and to get the board measure we multiply the thickness by breadth by length and divide by 12, length equals 88 feet. So 2 times 14 times 88 equals 2,464: 2,464 divided by 12 equals 205 feet, board measure, required for sills.

So the total amount of feet, board measure, framing required for this house with the exception of the partitions is:

Outside walls, 592 feet, board measure.

Lower floor joist, 538 feet, board measure.

Over head joist, 269 feet, board measure.

Roof framing, 310 feet, board measure.

Sills, 205 feet, board measure.

Total, 1,914 feet, board measure.

To find the area on the following pitches, multiply the area on flat by the figures in the first column, this column will also give the length of common rafter when multiplied by the run.

The second column gives length of hip rafter when multiplied by the run of common rafter.

To find the number of feet, board measure, required for a given surface, multiply figures in columns by square feet of wall floor, roof etc. 12 per cent is added.

PITCH

1-8	1-6	1-5	1-4	1-3	3-8	1-2	5-8	3-4	7-8	Full
1.031	1.054	1.077	1.12	1.20	1.25	1.414	1.601	1.803	2.016	2.236
1.436	1.453	1.47	1.50	1.564	1.60	1.732	1.887	2.062	2.25	2.45

16" O. C.

Size.		Size.	
2 x 4	0.56	3 x 12	3.36
2 x 6	0.84	3 x 14	3.93
2 x 8	1.12	3 x 16	4.44
2 x 10	1.40		
2 x 12	2.24		
2 x 14	2.62		

Hope this will be found helpful to some of the brothers. Would like to see more of them take an interest in the Craft Problems, and send in any new kinks of the trade they may happen to learn from time to time.

House Designs

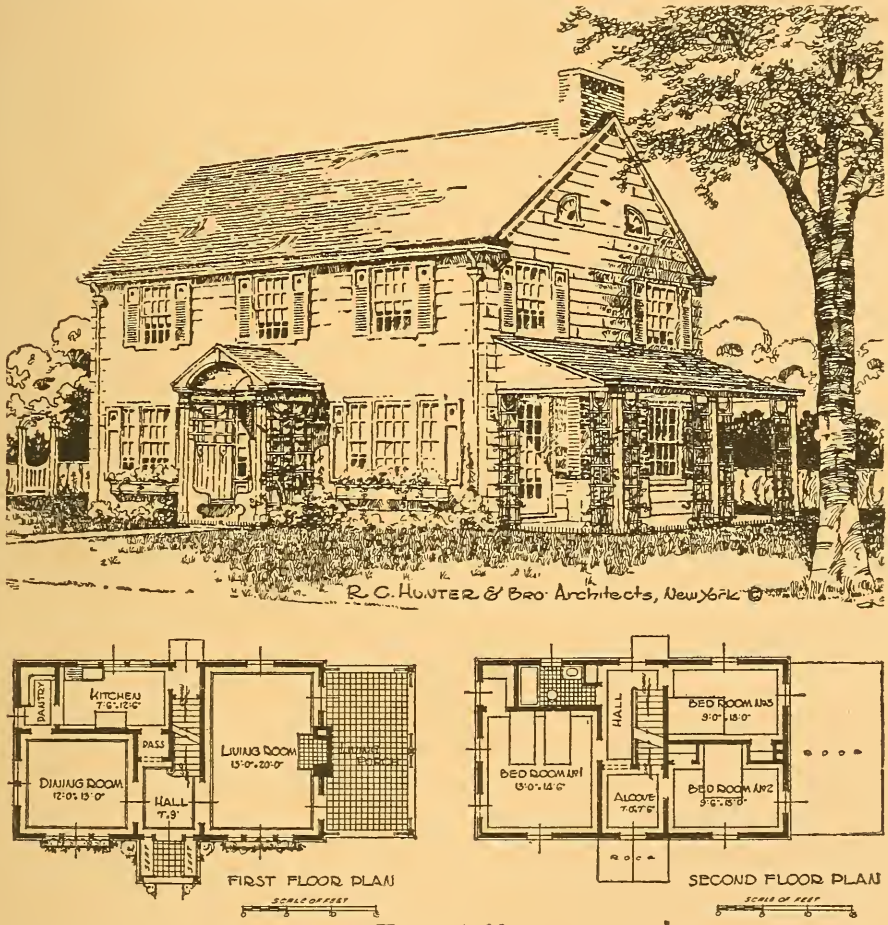
(By R. C. Hunter & Bro., Architects 501 Fifth Ave., New York City.)

A Delightful New England Colonial Home

For those who like the New England colonial type—and this type is rich in possibilities for refined houses along simple lines—the house shown herewith will at once offer a strong appeal.

"whitewash" effect, while the roofs which are also shingle, are stained a rich moss green. The blinds and shutters should be finished a Colonial blue, the chimney painted white with a black cap.

The interiors carry out the simple refined treatment suggested by the exterior; the house is Colonial throughout. The ceilings are low, giving a cosy and homey atmosphere to the rooms.



House A-62.

The broad straight front, unbroken roof, delicate entrance porch with benches and lattice, large windows divided into small panes with heavy muntins, and last but not least, the finely detailed entrance doorway—all reflect the old Colonial spirit.

The walls are heavy shingles laid wide exposure and finished in the old

A center hall with a large living room on one side and the dining room, kitchen and pantry on the opposite side, comprise the first floor.

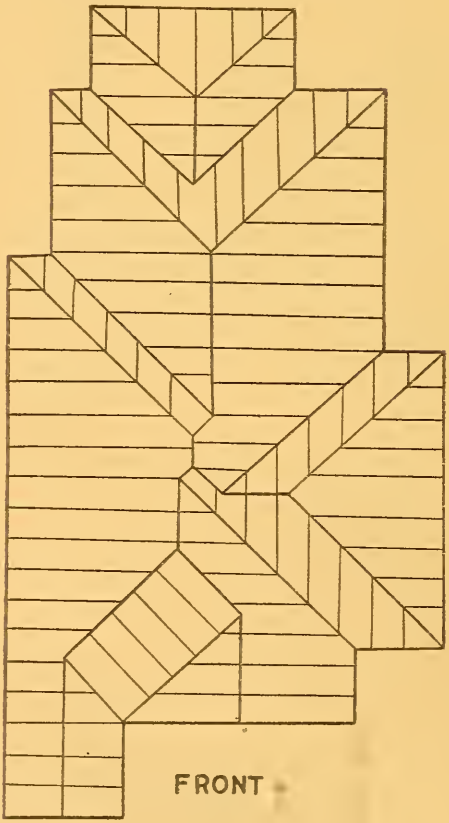
The second floor shows a convenient arrangement with three good bed rooms, a bath and abundant closets. An alcove room is also provided which connects with the hall and one of the bed rooms.

This little room can be used for a variety of purposes; a sewing room, a child's room, a writing room, or it could be used in conjunction with the hall as a retiring room or lounge, and fitted up very attractively with sofa, chairs and the like.

A cellar is provided under the entire house, here is the laundry, heater, coal storage and such.

The house is designed to set close to the ground, the first floor being but two steps above grade, this adds greatly to the charm of the house.

Brother Jonnes Shows How The Roof Should Be Framed



The accompanying drawing shows how the roof plan I submitted should be framed.

J. Jonnes,
L. U. No. 131, Seattle, Wash.

Answer To Brother Weaver

Editor's Note—Practically all of the answers received, regarding this problem, contained the same solution.

I am enclosing, herewith, answer to a problem submitted by Brother W. B. Weaver of Weaversville, N. C., page 73, April issue of "The Carpenter."

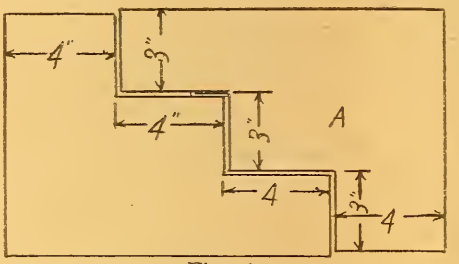


Fig. 1.

I think the drawings are self-explanatory and need no comment. Fig. 1 shows the board 9" x 16" cut into two pieces and slightly separated.

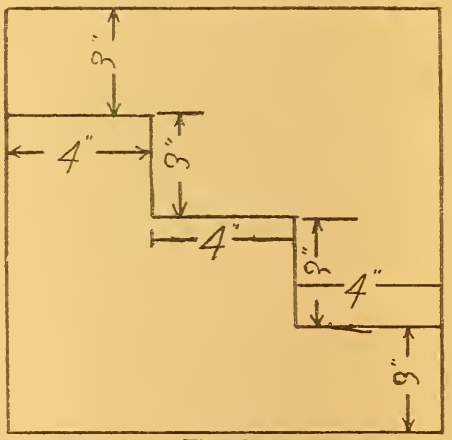


Fig. 2.

Fig. 2 shows them reassembled by moving "A" upward and to the left, adding 3" to the width and reducing the length by 4". Thus: 9" plus 3" equals 12" and 16" minus 4" equals 12".

J. W. Bigham,
L. U. No. 425, El Paso, Tex.

Answer To Brother Bradshaw

In the March issue of our Journal, Brother Bradshaw asked for information regarding a roof problem.

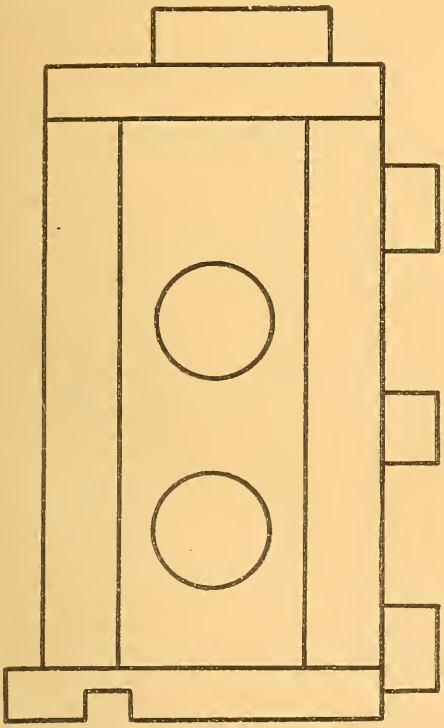
If the top edge of the valley rafter is not channelled for the roof boards to rest on it good, enough must be taken

off the seat and rafter end to suit, to allow the roof boards to rest on the middle line of the valley's top edge. When ready to cut the rafter ends to a straight line, make a mark as far down the middle line as determined on. This line serves for lining the ends of the common rafter and also for the gable end. The ends are usually cut square, but sometimes they are made ornamental in an open eave.

Brother Chip.

Answer To Brother Elwell

In the February issue of our Journal, Brother Elwell asked for information regarding window frames. The following may solve his difficulty.



The inside of the window box is made 2¼" x 5⅜". The 2¼" gives room for the weights, and 5⅜" is the usual size to suit plaster, studs and sheathing.

For brick, cement or stone, a 1¼" x 2" is nailed on the outside casing to obtain a pleasing finish. On the inside of the inner casing a ⅜" groove is worked about 3" from the sash edge for the purpose of receiving a panel to finish with the plaster wall The top panel is called the soffit panel and the bottom one the sill.

When there are inside hinged blinds, the grooves for panels are omitted on the side casings and the wall casings project far enough to form a pocket for the blinds.

Brother Chip.

Answer To Brother R. Clark

The nearer the pivot on the transom is screwed to the hinges, the more difficult it is to lift the transom. It would help greatly if the pivots were ball-bearing.

Brother Chip.

Regarding Bro. Frank Smith's Problem

In the April issue of our Journal Bro. Frank DeGuerre gave what he called a practical solution to Brother Frank R. Smith's problem, which asked how to construct a line parallel to the base of a trapezoid dividing said trapezoid into two parts of equal area.

Brother DeGuerre suggested to balance the trapezoidel board on the point of a scratch-awl, thereby locating what is known as the center of gravity and a line drawn through said center of gravity and parallel to the base would give the required line.

I beg of Brother DeGuerre the privilege to doubt that statement, as a line or plane drawn through the center of gravity does not necessarily divide a body or plane into equal parts as to volume or area.

It may be interesting to some members to prove or disprove whether I am right or wrong, and also interesting to many to see how it is done and what is involved. The subject is equally interesting to our brethren and fellow craftsmen as mathematics belong to geometry and engineering.

Mathematical problems are having some popularity in "The Carpenter." I like to solve them myself. I ran across one recently that I submit for solution, and I would like to know how it is done.

Somebody was digging a well 5 feet in diameter. A horizontally buried log also 5 feet in diameter was dug through thereby cutting the log in two pieces. How many lumber feet were removed?

No catch however, the problem is to find the volume removed when a cylinder

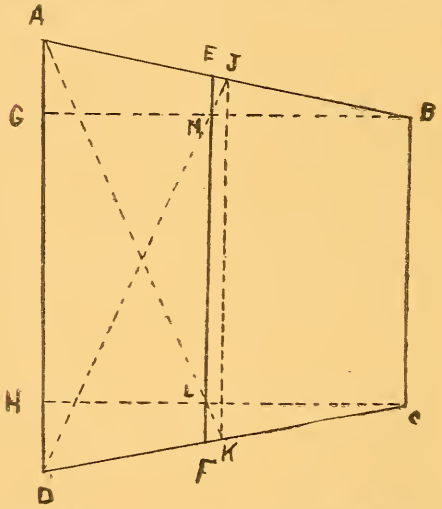
is transversely penetrated by a circular aperture.

N. K. Teilborg,
L. U. No. 55. Denver, Colo.

* * *

I have waited with interest to see what some of the brothers would have to say on dividing Brother Smith's trapezoid. I really got a headache from trying to follow through the mazes of figures submitted. Brother Wafford has the right geometrical idea and a very simple one.

If Brother DeGuerre would try to balance the board on a nail, he will find that he has a measurement of 5.3333" from the narrow end. That is the center of gravity, or the neutral axis, which is entirely different from the line dividing



the figure into two equal areas. If Brother DeGuerre does not see the difference between the two, I will be glad to submit sketches.

I have a diagram showing an approximate and mechanical way of dividing the board in question. The error is so small as to be practically negligible.

Lines B-G and H-C form a rectangle; line j-k divides the rectangle in two. In other words line j-k is equidistant from A-D and B-C. Draw lines J-D and K-A and through their point of intersection with lines G-B and H-C at M and L draw line E-F which will divide the trapezoid in two equal areas. This holds approximately true if the larger side does not exceed twice the smaller side.

The diagram is drawn to a scale of ⅜" equals 1".

Paul W. Intas,
L. U. No. 1336, Webster, Mass.

Regarding Brother Schwerdt's Problem

In the April number of "The Carpenter," there are three solutions of Brother Schwerdt's problem.

I note the similar error in all three solutions. Namely, that 16 feet or 192 inches is not the altitude but is the slant height.

Altitude would be:

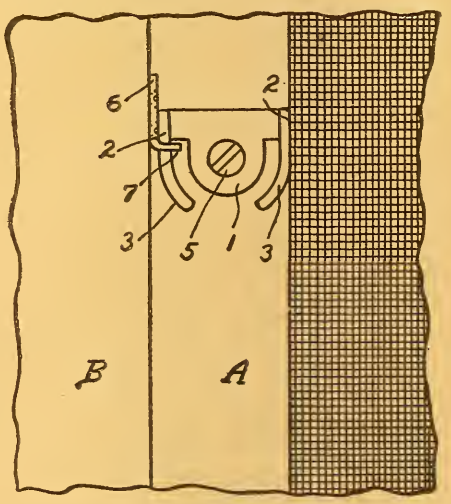
The square root of 8 squared minus 192 squared equals 191.8 plus. V equals A-H divided by 3 equals 16 times 16 times 191.8 plus, divided by 3 equals 9.47 plus cubic feet.

Thos. A. Beck,
L. U. No. 665, Amarillo, Tex.

A New Screen and Sash Lock

(Another Invention By a Member of the United Brotherhood.)

A new lock, for use on window screens, storm windows, sashes and the like, that eliminates outside installation has been invented by Brother Herman Bleck, L. U. No. 599, Hammond, Ind.

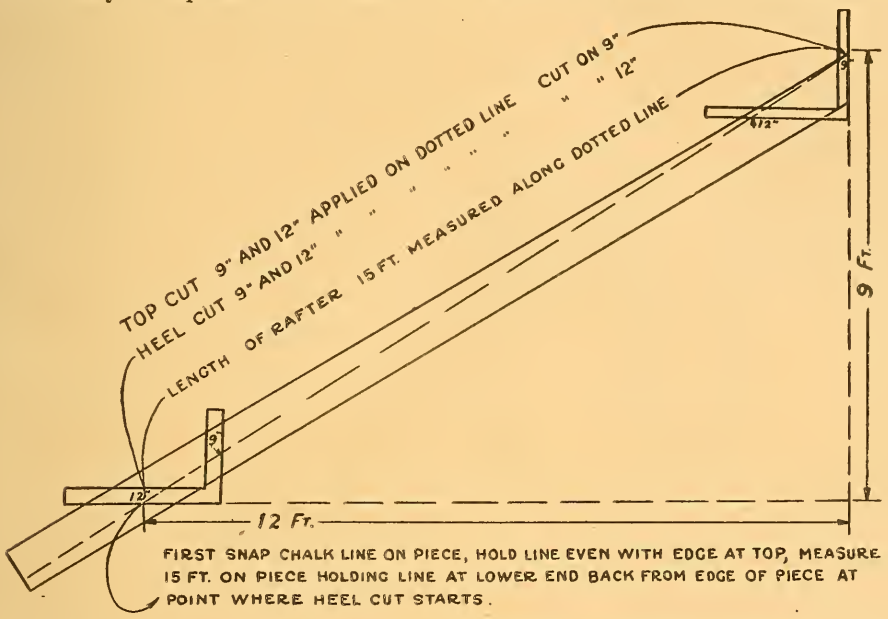


The lock, which is shown has two prongs and can be locked from either the right or left, and is easily installed.

An advantage of this lock is that screens and storm windows can be removed from the inside. They cannot be taken off from the outside until the locks are released. Another advantage is that it can be placed on sides and corners where no other lock can be installed.

Regarding The Heel Cut Problem

There appeared in "The Carpenter" for February a request for information on laying out a rafter, the height of which is 9 feet and run 12 feet. The sketch shows plainly that height of rafter must not exceed 9 feet. In the three solutions submitted in the April issue, this fact was evidently overlooked. I am sending a sketch showing the way I would lay it out.



A. M. Udscom,
L. U. No. 2159, Cleveland, O.

Another One To Figure

Please have this answered in "The Carpenter." How many board feet of lumber in a stick of timber 12 inches square at the large end, 6 inches at the small end and 12 feet long? (Square and tapered 12" to 6", 12"). This is more difficult than the one given by Brother Schwerdt. It has been given to several papers which gave different answers, none of which were correct, so far as I have seen. If the carpenters will give three correct solutions to this one as they did to the one given by Brother Schwerdt, I shall still be of the opinion that carpenters are more intelligent than some other people.

R. W. Linkous,
L. U. No. 302, Huntington, W. Va.

New Tools

The E. C. Stearns Co., Syracuse, N. Y., hardware manufacturers, have added two new tools to their line, a folding steel saw vise and a riveting machine.

The folding steel saw vise (No. 067) is made of channel steel, finished in black japan, baked on. The loops on the end are high enough to permit the setting of saws with any saw set. The back jaw is faced with rubber to prevent vibration and the saw is held firmly in place by a moveable roller jaw.

The riveting machine (No. 101) will set tubular and split harness rivets. It automatically adjusts to the various lengths of rivets.

Further information about these tools may be had by addressing the above company.

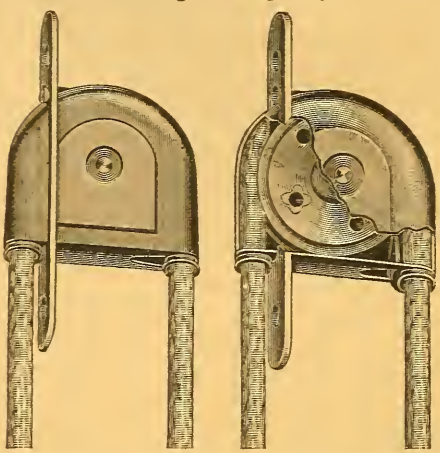
Jam Proof Enclosed Sash Pulleys

The Stanley Works, of New Britain, Conn., wrought steel hardware manufacturers, now offers a new and improved sash pulley.

You will note that the housing completely encloses the wheel thereby excluding all draft and dirt as well as forming a "tube-like" guide for the cord. This positively prevents cutting and jamming of the cord.

One of the interesting features for the carpenter is that the cord pushes right

through the pulley down to the frame pocket without a mouse. Sash chains won't push through however, but a steel tape mouse, which is furnished, draws the chain through the pulley consider-

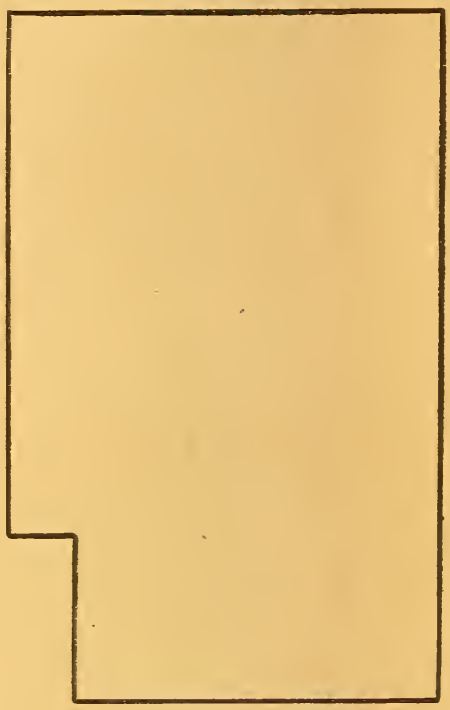


ably faster than the chain can be pushed through the open pulley with the fingers.

Further, this enclosed type of construction not only adds greater strength and rigidity but for the first time in the history of sash pulleys, closes the usual unsightly opening around the wheel.

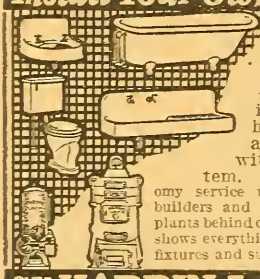
Layout Plan Wanted

I have long been a reader of our Journal, and always enjoy it. I would appreciate some information as to how to lay out a slate roof, the floor plan of which is shown. The house is brick veneer and the roof must have all hips.



C. L. Hart,
L. U. No. 2371. Goshen, Ind.

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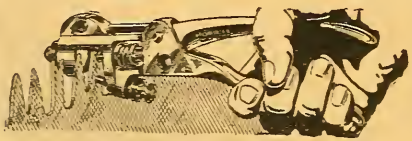
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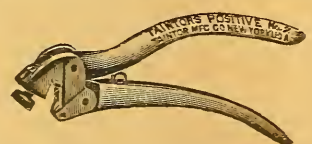
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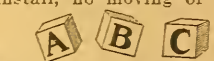
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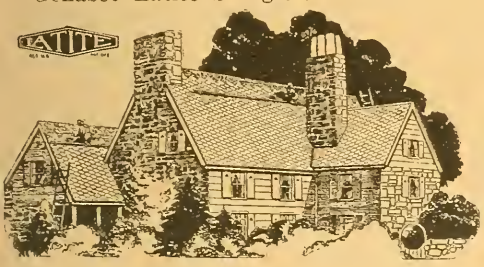
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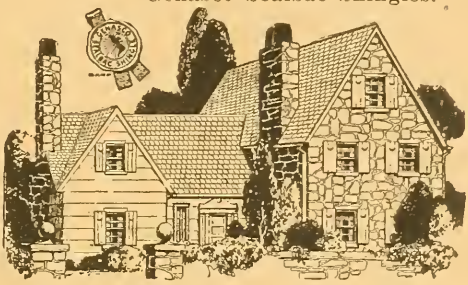
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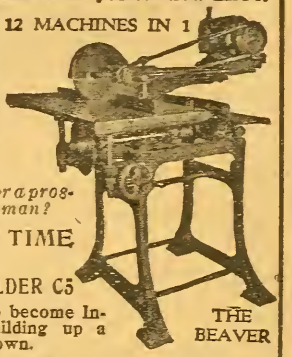
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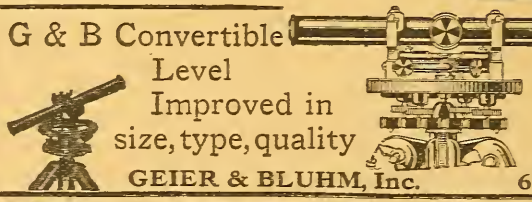
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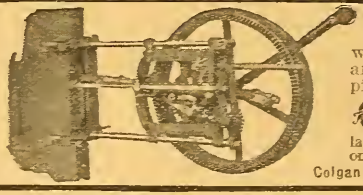
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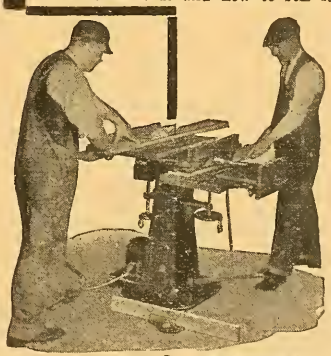
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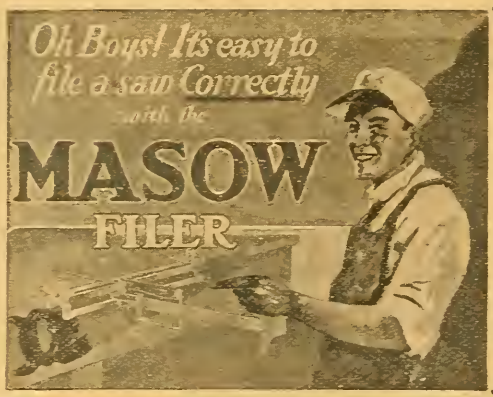
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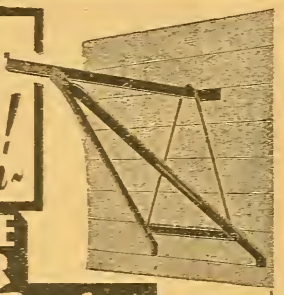
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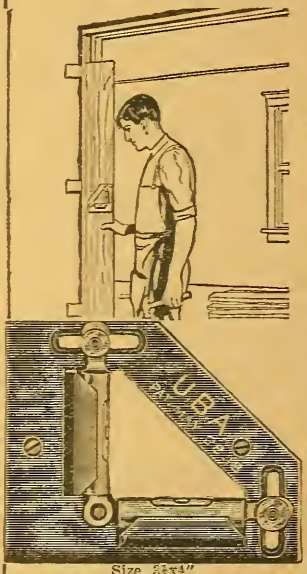


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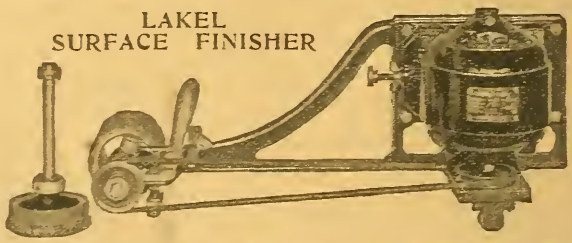
Size 3½x1"

UNION LEVEL MFG. CO.
4649 So. Ashland Ave. Chicago, Ill.

IN Canada: have your dealer order from
WALKERVILLE HARDWARE COMPANY, Limited
WALKERVILLE, ONT.
Canadian Distributors

FOR FINISHING CORNERS CLOSETS TOILETS

LAKEL SURFACE FINISHER



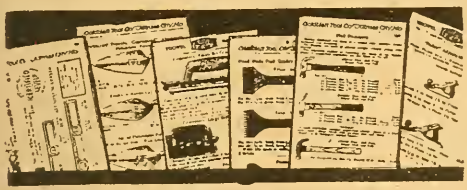
FOR FINISHING BATH ROOMS STAIR LANDINGS AROUND RADIATORS

IF YOU NOW HAVE A FLOOR SURFACING MACHINE
Or Are Going Into The Business
YOU SHOULD HAVE THIS INFORMATION
SEND For Fully Illustrated Pamphlet Describing This Labor Saving Tool *TO-DAY*

SALES DEPT. F.
BOURSE BLDG.

LAKEL MANUFACTURING COMPANY PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A FEW PAGES FROM OUR CATALOG



Write for Free Goldblatt TOOL Catalog

240 PAGES-Illustrated

Send the Coupon NOW

Send me your Big Free Tool Catalog—Everything In Carpenter's, Plasterer's and Mason's Tools.

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GOLDBLATT TOOL CO.,
1526 Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.

ALLMETAL WEATHERSTRIP

CARPENTERS BIG MONEY AND ALL YEAR WORK FOR YOU

If you are not satisfied with the wages you are earning—install ALLMETAL Weatherstrip and make BIG MONEY.

If you are tired working for somebody else—ALLMETAL Weatherstrip makes it easy for you to GO IN BUSINESS FOR YOURSELF.

Every NEW building NEEDS Allmetal Weatherstrip—millions of OLD buildings now REQUIRE it. GET YOUR SHARE OF THIS BUSINESS—LET US TELL YOU HOW.

WE LOAN NECESSARY TOOLS

Return Coupon Today For Samples

ALLMETAL WEATHERSTRIP CO.,
227 West Illinois St., Chicago, Ill.

Name

Address

City State.....

What will DURUNDUM do for YOU in YOUR FLOOR SURFACING Work

If you are now using Speed-grits Durundum Paper, you know why this remarkable abrasive is fast taking the place of Garnet Paper for Floor Surfacing—and especially on hardwood floors and floors containing nails. Originally a metal cutting abrasive, Durundum makes short work of floor finishing, and gives you a high-class finish in much less time than is taken by Garnet.

Manning Abrasive Co., Inc.
Troy, N. Y.

You owe it to yourself, in the interest of greater economy in your work and finer finishes, to investigate this material. The coupon will bring you more information on Speed-grits Durundum Paper.

MANNING ABRASIVE CO., INC., TROY, N. Y.
Without obligation to me, please tell me more about Speed-grits Durundum for Floor Surfacing.

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY



"I'll stick to my Cheney, thanks!"

"You needn't try to palm off any other make of hammer on *me*. It's a Cheney Hammer for mine—first, last and always.

"Nobody can tell *me* they make a better hammer than the Cheney—and if they do, I'm not interested. A Cheney Hammer suits me from the butt end of its slick hickory handle to the tip ends of its specially tempered claws. I've had a Cheney sticking by me on every job for years and believe me, hammers take some punishment in my work.

"So, I'll still stick to my Cheney, thanks. I like its wonderful "hang" that's so easy on the wrist. Lots of hammers tire you to death to swing 'em all day—but a Cheney Hammer, *never!*"

756

PRENTISS VISES

PRENTISS VISE CO.

106-110 LAFAYETTE ST. NEW YORK CITY

CHENEY HAMMERS

SAND'S WOOD AND ALUMINUM LEVELS

STANDARD OF PERFECTION AND ACCURACY

Built for the artisan and discriminating mechanic of the craft

CARPENTERS ALUMINUM LEVEL

No. 24-24" 6 Glasses, $6.00.

Also made 26" 28" 30" lengths. Reversible. Can be used in any position. Will plumb any end or level any edge up.

Sand's Levels Tell The Truth

Sold by hardware dealers everywhere, or sent direct on receipt of price. Parcel post charges prepaid. Send for complete catalogue.

SAND'S LEVEL & TOOL CO.
Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.

You need a

HUTHER Dado head



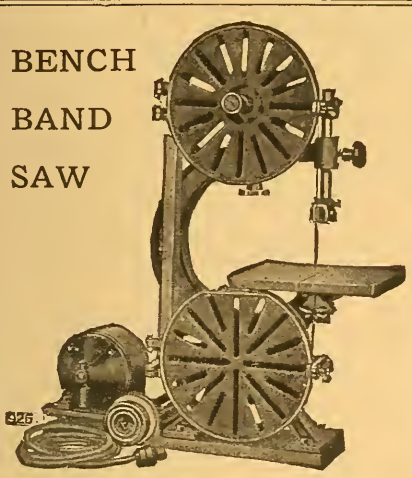
Developed from our own patents, this adjustable groover cuts either with or across the grain. Cutters may be used singly, in pairs or in any combination necessary for desired cut.

Send for one on approval. It may be returned at our expense if unsatisfactory.

Huther Bros. Saw Mfg. Co.
Rochester, N. Y.

Makers of Better Saws for More than Fifty Years

BENCH
BAND
SAW



Fully equipped with motor, switch, cord and plug for lamp socket.

Height, 36". Length, 26". Wheels, 12". Weight complete, 240 lbs. Furnished also for belt drive and with or without wheel guards. This is one of the many machines for the carpenter shop made by

American Saw Mill Machinery Co.
136 Main St., Hackettstown, N. J.

Ask for Catalog



A profitable 25¢ investment,

"Get hep" to the extra profits that are yours—with the SILVER LAKE Handy Package in your repair kit. Enough new cotton-braided sash cord for four replacements. Guaranteed for 20 years (if properly installed). And—everybody's house has windows!

Use coupon below if your dealer cannot supply you.

SILVER LAKE COMPANY
Newtonville, Mass.

SILVER LAKE COMPANY,
316 Nevada St., Newtonville, Mass.
Enclosed is 25c. Send me a Silver Lake Handy Package.
Name
Address
City



For Saw Teeth That Stumble

Dull saw teeth are apt to "stumble" and often fall down on the job.

Sharpen them with a Slim Taper File bearing the Nicholson or Black Diamond trade mark. Then they'll do their work and like it—severing the toughest timber with minimum effort on your part.

And don't forget there are Nicholson and Black Diamond Files for every filing need. Hardware dealers can supply you.



NICHOLSON FILE CO.
Providence, R. I., U. S. A.

NICHOLSON U.S.A. TRADE MARK

Providence Factory
NICHOLSON FILE CO.

TRADE MARK

Philadelphia Factory
G. & H. BARNETT CO.

Only the EMPIRE LEVEL

Has Interchangeable Vial Cases.

This is a patented EMPIRE feature, making it possible to quickly and cheaply replace broken glasses.



No. 1-E Aluminum 6 Glass Level

$7.00

The EMPIRE Aluminum level is probably the biggest selling level on the American market today. Its popularity is based on a high standard of extreme accuracy. It is a truly wonderful tool and one that any mechanic can be proud to own.

Ask your dealer or write direct.

EMPIRE LEVEL MFG. CO., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

You Want To Make More Money

FEDERAL METAL WEATHER STRIP

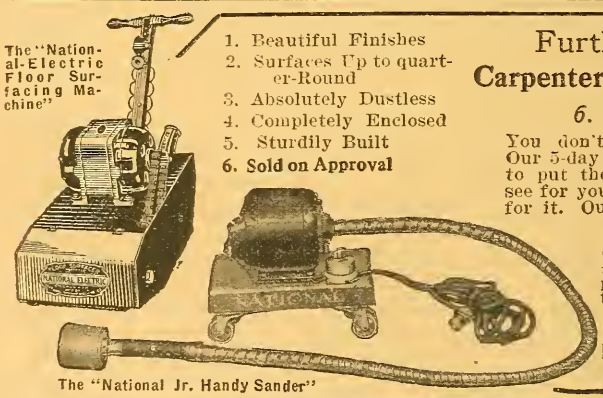
Yes, Mr. Carpenter—but what are you doing about it? You must act!

Why not do as hundreds of other carpenters are doing—sell and install Federal Metal Weather Strips, and make big profits with but little effort. Every window in town needs weather protection, and the practicability and durability of Federal Metal Weather Strips sell themselves.

Write today for our generous agency proposition and start making that extra money right away.

Federal Metal Weather Strip Company

4540 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Illinois



The "National-Electric Floor Surfacing Machine"

The "National Jr. Handy Sander"

1. Beautiful Finishes
2. Surfaces Up to quarter-Round
3. Absolutely Dustless
4. Completely Enclosed
5. Sturdily Built
6. **Sold on Approval**

Further Reasons Why Carpenters Prefer "NATIONALS"

6. Sold On Approval.

You don't buy "Nationals" sight unseen. Our 5-day free trial plan gives you a chance to put the machine through its paces and see for yourself whether it does all we claim for it. Our confidence in the "National" is such that we let it sell itself by its performance.

The "National" pays for itself in less than a month—but you have a year to pay for it—WITHOUT INTEREST. Write for 28-page catalog.

5-Day Free Trial—5-Year Guarantee

NATIONAL SANDING MACHINE CO.
541 Vedder St., Chicago, Ill.

TRADE MARK

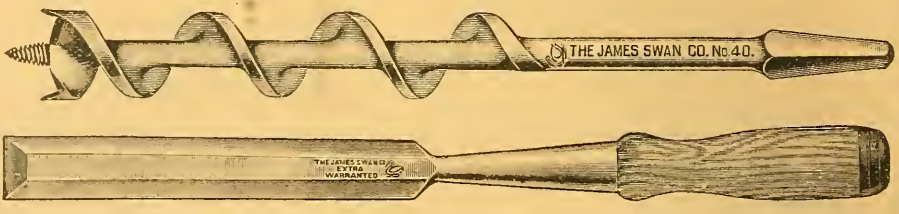
THE JAMES SWAN CO.

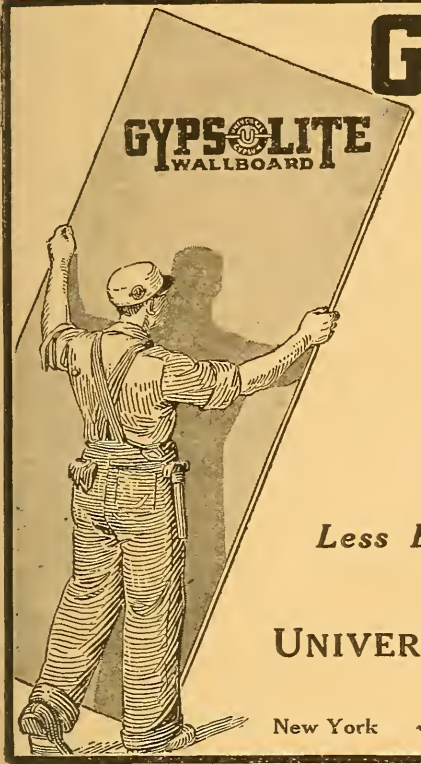
SEYMOUR, CONN.

NEW YORK OFFICE: 28 WARREN ST.

TRADE MARK

MANUFACTURERS OF CARPENTERS' TOOLS





GYPSOLITE WALLBOARD

The tried and better gypsum wallboard

The strong, light weight boards of Gypsolite give results and save money in a way not equaled by any gypsum wallboard on the market.

Less Breakage — Greater Strength — Lighter Weight

UNIVERSAL GYPSUM & LIME CO.
CHICAGO

New York • Fort Dodge • Kansas City • Atlanta

55% Saved In Heating Costs in Portland, Ore., by Insulating with Cabot's Quilt



Residence of J. H. Hartog.

THIS HOUSE COST 55% MORE TO HEAT than THIS HOUSE was lined with building paper.

THIS HOUSE COST to HEAT, October to May inclusive . . . $138.10
Average cost per month . 17.26



Residence of Dr. W. B. Holden.
F. Manson White, Architect

THIS HOUSE.
THIS HOUSE WAS INSULATED with Cabot's Quilt.

THIS HOUSE COST to HEAT, October to May inclusive . . . $88.72
Average cost per month . 11.08

The Heating Equipment was EXACTLY the Same in Both Houses (16-Section Gasco Furnace).

The Hartog house was only 7% larger in cubical measurement, but being a two-story house was naturally much easier to heat than the one-story house on account of easier radiation and of the much smaller roof area; but the Quilt insulation reversed this, so that it cost 55% more to heat it than the Holden house.



FILL OUT THIS COUPON AND MAIL IT

Samuel Cabot, Inc., 6 Oliver St., Boston.
5000 Bloomingdale Ave., Chicago.

Send me free sample Cabot's Quilt and full information:

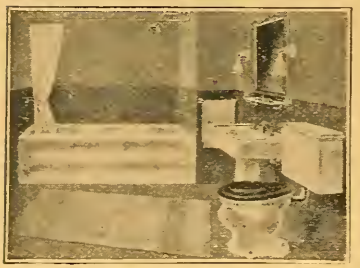
Name

Street

Town State.....

Bath Room Outfits

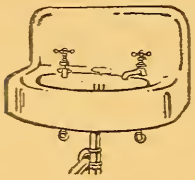
$58.25 up. For 38 years KAROL has sold products of the finest material and workmanship. We guarantee everything we sell.



Our Peerless Outfit Complete $114.

Less Shower Equipment. A Big Seller at a Big Saving

INDIVIDUAL PRICES
Bath Tub $64.50
Lavatory - 30.00
Closet - - 19.80



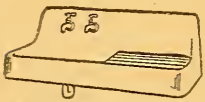
Lavatory Complete $11.70

17 x 19 in. 6 in. back. Nickel plated fittings. 18 x 21 in. size, $12.50.



Square Lavatory Only $11.90

18 x 24 in. 10 in. back. Compr. cocks. Nickel plated trap and supply pipes to floor or wall $1.20 extra.



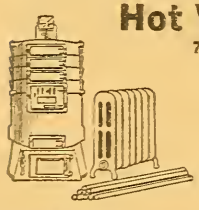
RIGHT OR LEFT SIDE
Porcelain Enameled 42 in. Apron Sink with faucets and trap. Complete **$30.70**
OTHER SIZES UP TO 52 IN.



DOUBLE DRAIN BOARD
62 in. Apron Sink Porcelain Enameled, with trap and Comb. Swing Spout Faucet and soap dish **$55**

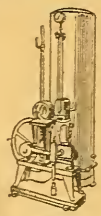
Compare Our Prices with Others

Hot Water Boilers



700 FT. RATING
$71.15

Electric Automatic WATER SYSTEM
$87.50



Full line of Hot Water and Steam Boilers — Furnaces, Pipes, Radiators and Fittings.

42 GAL. TANK OUTFIT
Complete—nothing else necessary—works continuous without attention.

SEND FOR COMPLETE PRICE LIST OR YOUR JOB FOR ESTIMATE

B. KAROL & SONS CO.

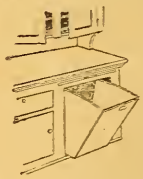
800-802 SO. KEDZIE AVE., Dept. 13. CHICAGO

You'll like to work with Sitka Spruce

HERE's wood that is tough, flexible, resilient, light, strong, moderately soft and of uniform texture. It can be finished to a glass-like smoothness which takes enamel to perfection. Hence Sitka Spruce is much used for panels, moulding, baseboards, etc. It is also in great demand as bevel siding because of its great percentage of heartwood, its resistance to warping and its ability to take and hold paint. Being odorless and tasteless, this West Coast wood is ideal for kitchen cabinets, cupboards, flour and sugar bins, coolers, refrigerators and other compartments where food is kept.







Sitka Spruce resists warping and shrinking to a remarkable degree, hence it is highly favored for drain boards. If you use Sitka Spruce for the entire finish and cabinet work of kitchens, you can be sure of giving your customers complete service and satisfaction. Due to the large size of the tree, wide widths of vertical grain clear lumber are readily available in any length at reasonable prices.





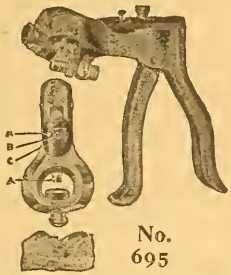
We will be glad to answer inquiries about the uses of Sitka Spruce if you will address West Coast Lumber Bureau, 560 AA Stuart Building, Seattle, Washington.

Important West Coast Woods— Douglas Fir - West Coast (Sitka) Spruce - West Coast Hemlock - Western Red Cedar

Stearns

PISTOL GRIP SAW SET

With oscillating plunger



Patented April 8, 1924 No. 695

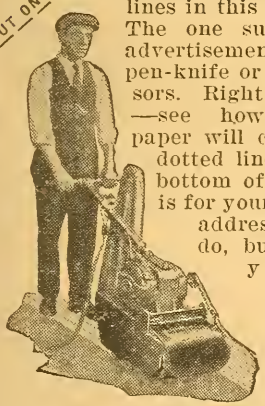
GOOD workmen want good tools. This remarkable saw set makes it possible to set the teeth on both sides alike and prevents the saw from running to one side. The exclusive oscillating plunger does the trick.

On sale by your dealer—if not send $2.25 and we will send direct, postage prepaid.

Manufactured by

E. C. STEARNS & CO., INC.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

CUT ON THIS LINE



FREE! You will find two dotted lines in this advertisement. The one surrounding the advertisement is for your pen-knife or a pair of scissors. Right now—please! —see how easily this paper will cut. The other dotted line (look at the bottom of our message) is for your signature and address. Pencil will do, but please print your name While your pencil is working, address an envelope to

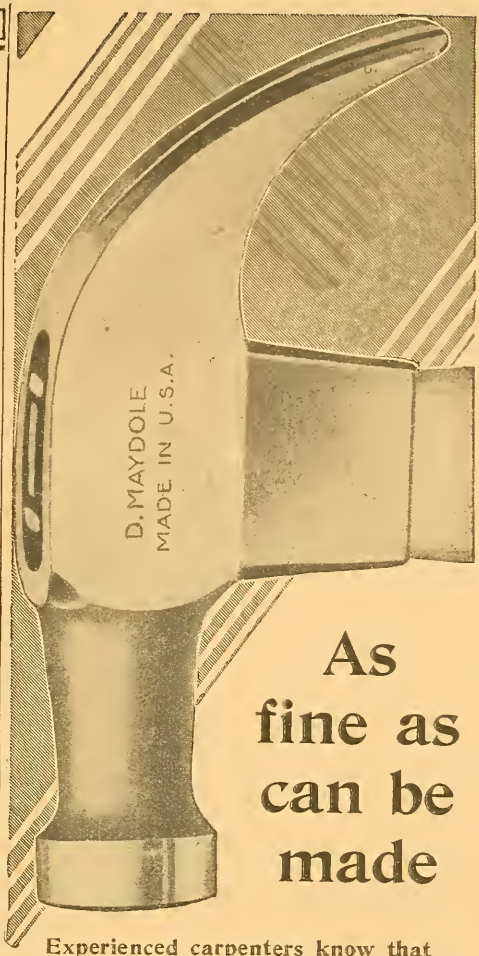
LINCOLN-SCHLUETER MACHY. CO.
230 W. Grand Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

and you will receive by return mail, absolutely free, a money-making idea that will repay you for your trouble many times over!

NAME

St. No.

City State.....



As fine as can be made

Experienced carpenters know that the finest tools are, in the end, the cheapest.

For over eighty years carpenters have considered the Maydole hammer the finest made. The head is of selected tool-steel, press-forged and tempered separately at each end. The handle is of clear, air-dried, second-growth hickory, and it's put on "for good."

Ask your dealer for the genuine Maydole. The minute you take hold of it you'll recognize it as your hammer.

Write us for free copy of interesting and useful Pocket Handbook 23 "A".

YOUR HAMMER SINCE 1843

Maydole Hammers

The David Maydole Hammer Co., Norwich, N.Y.



NEW

Retail Price $2

5 featured CLAW hammer

Nothing like it. Perfectly balanced, one pound hammer and chisel combined . . . can be used as a scraper and trimmer, too.

Note these five exclusive points:—

1—Chisel Edge.

2—Upper End of Claw—starts stubborn nails.

3—Grip of Claw—Can grip pointed end of nail and pull head through wood.

4—Two Side Claws—Gets grip where no other hammer or claw hatchet will fit.

5—Off Set Head—Additional inch fulcrum. 10's can be pulled with one pull.

Write for fully illustrated folder.

Chisel-Edge Claw Hammer Co.
H. A. Ayvad, Dept. K, Hoboken, N. J.

CHISEL-EDGE CLAW HAMMER

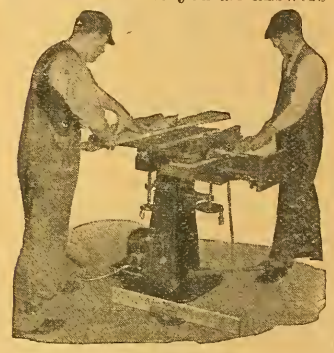
OPPORTUNITY for Union Carpenter who Has Some Sales Ability

Nearly everyone who sees our combination woodworking machine demonstrated, wants it. See our other advertisement in this issue, describing the uses for the SIMPLICITY. Hundreds of answers every month from our ads in the building magazines prove that carpenters and contractors demand this machine.

We need demonstrators, and the union carpenter because of his experience, is the man for the job.

Learn how to demonstrate and sell this machine. You get a demonstrator at below wholesale cost. You have nothing to lose as you can always sell your demonstrating machine for more than it cost you.

We turn over to you all answers to advertising from people who want SIMPLICITY woodworkers in your territory. For particulars about this money-making opportunity, write to J. D. Pierce, Pres., Combination Woodworking Machine Company, 555 W. Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.



ROOFS AND FLOORS

OF

PIAZZAS, SUN PARLORS AND SLEEPING PORCHES

COVERED WITH



REG. U. S. PAT OFF.

WILL NOT LEAK

Carpenters who have used "BAYONNE" will confirm this. Ask one of them. If you want the best buy

"BAYONNE"

Write for Sample Book "T"
Do it now—

JOHN BOYLE & CO., INC.

112-114 Duane St. NEW YORK

1317-1319 Pine St. ST. LOUIS

A DOLLAR BILL

saved, is a dollar earned according to a famous American.

The use of BARTON'S ADIRONDACK CRYSTAL GARNET PAPER, instead of ordinary sandpaper, will SAVE YOU many a DOLLAR. Read what one CARPENTER says, and remember what BARTON'S GARNET PAPER will do for you—

CUTS FASTER,
LASTS LONGER,
GIVES A FAR SUPERIOR
FINISH.

* * *

——will say that your goods are the BEST Sandpaper I have ever used and I have been in the woodworking trade over 46 years——

Manufactured by

H. H. Barton & Son Co.
Holmesburg,
Philadelphia, Penna.

Level and Plumb Like The Big Builders

OWN YOUR OWN-MAKE MORE MONEY

$5.00 BRINGS IT

Aloe Convertible Level and Transit-Combined

FREE TRIAL

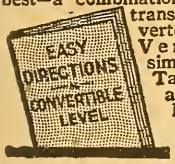


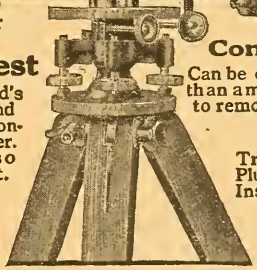
Makes Money

This instrument will add immeasurably to your efficiency and will do more to increase your business, income and prestige than any investment you ever made and will put you in the bigger builder class.

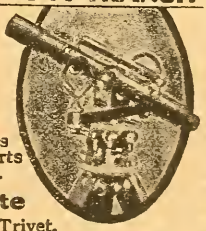
It's The World's Best

The Aloe Convertible Level is the world's best—a combination of both level and transit and quickly converted to the use of either. Very accurate—so simple anyone can use it. Takes sights either above or below the horizontal. An aid to lasting success.





AS A TRANSIT



Quickly Convertible

Can be changed in less than a minute. No parts to remove or get lost.

Complete

Tripod, Case, Trivet, Plumb Bob, Sunshade. Instructions included.

FREE BOOKLET



You Learn To Use It In An Hour

No technical knowledge needed—no experience neccessary. With our plain and complete instruction book, included free, you can put the instrument to use at once. It is simple in construction and operation. You can go right out on the job and get results immediately. Will do more to bring you success than years of plodding.

Free Trial—Easy Terms

Just $5.00 brings it to you complete—on 10 days' trial. If perfectly satisfied pay the balance in easy monthly installments. Use it while you pay. It earns money faster than the easy monthly payments come due.

A. S. ALOE CO. 1824 Olive St. St. Louis, Mo.

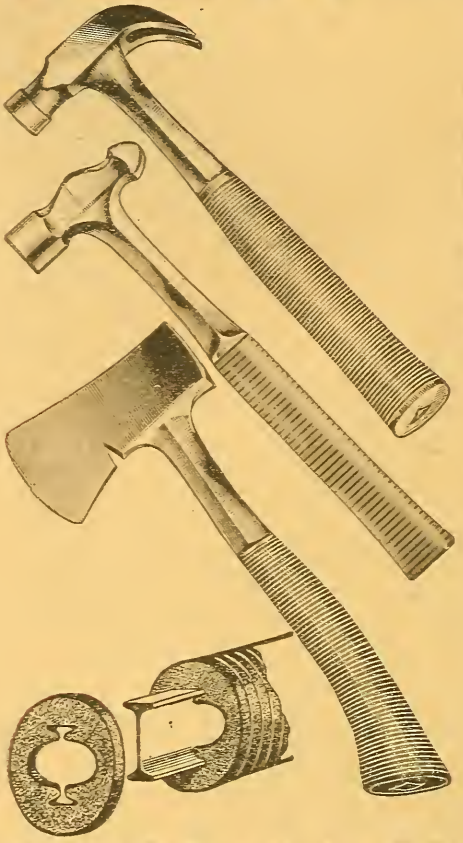
MAIL COUPON TODAY

A. S. ALOE CO., 1824 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.
Without obligation, send me your FREE book, "Be A Bigger Builder". Also full particulars about the Aloe Convertible Level and details of your easy payment plan.

Name

Address

PROVEN



UNBREAKABLE

and Superior in every way by 200,000 carpenters, machinists, National Industries.

Every tool carries a tag GUARANTEEING by FREE REPLACEMENT that the handle will

NEVER BREAK or LOOSEN

no matter how or how long used and that the edge, face and claw are unsurpassed.

Adding the ball pein hammer proves that our I beam, and leather washer handle is making boosters of pleased users which makes 1927, 3 times greater than 1926.

Show this to your dealer, he will be pleased to serve you. Or send money with order, inclose 15c extra for each tool ordered which pays postage; or pay mail man.

☐	Curved Claw Hammer, 12 oz. Head	$2.00
☐	" " " 16 " "	2.00
☐	" " " 20 " "	2.25
☐	Straight " " 12 " "	2.00
☐	" " " 16 " "	2.00
☐	" " " 20 " "	2.25
☐	Half Hatchet No. 2, Smooth Face	2.25
☐	" " " Scored "	2.25
☐	Util-ax 28 oz. with Leather Sheath	2.25
☐	Scout Ax. 24 oz. " " "	2.00
☐	Ball Pein Hammer, 16 oz. Head	1.75

ESTWING MFG CO., Rockford, Ill.



In a $250,000 House

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Naturally they used "Perfection" Brand Oak Flooring. For this brand of oak many years they have specialized on flooring, having found it best suited to the type of clientele they serve.

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Brand Oak Flooring

$50 PER DAY

Easily Made By Any Carpenter

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Free Safe Special Offer

We are making a special offer to one representative in each community for a limited time whereby he can secure a safe absolutely without cost. But you must send quick for our proposition and exclusive territory. Send coupon today.

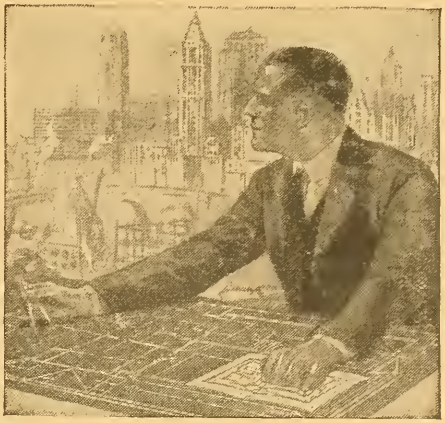
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Prices—by parcel post prepaid

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Home of the Famous V&B Drop-Forged Vanadium Steel Hammer and other high-class carpenter tools.

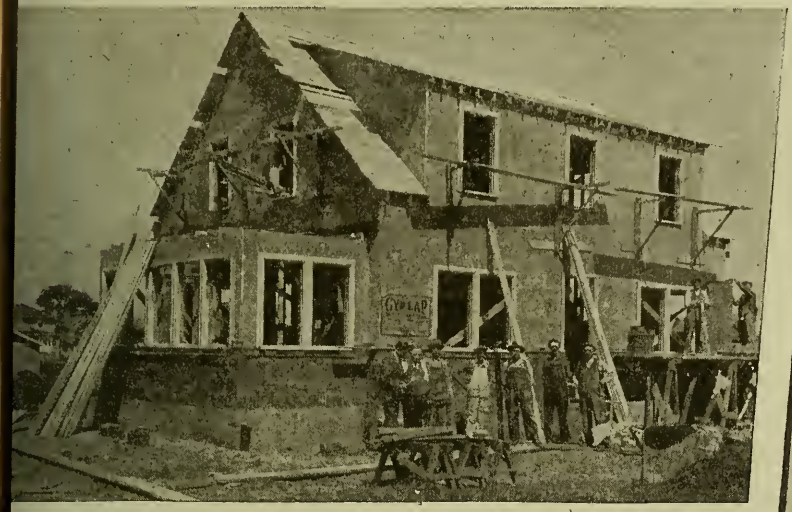
Kleins/ *for Good Workmen*

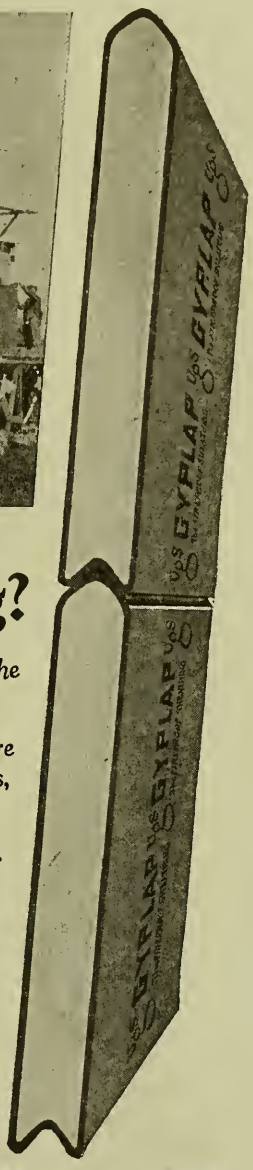


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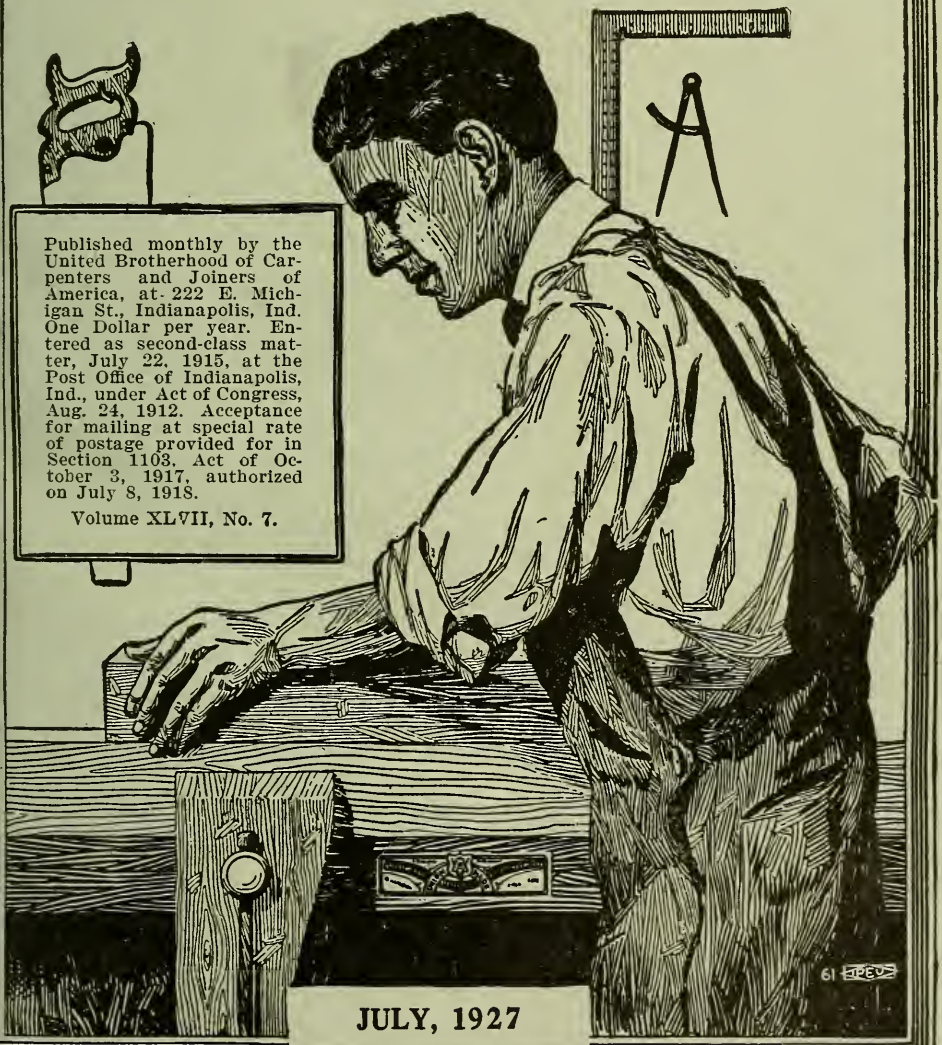
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The Carpenter

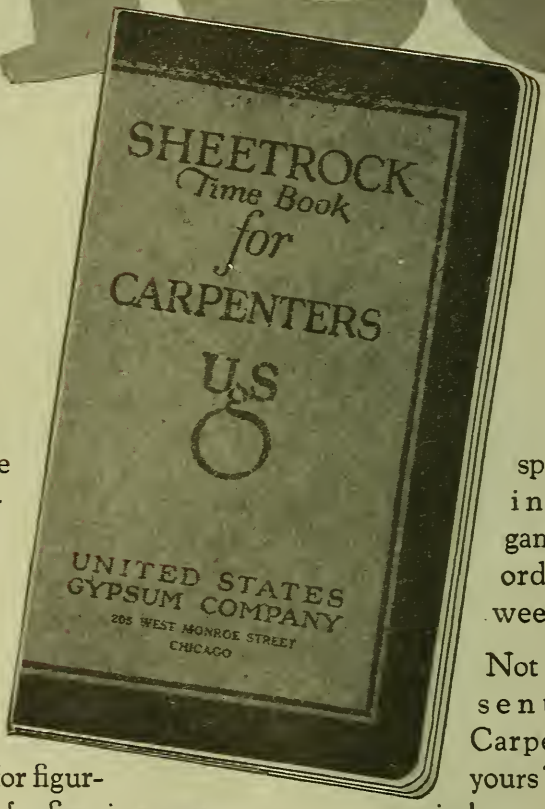
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Volume XLVII, No. 7.



JULY, 1927

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Selling Carpentering

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Of course we advise them to have it done with Sheetrock—and your own experience and judgment will tell you that's pretty good advice for them to follow. You know Sheetrock, and know that you can do things with it that you can do with no other wallboard.

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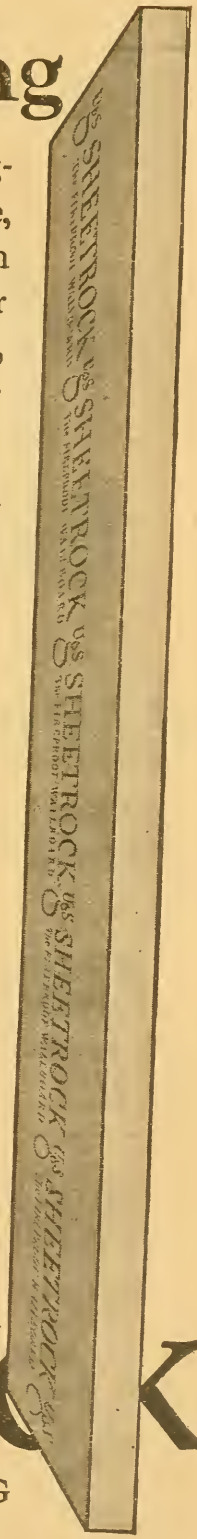
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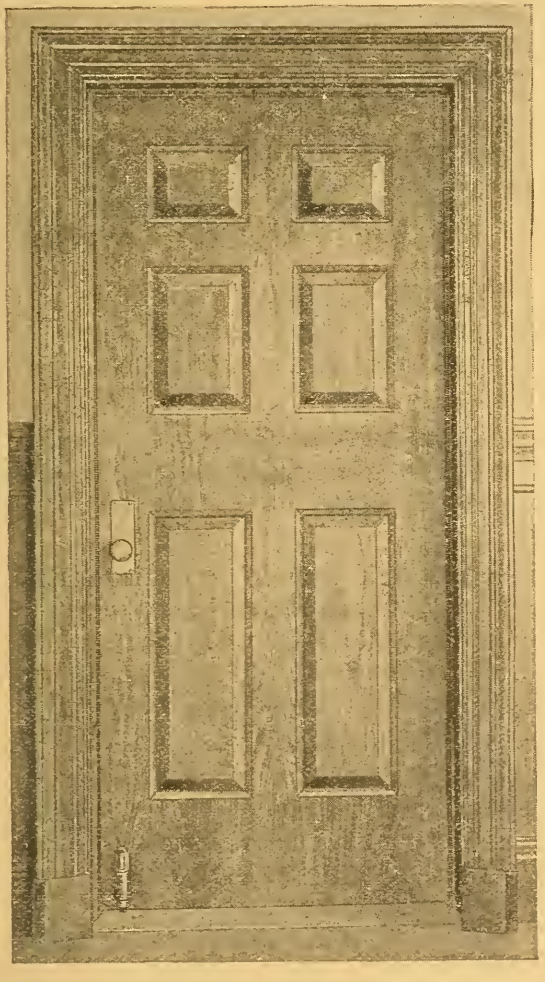
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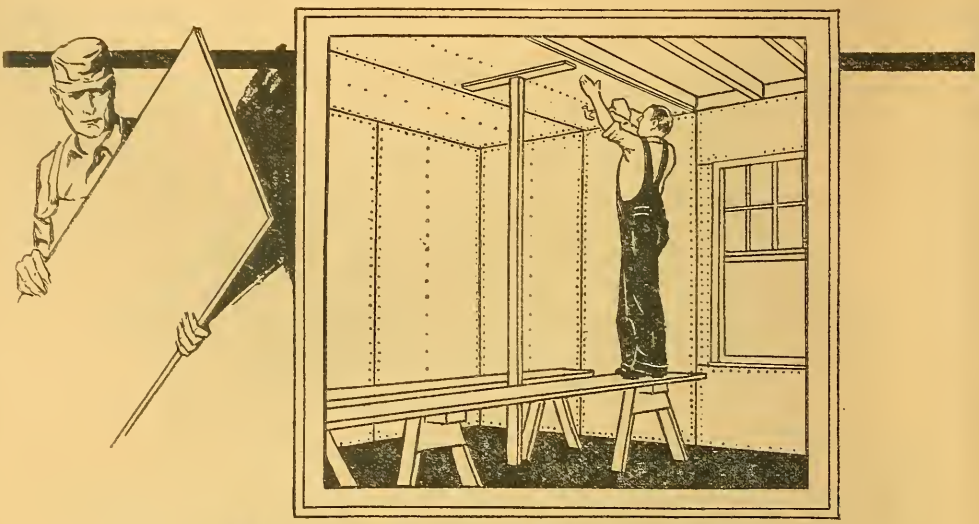
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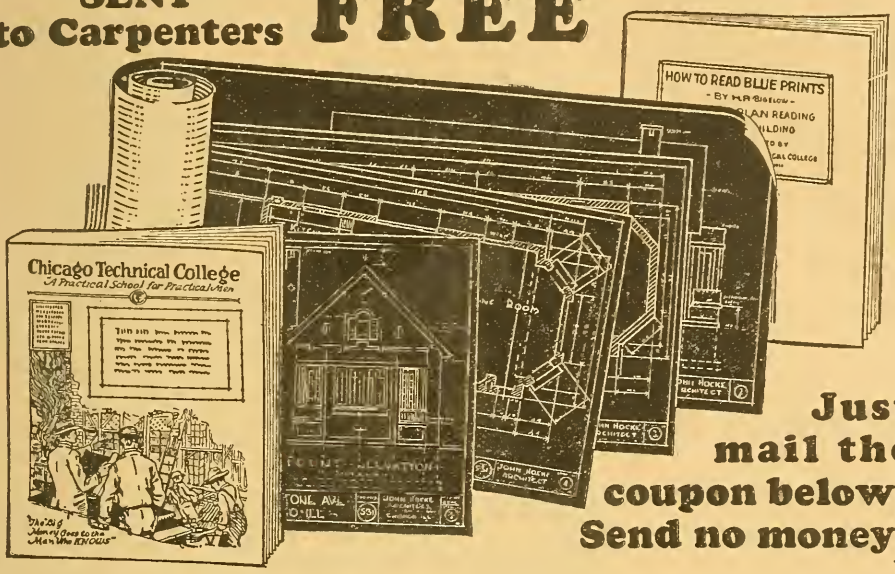
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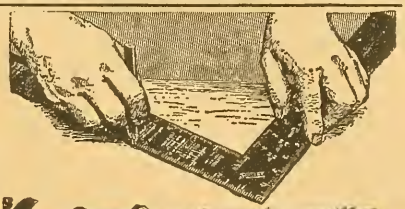
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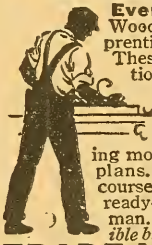
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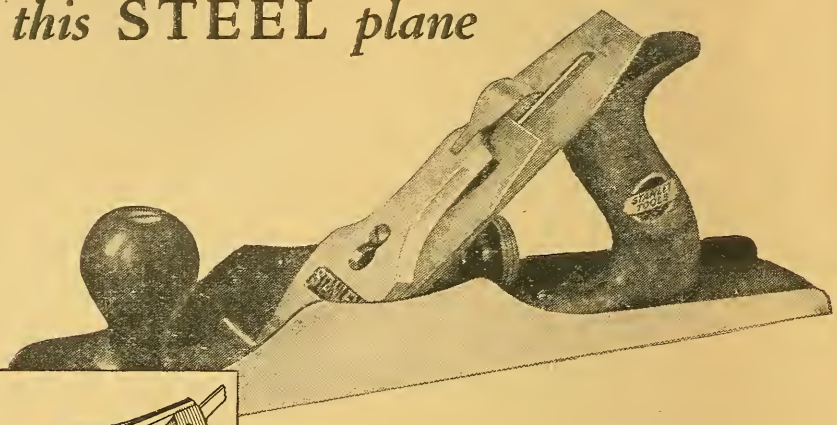
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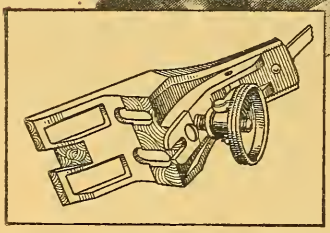
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Employed by..... 7-T-58

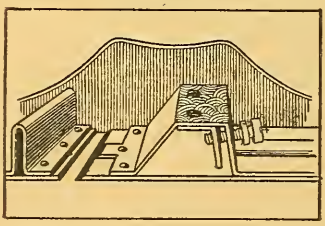
Only a carpenter

can appreciate all the merits of this STEEL *plane*

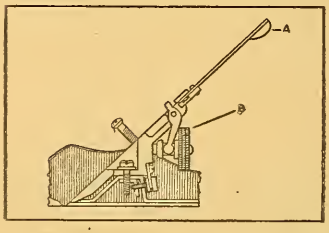




Malleable iron frog has two-step, parallel-base construction. The surfaces where the frog clamps to the base are machined to give a solid and sure setting.



The steel base is reinforced to give great rigidity. The screw in the back of the frog seat permits easy and positive adjustments for width of throat.



The construction of the frog enables you to make positive and accurate adjustments. The thumb nut (B) moves the cutter in a longitudinal direction. The lever (A) permits easy lateral adjustment to offset uneven wear.

STANLEY

Why Steel Planes?

Stanley Steel Planes of the Bailey Type have been on the market long enough to prove themselves. Before they were offered to the public, we put them through years of exhaustive experiments and tests in our laboratories and shops.

Now, carpenters from all over the country tell us that Stanley Steel Planes are satisfactorily withstanding the most severe usage.

You will find that the Steel Plane has all the fine adjustments and excellent balance that have made Stanley Planes so popular.

Step into your hardware dealer's and ask to see one of these planes. We would be interested in having your opinion of it if you care to write us.

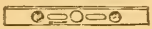
The tool experts in our experimental department work constantly to improve the tools we now manufacture in addition to perfecting new tools which we are developing.

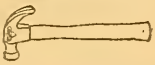
You make your living with tools and want the best and most modern types. Why not send for our latest catalog No. 34-J? It will give you, without cost, the benefit of our 75 years' experience in making and developing the tools you require.

STANLEY RULE AND LEVEL PLANT
NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT
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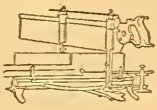
EVERY Stanley Tool has the same careful design, high-grade workmanship and fine materials that are found in Stanley Planes. The full line includes:—

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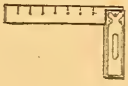
Rules 

Bit Braces 

Screw Drivers 

Breast Drills 

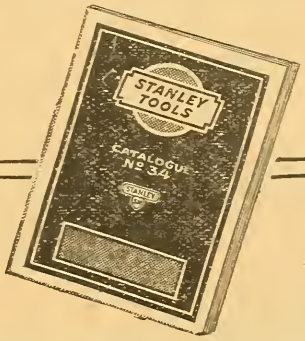
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TOOLS



Light as an aluminum level

Accurate—Sensitive

THE vial is the soul of the level. And, unless it's a sensitive soul, your level can't be true.

The three vials (level vial and two plumbs) of No. 4524 are drawn to the true arc of a circle of long radius, making them remarkably sensitive. Adjustment is provided, and is easy to make.

Compare the bubble movement in No. **4524** with that of the ordinary carpenter's level. You'll find the former more sensitive and more accurate by far.

Cut from a solid stick of selected mahogany and beautifully bound in brass, this level is like a finely finished piece of furniture.

1500 Good Tools

Goodell-Pratt make a complete line of fine tools for carpenters, machinists and mechanics. These tools are sold by hardware stores, mill supply and automotive supply houses. You cannot buy better tools than those bearing the name of Goodell-Pratt.

Our 400-page catalog showing the full line of 1500 Good Tools will be mailed free, on request. Send for it.

No. 4524

24 inches long

$5.30

This style is also made in 12- and 18-inch lengths

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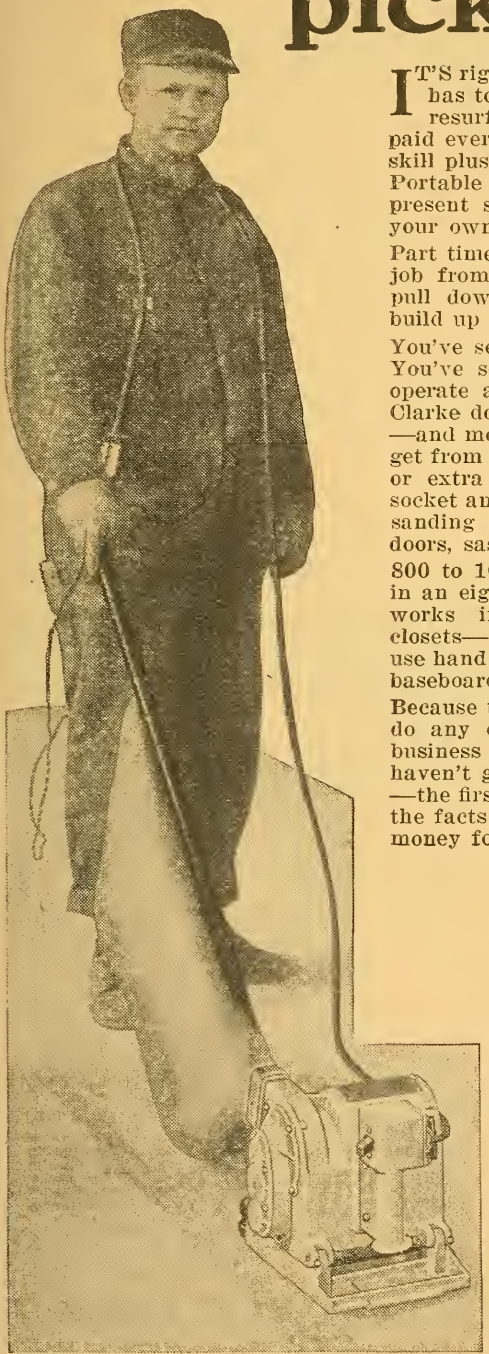
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1500 GOOD TOOLS



MONEY in floors—pick it up!



IT'S right under your feet—in every new floor that has to be sanded and in every old one that needs resurfacing. Big money too—for millions are paid every year for sanding floors. With your own skill plus the powerful, fast-cutting Clarke Vacuum Portable Sander, you can earn many times your present salary and enjoy the satisfaction of being your own boss.

Part time or full time, you can take on any sanding job from refinishing floors to fine cabinet work—pull down a week's salary in a single day—and build up *your own* business.

You've seen plenty of muscle-killing hand sanding. You've seen big sanding machines, too heavy to operate and heavy on cost and upkeep. Well, the Clarke does everything that the big sanders will do—and more besides. Only you don't need a truck to get from job to job—you don't need special wiring—or extra help. You simply plug in on any light socket and operate it like a vacuum cleaner for floor sanding and simply guide it over the surface for doors, sash, tables, desks or interior trim.

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Because the 31 pound Clarke will outfinish and outdo any old fashioned sander ever made, you get business that the other fellow can't—and you haven't got his expense. It's a chance to get ahead—the first step to success. It costs you nothing to get the facts about the Clarke—and the facts will make money for you. Just fill out the coupon and mail.

Clarke Sanding Machine Co.,
Dept. C-7, 3817 Cortland St., CHICAGO, ILL.

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CLARKE
VACUUM PORTABLE SANDER
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MAIL IT NOW!

Clarke Sanding Machine Co.,
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Without obligation to me please send full details concerning the Clarke Vacuum Portable Sander.

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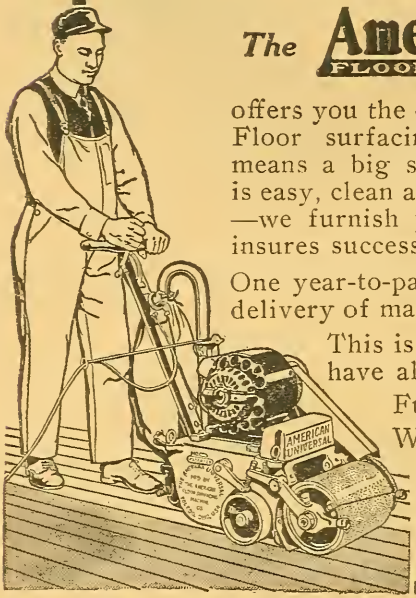
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FLOOR SURFACING MACHINE



offers you the opportunity you have been looking for. Floor surfacing—the "American Universal Way" means a big steady income the year 'round. Work is easy, clean and profitable. No trouble to get started—we furnish you with a simple working plan that insures success.

One year-to-pay plan requiring only $75.00 down on delivery of machine is available to you if you want it.

This is your chance, not only to earn more but have all you earn for yourself.

Full details sent without obligation.

Write at once.

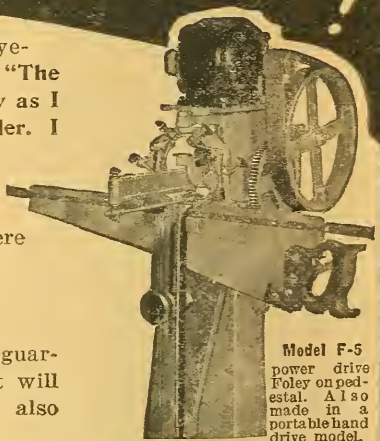
THE AMERICAN FLOOR SURFACING MACHINE CO.,

522 S. St. Clair St., Toledo, Ohio.

Files and Joints *Automatically*

Let this machine file your saws!

The Foley Automatic Saw Filer will save you valuable time and priceless eyesight. John N. Starr, Middleburg, Md., wrote: **"The F-3 Foley Filer is as fine a piece of machinery as I have ever owned. I am a contractor and builder. I file all the hand saws with greatest ease. I would not part with the Foley for several times what it cost."** (Model F-3 is the portable hand-drive model for use where there is no electric power.)



Model F-5 power drive Foley on pedestal. Also made in a portable hand drive model.

Guaranteed

The new Foley Filer is a high-grade machine, guaranteed to do speedy, accurate saw filing that will satisfy you. Write us today for details and also ask about the **new Foley Hammer Saw Setter.**

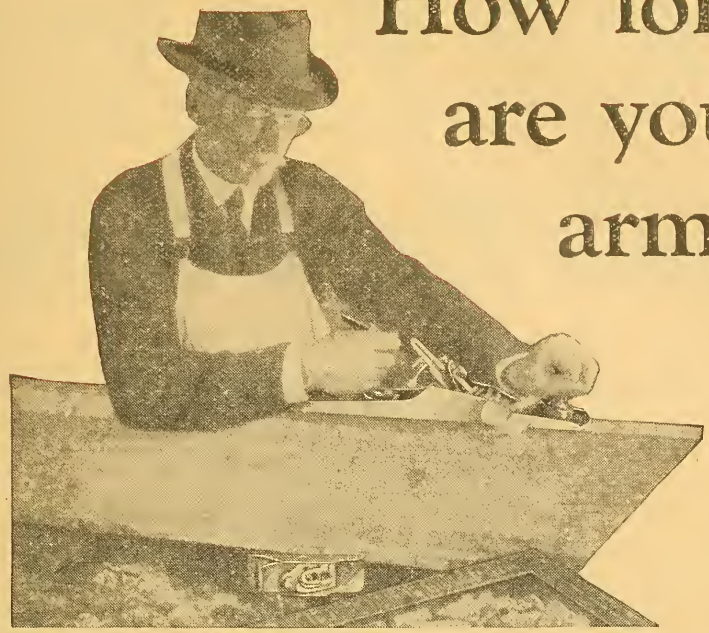
FOLEY SAW TOOL CO., Inc.

455 Foley Bldg.

9 Main St. N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

FOLEY
Automatic
SAW FILER

How long are your arms?



NO MATTER whether they're long or short, you can work with this plane in a free and easy fashion. The knob of the Sargent Auto-Set 718 (above) is adjustable. You can get it nearer to, or farther from, the handle. This feature also means that you can work closer to projecting surfaces without scraping or jamming your knuckles. By setting the knob back a little, you can give your forward hand plenty of clearance.

The frog and the bed of the Auto-Set are machined to an absolute fit, and are in perfect alignment down to the very heel of the cutter. The plane has a solidity and rigidness that leaves no room for chattering. Its chromium steel cutter, held so tight as to be almost a solid piece with the body of the plane, cuts with equal smoothness—with, across or against the grain of the wood. When you want to sharpen the cutter in the midst of a job, you'll appreciate the exclusive Auto-Set feature. Take the cutter out. Sharpen it. When you put it back, it automatically falls into the same position it had before. You won't need to fiddle and fuss with adjustments.

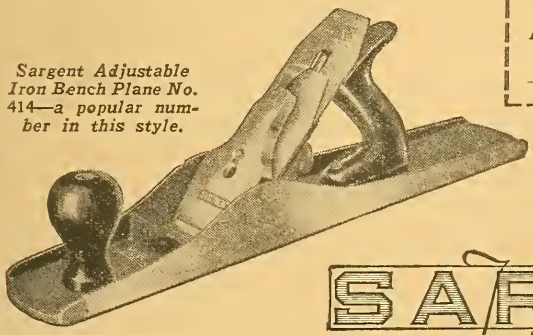
Ask your dealer to show you the Sargent Auto-Set. Its balance, finish, light weight and many exclusive features put it years ahead of other planes. It is one of the finest tools you can own. Mail coupon below for descriptive booklets on Sargent planes and squares.

SARGENT & COMPANY, *Manufacturers*
55 Water Street, New Haven, Conn.
Please send me, without cost, the booklets on Sargent planes and squares.

Name_____

Address_____

Sargent Adjustable Iron Bench Plane No. 414—a popular number in this style.



SARGENT
Tools & Hardware

Carpenters tell us that the New and Improved

BEAVER BOARD

has gone over big!

It's stronger, cleaner cutting, better looking. It widens usefulness of *fibre* wall board —puts increased profit into wall board jobs!

AFTER hundreds of tests the Beaver Development Department made strong claims for this new board. But we withheld the announcement of it until carpenters who had installed this board commenced making these same claims for it!

Now, after thousands of installations by carpenters everywhere we tell you what those carpenters will tell you—that the New and Improved Beaver Board is the most important advance in the wall board industry in the past ten years—that this board is the strongest, best-looking, cleanest-cutting, most satisfactory *fibre* wall board on the market! Yet prices are not advanced on standard weight 4-ply board!

So we now offer you this board for your best jobs, your hardest jobs, and for your everyday jobs, confident of your approval—confident that you'll agree with these others that this is the *finest* fibre wall board ever produced.

BEAVER BOARD

Get the facts—get the profits on this better board!

THE New and Improved Beaver Board has better internal sizing, making it cut cleaner and take decoration better, making it far stronger, with greater moisture resistance, maximum sagging and buckling resistance, maximum fire resistance and greatest insulation value. It's the easy-working, higher quality board that stays good looking!

New advantages make this board appropriate for use in the finest homes—ideal on practically all walls—and in places no other fibre wall board *could* be used!

Get this working sample!

Before you can fully appreciate this great wall board, you must saw it, nail it, decorate it yourself—observe its fine, hard finish, note its clean-cut edges!

Send the coupon for your working sample. Then use this board on one job. That's all we ask. It will repay you as it is now paying many others!

THE BEAVER PRODUCTS CO., Inc.
Dept. 1707 Buffalo, N. Y.

BEAVER PRODUCTS CO., Inc., Dept. 1707, Buffalo, N. Y.
Gentlemen: Send me all details on the New and Improved Beaver Fibre Wall Board and a working sample, at no obligation to me, of course.

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Address.....

City.....State.....

Business.....



The ballroom floor of a large New York Hotel sanded with Speed-grits

The Endorsement of Thousands of Operators the Best Recommendation for Speed-grits

DURUNDUM PAPER

May we send you more information on Garnet and Durundum Papers for Floor Surfacing?

MANNING ABRASIVE COMPANY, Inc.,
TROY, N. Y.



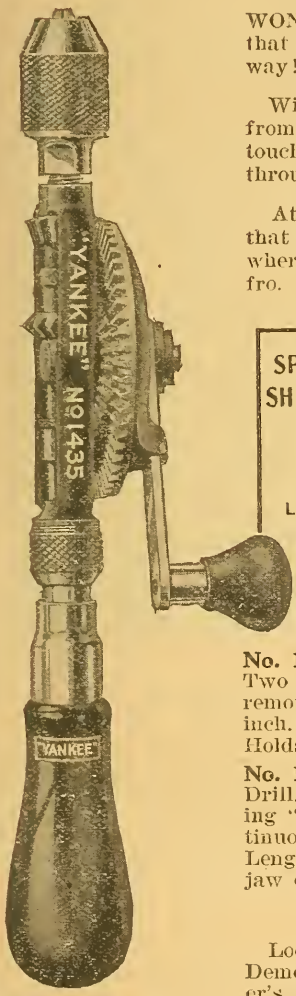
Kleins/ for Good Workmen

Back of the good job are good tools—in the case of pliers this means Klein's.

They're thoroughbreds—their pedigree dates from '57. A half century of service, of steady reliability has put them in the hands of good workmen on their own merit.

Mathias KLEIN & Sons
Established 1857 Chicago Ill USA

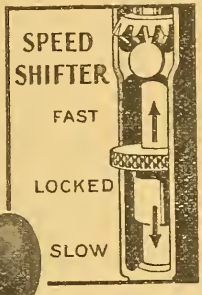
"YANKEE" Drills . . . they work where others can't

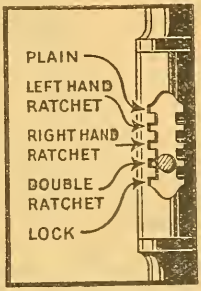


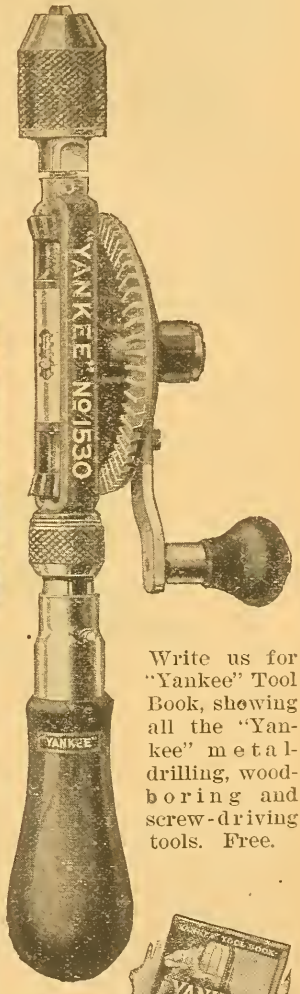
WONDERFUL thing to have tools that will do jobs in the easiest, shortest way!

With the drill on the left, you shift from high speed to slow, at a finger-touch. Avoids jamming in drilling through. Saves drills.

At the right is shown a ratchet drill that drills continuously in tight places where crank can be moved only to and fro.







No. 1435—"Yankee" Hand Drill with Two Speeds, changed instantly without removing drill from work. Length, 11 inch. Weight, 1 lb. 3oz. Three-jaw chuck. Holds round-shank drills up to ¼ inch.

No. 1530—"Yankee" Ratchet Hand Drill. Five Ratchet Adjustments, including "Yankee" Double Ratchet for continuous drilling in close quarters. Length, 10½ in. Weight, 1¼ lb. Three-jaw chuck. Capacity, ¼ in.

Try Them

Look for these drills on the "Yankee" Demonstrator, on your hardware dealer's counter. Try them, and see how slick they work in your own hands.

"Yankee" on the tool you buy means the utmost in quality, efficiency and durability.

Dealers Everywhere Sell "Yankee" Tools

Write us for "Yankee" Tool Book, showing all the "Yankee" metal-drilling, wood-boring and screw-driving tools. Free.



NORTH BROS. MFG. CO., Philadelphia, U. S. A.

"YANKEE" TOOLS

Make Better Mechanics

THE RESTRICTIVE AND DESTRUCTIVE EFFECT OF INJUNCTIONS UPON LABOR

(By Wm. Green, President, A. F. of L.)

THE members of Organized Labor have succeeded in their efforts to raise their standards of life and living. As a result of organization and co-operative effort thousands of working people and thousands of women and children dependent upon them have been permitted to enjoy a larger degree of comfort and happiness. It is impossible to measure the great good which Organized Labor has accomplished. Its chief opponents concede that it has rendered great service to human-kind. Its beneficent results are reflected in the homes of working people, in industrial centers and in the communities throughout the land.

Organized Labor is not a destructive or un-American force. It is directly opposite in that it formulates and executes a constructive policy in its dealings with employers and in its relation to industry and society. The skill and craftsmanship displayed by the workers employed in the factories, mills, mines, transportation lines and in the erection of our cities and towns bear testimony to the constructive policy of labor.

America could not be great as it is, occupying, as it does, a supreme position in the world of industry, if it were not for the substantial contributions which labor makes to industrial advancement. Organized Labor can be and is an influence for good in the industrial, social and political life of the nation. That it would ever be a force for evil or destruction is unthinkable and inconceivable.

The devotion of labor to the United States and the principles of free government upon which our government rests is no longer challenged. If the American Federation of Labor is anything it is an American institution seeking to work out the problems with which it contends in accordance with Amerian principles and traditions. The American Federation of Labor is a strong supporter of American institutions.

During the development and expansion of Organized Labor and its activities it has suffered from the effects of court injunctions. Injunctions restraining labor from doing many things which it always regarded as proper and legal have been issued with increasing frequency. Many of these injunctions do not come to public notice or command no public attention because they are local in character and effect. Nevertheless they are of extreme importance to labor for they establish precedents and deprive laborers of a free exercise of what they regard as their individual and collective rights.

When an injunction is issued which limits and restricts the actions of a large number of workers living and working in a wide-spread area the public mind is aroused and intense feeling is developed among the masses of the people and their friends. This is especially true when working people are forbidden by court order to do the things they had been doing from childhood days.

The willingness and alacrity with which courts respond to the request of employers of labor to issue injunctions against labor organizations and in labor disputes is surprising when we consider the effect such proceedings have upon the minds of millions of working people.

In connection with this thought I deem it quite pertinent and appropriate to quote from an address delivered by that great lawyer, Senator Pepper, of Pennsylvania, at a joint meeting of the Pennsylvania Bar Association and the American Bar Association, a few years ago. As a result of a special study which Senator Pepper had made of the subject of court injunctions and labor controversies, he stated:

> "The study of these orders discloses an evolution mildly comparable with the growth of the corporate mortgage. The injunction orders have become more and more comprehensive and far-reaching in their provisions until they culminate in the Shopmen's Injunction order already referred to. Every thoughtful lawyer who has not already done so should read that order and meditate upon its significance. In so doing he should have in mind that during the Shopmen's Strike in 1922 nearly every one of the two hundred and sixty-one "Class 1" railroads and a number of shortline railroads applied for injunctions in the various federal courts. No applications were denied. In all nearly three hundred were issued."

Since the delivery of this noted address numerous injunctions have been

issued further restricting labor, many of them setting up new precedents and principles which if literally followed and applied would destroy the life, service and value of labor organizations in the United States.

I assert with emphasis, sincerity and vigor that labor organizations cannot conform to or comply with many of the injunctions which have been issued and at the same time live and function. In such a dilemma what can labor organizations do? To obey these injunctions means annihilation, death and destruction. To violate them means persecution and punishment. Labor protests against being placed in such a position.

The improper use of injunctions is universally condemned and resented by labor. The average labor representative must impose upon himself a curb of self-restraint when discussing the subject. It is my purpose to speak to you in a calm, dispassionate way while firmly and emphatically presenting labor's opposition to the use of injunctions and particularly as applied in the Bedford Cut Stone Company case, recently decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, and in other cases to which I will refer briefly.

The following injunctions which attracted more or less public attention are operative and very seriously affect the membership of a number of international and national organizations directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor:

In the case of the Red Jacket Consolidated Coal and Coke Company against certain officers of the United Mine Workers of America an injunction was issued by the District Court of the Southern District of West Virginia and confirmed by the Circuit Court of Appeals of the Fourth Circuit prohibiting the United Mine Workers from organizing miners in certain sections of West Virginia and from interfering with the employes of plaintiff or with men seeking employment in plaintiff's mine and from preventing them from rendering material assistance to plaintiff's employes.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company of New York secured an injunction restraining the representatives of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes and others associated with them from advising, enticing, inducing or persuading said employes of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company from circulating notices, letters, handbills or other written or printed communications among the employes of the company for the purpose of organizing them into bona fide trade unions.

The Decorative Stone Company secured an injunction in the District Court of the Southern District of New York against the Building Trades Council of West Chester County directing the defendants not to prevent the use of plaintiff's product in building operations within the city of New York by refusing to handle it or work on any building in which its use was employed.

The Indianapolis Street Railway Company secured injunctions against representatives of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes restraining them from attempting to organize the men employed on the street car system. Two of the representatives of the labor organization were found guilty, in the District Court, of violating the injunction granted. This case was appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals of the Seventh Circuit and the decision of the District Court was confirmed.

The Columbus Heating and Ventilating Company recently secured an injunction against the Sheet Metal Workers' International Union restraining sheet metal workers from engaging in or bringing about a sympathetic strike or secondary boycott against the plaintiff in Dayton, Ohio.

All of these injunctions restrain working men from doing what they feel they have a perfect right to do. They are forbidden to engage in normal trade union activities, such as soliciting membership in trade unions, engaging in and supporting strikes for higher wages and improved working conditions, giving material and moral assistance to fellow workers on strike and refusing to use material manufactured by men working in opposition to Organized Labor.

In the Bedford Cut Stone Company case the Federal District Court for the District of Indiana refused a preliminary injunction and subsequently, on final hearing, entered a decree dismissing the bill for want of equity. On appeal this decree was affirmed by the Court of Appeals. In a majority opinion the Supreme Court of the United States reversed the decree and granted the relief prayed for.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States was based upon a previous decision rendered in the Duplex case. Labor cannot reconcile itself to the reasoning followed and opinion expressed by a majority of the members of the Supreme Court in this important case. The vigorous, dissenting opinion of Mr. Justice Brandeis, concurred in by Mr. Justice Holmes, strengthens and sustains this point of view. The members of the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America, an organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and against whom the order of the court was directed, were not permitted to work in the quarries of the Bedford Cut Stone Company.

They were denied the opportunity to work for the Bedford Cut Stone Company at their quarries because they were union men, yet this company sought to compel them, through the use of the writ of injunction to indirectly work for them in cities and towns where the cut stone of the Bedford Company was used in the erection of buildings.

The decision of the Supreme Court sustains the corporation's contention. It decided that this stone company which refused to hire union men or recognize a union at its quarries could require union men to set its stone and to serve it in remote sections even against their will. This is a strange doctrine. Working people cannot understand it or accept it.

In commenting on this phase of the case, Mr. Justice Brandeis said:

"Members of the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association could not work anywhere on stone which has been cut at the quarries by 'men working in opposition' to it, without aiding and abetting the enemy. Observance by each member of the provision of their constitution which forbids such action was essential to his own self-protection. It was demanded of each by loyalty to the organization and to his fellows. If, on the undisputed facts of this case, refusal to work can be enjoined, Congress created by the Sherman Law and the Clayton Act an instrument for imposing restraints upon labor which reminds of involuntary servitude. The Sherman Law was held in United States vs. United States Steel Corporation, 251 U. S. 417, to permit capitalists to combine in a single corporation 50 per cent of the steel industry of the United States dominating the trade through its vast resources. The Sherman Law was held in United States vs. United Shoe Machinery Co., 247 U. S. 32, to permit capitalists to combine in another corporation practically the whole shoe machinery industry of the country, necessarily giving it a position of dominance over shoe manufacturing in America. It would, indeed be strange if Congress had by the same act willed to deny to members of a small craft of working men the right to co-operate in simply refraining from work, when that course was the only means of self-protection against a combination of militant and powerful employers. I cannot believe that Congress did so."

While labor does not concede that the decision in the Duplex case is fair and just or that it is the law of the land it recognizes a very material difference in the fact and circumstances in that case as compared with the Bedford Cut Stone Company case.

In the Duplex case working men outside of those directly affected were requested to refuse to install machinery or to assist in installing machinery or to handle machinery manufactured by a firm which had refused to employ union labor. In the Bedford Cut Stone Company case a different situation prevailed. The members of the Journeymen Stone Cutters' organization did not call upon other workmen to support them. They did not request other working men to refuse to handle or dress stone manufactured by the Bedford Cut Stone Company. They simply refused to give service and to set stone prepared by a company which employed at its quarries men who were working in opposition to the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association.

This involved a very vital principle, the right to work or to withhold service where the conditions under which service was to be given were unsatisfactory and unacceptable to the worker. Under this decision the members of the Stone Cutters' Association were forced to perform the work which they had refused to do and to serve the Bedford Cut Stone Company against their will under fear of punishment.

In plain terms, hundreds of men are being forced to work, by order of the court, against their will and in spite of their protest. The court's order serves to strip them of the use of their economic strength, the only power which working men may exercise as a means of protection against injustice and oppression. It means forced labor in a free country governed by a Constitution and where government derives its power from the consent of the governed.

The opposition of the American Federation of Labor to this injunction is strengthened and sustained by the following additional quotation from the dissenting opinion of Justices Brandeis and Holmes. It is mighty refreshing as well as inspiring to read and study it. It is logical and convincing. Labor offers this dissenting opinion as its strongest argument in defense of its position in this important case.

"The manner in which these individual stone cutters exercised their asserted right to perform their union duty by refusing to finish stone 'cut by men working in opposition to' the Association was confessedly legal. They were innocent alike of trespass and of breach of contract. They did not picket. They refrained from violence, intimidation, fraud and threats. They refrained from obstructing otherwise either the plaintiffs or their customers in attempts to secure other help. They did not plan a boycott against any of the plaintiffs or against builders who used the plaintiff's product. On the contrary, they expressed entire willingness to cut and finish anywhere any stone quarried by any of the plaintiffs, except such stone as had

been partially 'cut by men working in opposition to' the Association. A large part of the plaintiffs' product consisting of blocks, slabs and sawed work was not affected by the order of the union officials. The individual stonecutter was thus clearly innocent of wrongdoing, unless it was illegal for him to agree with his fellow craftsmen to refrain from working on the 'scab'-cut stone because it was an article of interstate commerce.

"The manner in which the Journeymen's unions acted was also clearly legal. The combination complained of is the co-operation of persons wholly of the same craft, united in a national union, solely for self-protection. No outsider—be he quarrier, dealer, builder or laborer—was a party to the combination. No purpose was to be subserved except to promote the trade interests of members of the Journeymen's Association. There was no attempt by the unions to boycott the plaintiffs. There was no attempt to seek the aid of members of any other craft, by a sympathetic strike or otherwise. The contest was not a class struggle. It was a struggle between particular employers and their employes. But the controversy out of which it arose, related, not to specific grievances, but to fundamental matters of union policy of general application throughout the country.

"The National Association had the duty to determine, so far as its members were concerned, what that policy should be. It deemed the maintenance of that policy a matter of vital interest to each member of the union. The duty rested upon it to enforce its policy by all legitimate means. The association, its Locals and officers were clearly innocent of wrong doing, unless Congress has declared that for union officials to urge members to refrain from working on stone 'cut by men working in opposition' to it is necessarily illegal if thereby the interstate trade of another is restrained."

It is stated in the majority opinion of the United States Supreme Court that the application for an injunction made by the Bedford Cut Stone Company was granted for the purpose of enjoining members of the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America from combining and conspiring together to commit and from committing various acts in restraint of interstate commerce in violation of the Federal Anti-Trust Act. Upon this particular point Mr. Justice Brandeis, in his dissenting opinion (in which Mr. Justice Holmes concurs) makes the following significant comment:

"If, in the struggle for existence, individual working men may, under any circumstances, co-operate in this way for self-protection even though the interstate trade of another is thereby restrained, the lower courts were clearly right in denying the injunction sought by plaintiffs. I have no occasion to consider whether the restraint, which was applied wholly interstate became in its operation a direct restraint upon interstate commerce. For it has long been settled that only unreasonable restraints are prohibited by the Sherman Law. And the restraint imposed was, in my opinion a reasonable one. The act does not establish the standard of reasonableness. What is reasonable must be determined by the application of principles of the common law, as administered in federal courts unaffected by state legislation or decisions. Compare Duplex Printing Company vs. Deering, 254 U. S. 443, 466. Tested by these principles, the propriety of the unions' conduct can hardly be doubted by one who believes in the organization of labor."

The United States Supreme Court in the Standard Oil case, American Tobacco Company case, and others, held that no restraint of trade could be established which would be a violation of the Anti-Trust Act unless such restraint reached the point where it constituted an unreasonable restraint of trade. It would seem just and fair that if this principle, this rule of reason was applied in a case where a large corporation like the Standard Oil Company or the American Tobacco Company was charged with a violation of the Anti-Trust Act the same rule ought to be applied when the members of the Stone Cutters' Association, a small trade union, were charged with the same offense.

Aside from the destructive effects which injunctions have upon the activities of Organized Labor there is a heavy financial cost to which it is subjected in defending itself in the courts. Legal proceedings are costly, consequently when labor unions and the representatives of labor unions are brought into court, through injunction proceedings, they are compelled to spend large sums of money in defending their interests.

We cannot believe that it is the purpose or desire of a large majority of our fellow citizens that labor organizations, as represented by the American Federation of Labor, shall be hampered and limited in their efforts to protect and promote the interests of the working people. There may be some who regard trade unions as a destructive and evil force. They, in all probability, would rejoice if the impossible would happen and trade unions would be destroyed. Evidently this small and inconsequential group has not benefited by a study or knowledge of what has taken place in nations where working people were denied the exercise of their common rights. Would it be good for America if those who seek the destruction of trade unions could succeed in their purpose?

It is the purpose of the American Federation of Labor to seek a remedy for the injunction evil. We shall draft and propose legislation having this object in

view. We have long believed that the Sherman Anti-Trust Law was a barrier to industrial, economic and agricultural development. It has not prevented the growth and expansion of big business but in addition to hampering labor it has served to restrict and circumscribe legitimate business and legitimate business enterprises. It has served to create uncertainty and a feeling of insecurity among business men as well as among trade unionists.

It is my opinion that the Sherman Anti-Trust Law has failed to accomplish the purpose of its authors and sponsors. It has borne heavily upon labor, notwithstanding labor was assured that such would not be the case. Labor has always conceded the right of capital to organize for the purpose of promoting economic and efficient production. We believe that such a condition is nothing more than the normal development of modern industry and modern civilization. Society cannot interfere with the operation of natural economic laws through the use of artificial methods. There are natural and economic laws which are inexorable and immutable.

Capital and industry will organize because no nation can succeed in the industrial competitive race unless its industries are permitted to organize. Labor insists upon the exercise of the right to organize and to function as a recognized economic, American institution. We further believe that Congress has the power to define the jurisdiction of inferior federal courts. That power is conferred upon Congress by the Constitution of the United States.

We propose to give this subject very serious consideration in drafting constitutional remedies for the purpose of protecting labor against the abuse of the writ of injunction. We shall propose these remedies and we hope to prevail upon the law-making bodies to accept them. As a group of American citizens smarting under what we believe an injustice, conscious of the wrong imposed upon us, we shall petition and appeal to Congress and the legislative bodies throughout the land for relief. We will welcome support from our friends and sympathizers, whoever and wherever they may be.

NEW YORK COURT OF APPEALS UPHOLDS PEACEFUL PICKETING

A recent decision of the New York Court of Appeals upheld peaceful picketing, and set aside an injunction of the lower court which sought to tie the hands of a union.

Briefly, the facts in the case are these: The Exchange Bakery and Restaurant, Inc., of New York City, refused to employ union help and compelled all employes to sign an individual or "yellow dog" contract, to the effect that the said employe was not a member of any trade union, and would not join one during the term of employment.

The Waiters and Waitresses' Union of that city, in attempting to unionize the restaurant, called a strike, and picketed the place.

No disorder or intimidation was involved, but the restaurant company secured an injunction forbidding the members of the union to picket the place. This injunction has now been set aside by the New York Court of Appeals, the highest tribunal in the state.

In giving the judgment, Judge William S. Andrews, laid down some principles of far-reaching importance and of especial interest to union workers.

"The purpose of a labor union to improve the conditions under which its members do their work, to increase their wages, to assist them in other ways, may justify what would otherwise be a wrong. So would an effort to increase its numbers and to unionize an entire trade or business.

"It may be as interested in the wages of those not members, or in the conditions under which they work, as in its own members, because of the influence of one upon the other.

"All engaged in a trade are affected by the prevailing rate of wages. All, by the principle of collective bargaining.

"Economic organization today is not based on the single shop. Unions be-

lieve that wages may be increased, collective bargaining maintained, only if union conditions prevail, not in some single factors, but generally.

"That they may prevail, they may call a strike and picket the premises of an employer with the intent of inducing him to employ only union labor. And it may adopt either method separately.

"Picketing without a strike is no more unlawful than a strike without picketing. Both are based upon a lawful purpose. Resulting injury is incidental and must be endured."

The court further declared that the picketing must be peaceful in fact as well as in name. It declared that where there have been repeated violations of these principles, an injunction to safeguard the future is proper enough, but that the danger must be probable and clearly shown before an injunction should be used.

"The basis of permissible action by the courts is the probability of such interference (with the rights of others) in the future, a conclusion only to be reached through proof obtained in the record."

GET READY FOR LABOR DAY

IT has been the custom of the General Office to supply our Locals with various equipment, such as badges, flags, banners, etc., to be used on Labor Day. In the past, this office has been besieged with orders for these supplies at a very late date, with the natural result that some Locals were disappointed when it was found impossible to furnish these supplies on time. This, however, is not the fault of the General Office, but rather of the Locals themselves, who do not have the foresight to place their orders early.

This year, it is our desire, not to disappoint any Local, and therefore we ask that any Locals desiring any of these supplies, to place their order with us as soon as possible.

The official parade and funeral badge is what is termed a triple badge. It can be worn three ways. On one side of the ribbon is the official parade badge, while the other side is a memorial one. The emblem may be detached and worn separately. They may be obtained at the following prices:

1 badge	$1.50
6 badges or more	1.35 each
12 badges or more	1.08 each
25 badges or more	.99 each
50 badges or more	.96 each
100 badges or more	.94 each
250 badges or more	.92 each

All the metal parts on these badges are gold plated. The embossed letters on the ribbon are gold on the parade side and silver on the memorial side. No extra charge is made for embossing the officers' titles on the ribbon.

The General Office also furnishes two beautiful banners. Both are parade banners of distinctive beauty. The larger one contains the Label and Emblem and name of the Brotherhood, also the Local Union number and name of the city and state. The Label, Emblem and other paintings on the banner are executed in gold leaf and oil colors on the finest banner silk. The small banner is less elaborate and has not a picture of our Label. The sizes and prices of the large banners are as follows:

Size 24 x 36	$115.00
Size 36 x 44	135.00
Size 40 x 60	150.00

For the small banners:

Size 24 x 36	$ 80.00
Size 27 x 40	90.00
Size 35 x 45	100.00
Size 36 x 54	110.00

The parade flag is also one of great beauty, made in the new United States regulation size, 4 1-3 x 5 1-2 feet. This flag is furnished in either silk or wool bunting. The price of the silk flag is $60.50 and the bunting $40.00.

All Locals desiring any of these articles for Labor Day are again advised to order them as soon as possible. Don't wait until the last minute and be disappointed. Send checks for full amount with order to General Secretary Frank Duffy.

A. F. OF L. EXECUTIVE COUNCIL HOLDS REGULAR MEETING AT OUR GENERAL OFFICE

ON invitation of our General Executive Board the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor met in regular quarterly session in the new room of our General Executive Board at our General Office in Indianapolis, Ind., on May 10, 1927, and remained in session eight days.

After adjournment we received the following letter from the President of the A. F. of L.:

"Washington, D. C., May 24, 1927.

"Mr. Frank Duffy, General Secretary,

"United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

"Dear Brother Duffy:

"It is needless to say to you that I, as well as our colleagues on the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, enjoyed our meeting in Indianapolis beginning May 10th and ending May 18th. The privilege and opportunity of meeting in the magnificent and beautiful, new Executive Council Room of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was highly appreciated. The pride of the members of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in your great organization and in our American labor movement was immeasurably increased when we were permitted to see what your great organization has accomplished, to enjoy the furnishings and accommodations of your new Executive Board Room and to see therein exemplified the high skill and craftsmanship of the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

"By direction of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor I am addressing this communication to you, as General Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, expressing their thanks for your hospitality and that of your great organization and their appreciation of the many kindnesses and courtesies extended to them.

"With every good wish I am,

"Fraternally yours,

"Wm. Green, President."

CHICAGO D. C. ENDORSES INCREASE IN WAGES FOR GENERAL OFFICERS AND REPRESENTATIVES

At the last meeting of the Chicago District Council, held July 1, 1927, the following resolution was adopted:

"WHEREAS, the General Executive Board has decided to submit to referendum vote, a proposition that the salaries of the General Officers, Board Members and General Representatives be increased, and

"WHEREAS, during the last seven years, their salaries have not been increased and in view of the fact that carpenters' wages and salaries of the officers of Local Unions, District Councils and Business Agents have been materially increased all around in that time, and

"WHEREAS, the work intrusted to the General Officers is highly important and our General Officers have proved themselves faithful, conscientious and able managers of our affairs; and with a membership of over 400,000, the proposed increase is a small item, and considering the fact that all the other building trades organizations, with much smaller membership, pay their General Officers much more than the United Brotherhood pays, and realizing that the pay an officer receives is the greatest incentive for renewed and greater efforts for the success of the organization, and in view of the fact that our General Officers have made a record for themselves that reflects credit for honest dealings and able service, which has brought prestige and high standing to our organization, therefore, be it

"RESOLVED, that the Chicago District Council of Carpenters, in meeting assembled, declares in favor of the proposed increase of salaries of the General Officers, Members of the General Executive Board and General Representatives, and that we urge the members of our district to vote for the proposed increase.

(Signed) CHAS. H. SAND."

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
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INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1927

Fewer Strikes and Lockouts

THE announcement made by Hugh L. Kerwin, Director of the Bureau of Conciliation of the United States Department of Labor, that fewer strikes and lockouts occurred last year, in this country, should be interesting and pleasing to both the working people and the employers. These two methods of settling industrial disputes are responsible for an annual loss of profits and wages of many millions of dollars.

Insofar as strikes are concerned, Organized Labor dislikes this weapon as much as the employers hate it. But, owing to the arrogance, ignorance and autocratic attitude of some employers, labor is still forced to resort to strikes in order to obtain its rights.

However, according to Mr. Kerwin's report, we are glad to see that the number of strikes and lockouts are getting fewer in number. His report states that there were 125 less strikes and lockouts in 1926 than in 1925. The number last year of both was 523 while during the previous year 648 were reported. Denoting the splendid conciliatory work being done by the bureau, the report shows that about eighty-five per cent of the disputes between employers and employes were adjusted by commissioners representing the bureau, who worked in co-operation with agents representing the labor departments of the various states.

Tactics of An Anti-Union Company

ANOTHER example of the vindictiveness of anti-union employers has been brought to light by the action of the Pittsburg Coal Company, who evicted from a house owned by the company, the Rev. William Gilbert Nowell, pastor of the Fawcett Methodist Episcopal Church at Hills Station, Pa., following his refusal to preach from his pulpit the anti-union gospel of the corporation.

This coal company signed the Jacksonville agreement with the United Mine Workers of America and later repudiated its contract. In the controversy that followed, the Rev. Nowell, stated that while his conviction was on the side of the union, he was going to remain neutral. Following this statement, he was called to the office of the field superintendent, who advised him, "to consider the question from the company's standpoint." This he refused to do, and after repeated similar efforts, the field superintendent told him he was wasting his time in that vicinity. Because of the clergyman's refusal to make his pulpit an annex to an anti-union concern, he was told that he would forfeit any "favors" the company had bestowed upon him.

This courageous clergyman was evicted from the company's house, in which

he lived with his wife and year old baby. Once out of the house and off the company's property, he is subject to the company's rule which forbids trespassing. This makes it difficult and almost impossible for him to go among his congregation. All there is left for him to do is to leave the community, and take up his labors elsewhere.

It seems that some companies will go to any lengths to gain their purpose. No doubt, the Pittsburg Coal Company would have held this minister in high repute, had he acceded to their demands. As he refused because he held the welfare of his congregation above the greed and avarice of the company, he was found an undesirable and consequently evicted.

Such ruthless tactics cannot endure and trade unionism and Organized Labor is here to stay, and the Pittsburg Coal Company might just as well realize it now as later.

Industrial Blindness

LEWIS H. Carris, Managing Director of the National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness, says that eye hazards in industrial occupations in New York State robbed each of 720 workmen of the sight of at least one eye and cost employers of the state $1,300,000 in compensation.

The report of the Industrial Commissioner of New York State shows that 349 employes suffered total loss of the sight of one eye, 363 employes suffered partial but permanent injury to one eye and that 7 employes lost sight completely of both eyes. It is estimated that these accidents resulted in a loss of 70,000 weeks of working time. The accidents were caused by cuts, punctures and lacerations of the eyes and also by burns resulting from the splashing of molten metal and injurious chemicals.

The National Safety Council and insurance companies estimate that the indirect cost of accidents is four times as great as the direct cost. On this basis, it appears that the eye hazards of the industries of New York State, are costing employers, and through them the general public, approximately $5,000,000 a year.

The National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness hold the belief, which is based upon a study of accident prevention methods and accomplishments, that the major portion of this loss, and of the human suffering growing out of these accidents, is preventable, and therefore unnecessary.

There is available to any employer, protective devices for machines and men, which if properly used, would anticipate a great majority of eye injuries. There is also available information, educational and otherwise, concerning the methods used by other employers in greatly reducing and wiping out eye accidents in their plants.

Besides alleviating much suffering and the humanitarian side of these accidents, many large industrial concerns have found through actual experience that it is more economical to prevent eye accidents than to pay for them.

The greatest possibilities for the elimination of eye accidents lie not as much in mechanical protective appliances and devices as in education. That is, education of the states as to their moral and economic obligations; education of the employer as to the desirability, from his point of view, of supplying adequate protection for the eyes of his employes; and education of employes to the necessity of using the protection that is provided.

It is to be hoped that these methods will go a long way toward eliminating from industry, the loss of sight.

Bass drums are loud because they're empty.

* * *

God made the world round; only men can make it square.

* * *

The best paying job you will ever get —is the cultivation of your own mind.

* * *

The effort to build a new world structure reminds us that men failed at Babel because they couldn't understand one another.—San Diego Tribune.

* * *

There are some men who, when something happens in the union that displeases them, threaten to quit, thinking that by so doing they will hurt the union. They are wrong there. An old darkey once said: "Hit doin' nevuh hurt de tree fur de rotten apples t' fall off!"

Official Information

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CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

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Third District, JOHN H. POTTS
646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
106 E. Plymouth St., Tampa, Fla.

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
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Sixth District, W. A. COLE
810 United Bank & Trust Co. Building
San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1712 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Notice To Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of July, August and September, containing the quarterly Password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Six blanks have been forwarded for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office, for the months of July, August and September, the extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Enclosed also are six blanks for the Treasurer, to be used in transmitting money to the General Office. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should immediately notify the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Travelling Members, Attention

Due to the flood in the Mississippi Valley district, the building program has been completely demoralized. The New Orleans, La., District Council advises that many men, mostly non-union, are coming into that district, and taking jobs of our members. All travelling members are requested to stay away from the Mississippi Valley district until further notice.

* * *

The Tacoma, Wash., District Council informs all carpenters that they are able to take care of all the work in that district, including the government project at Camp Lewis. This work will extend over a period of eight to ten years and the District Council can supply all the carpenters that are needed for the present. Travelling members are advised to steer clear.

* * *

The Bergen County, N. J., District Council requests all travelling members to stay away from that vicinity. While work is fair, there are more carpenters than jobs.

* * *

Recording Secretary C. C. Finy, L. U. No. 74, advises all carpenters to stay away from Chattanooga, Tenn. Less

Save your tim

and build bette

Celotex is easier and quicker to apply than wood lumber...makes homes more comfortable all year 'round



Celotex being applied as s

FROM the time you start a job, till long after the house is completed, Celotex can help you. For Celotex saves labor, and adds to your reputation by making the owner more comfortable all year 'round.

Properly applied to any home, Celotex shuts out summer's heat and winter's cold—saves about ⅓ the fuel bill. This means thoroughly satisfied owners whose enthusiasm is soon reflected in increased business and profits for you.

The many practical advantages of Celotex make it easy to work with. Light, strong boards of Celotex are exceptionally easy to handle and apply. Celotex is sawed, erected an nailed just like wood lumber, onl with less work. Used as sheathin or under plaster, broad Celote boards brace a wall stronger tha narrow wood sheathing or lath.

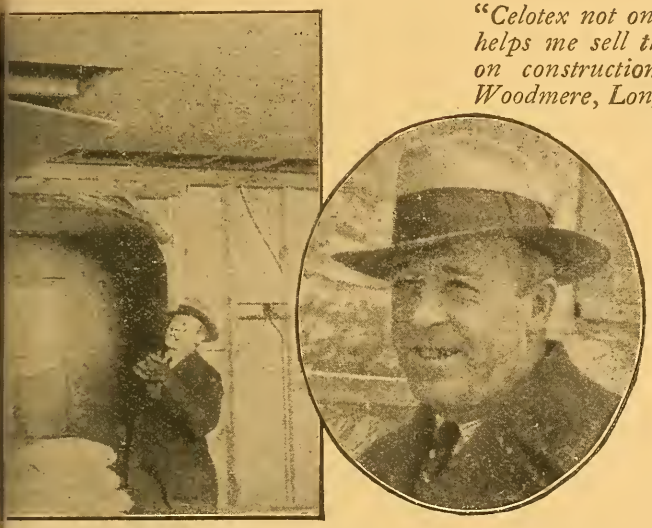
Celotex boards are always uni form—4′ wide, 8′ to 12′ long, 7/16 thick and weigh about 60 pound per 100 square feet. There are n

CELOTEX

INSULATING LUMBER

with Celotex

homes besides



nd interior finish

"Celotex not only gives me better houses, and helps me sell them, but actually saves money on construction," says Eugene E. Cornell, Woodmere, Long Island, N. Y., builder. "By using Celotex I can give my customer a thoroughly protected house, affording consistent comfort at all seasons of the year, without adding one penny to his purchase price."

ort pieces or odd sizes; every ard is usable—free from cracks, otholes or stain.

Because Celotex is not an extra m in building, it adds little or thing to costs. As sheathing it places wood lumber; under plas- it replaces wood lath. There are ny other Celotex uses that bring extra profits on every building job.

Interiors finished with Celotex combine attractive appearance with greater comfort. Attics or basements lined with Celotex cut fuel bills and make homes more livable. Celotex makes an ideal garage lining, too.

All lumber dealers can supply Celotex. Mail the coupon for the Celotex Building Book and Specifications showing how to apply it.

THE CELOTEX COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
Mills: New Orleans, La.

Branch Sales Offices in many principal cities
(See telephone books for addresses)

Canadian Representatives: Alexander Murray & Co., Limited
Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, Winnipeg, Vancouver

THE CELOTEX COMPANY,
645 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Please send me the Celotex Building Book and Specification Book showing how to apply Celotex.

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

*City*_____ *State*_____

Tho Carp.-7-27

than half the members are working, and very few of them getting in full time. Travelling members take notice.

* * *

Work at Kenosha and Racine, Wis., is dull. Business Agent A. F. Madsen, L. U. No. 91, writes that many men are walking the streets and future prospects aren't very encouraging. Steer clear of that vicinity.

* * *

Kewanee, Ill., is overstocked with carpenters. Recording Secretary W. L. Henning, L. U. No. 154 advises that many of the local men are idle. Travelling members going there in search of work will be disappointed.

* * *

Recording Secretary A. Burnett, L. U. No. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah, advises all travelling members to give that vicinity a wide berth. Work is slack and many men are walking the streets.

* * *

Lewiston, Idaho, has more carpenters than jobs advises Recording Secretary J. G. Bone, L. U. No. 398. Travelling members are requested to give that vicinity a wide berth.

* * *

Carpenters are advised to stay away from Manitowoc and Two Rivers, Wis. Recording Secretary Nic Engeldinger, L. U. No. 849 states that work in that vicinity is slack and many men are idle.

* * *

Work is slack in Bloomsburg, Pa., advises Financial Secretary Charles W. Jones, L. U. No. 1084. Many men are idle and future prospects aren't very bright. Steer clear of that vicinity.

* * *

There is no building boom at Toledo, Ohio, writes Recording Secretary H. A. Barrett, L. U. No. 1138. Travelling members in search of work are advised to seek it elsewhere.

* * *

Many carpenters are going to Sarasota, Fla., under the impression that men are needed there. Business Agent J. B. Platt, L. U. No. 1383 advises that less than half the carpenters there are employed. All members are requested to stay away from that vicinity.

* * *

Recording Secretary Martin Haller, L. U. No. 1964, Vicksburg, Miss., advises that advertisements appearing in daily papers in the various cities of Florida, stating that 1,200 carpenters are wanted at Vicksburg are erroneous and misleading. All carpenters are advised that there is no such a firm as Wilson and Black, the name in these ads, in that city. Eighty per cent of the members of the Local are idle and future prospects are very poor.

* * *

Wenatchee, Wash., is not having a building boom. Business Agent J. C. Remus, L. U. No. 2205 advises that many men are idle and future prospects aren't very encouraging. Give the vicinity a wide berth.

Ridgefield, Conn., Local Celebrates Twenty-fifth Anniversary

On May 12th, L. U. No. 1119, Ridgefield, Conn., celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary with a smoker and clam chowder supper which was enjoyed by the members.

During the course of the evening, high tribute was paid to Brother F. J. Walker, who has served the Local as Financial Secretary and Business Agent for 25 years. Brother Walker stated that while he was 77 years old, he expected to stay on the job at least ten more years.

The evening was enjoyed by all and the committee in charge of the arrangements is to be congratulated upon the success of the anniversary celebration.

Keep Scrappin'

When you're sick as the deuce, and you think
"What's the use?"
And you're tired out, discouraged, afraid;
And you keep asking why they don't let you
die,
And forget the mistakes you have made;
When you're chuck full of pain and you're
tired of the game.
And you want to get out of it all—
That's the time to begin to stick out your chin
And fight with your back to the wall!

When you've done all you can to scrap like a
man,
But you can't keep your head up much more;
And the end of the bout leaves you all down
and out,
Bleeding, and reeling, and sore;
When you've prayed all along for the sound
of the gong
To ring for the fight to stop—
Just keep on your feet and smile at defeat;
That's the real way to come out on top!

When you're tired of hard knocks and you're
right on the rocks,
And nobody lends you a hand;
When none of your schemes, the best of your
dreams,
Turn out in the way you'd planned;
And you've lost all your grit and you're ready
to quit,
For Life's just a failure for you,
Why, start in again and see if all men
Don't call you a MAN through and through!

—Esty Quinn.

SUPPLEMENT *to*

THE CARPENTER

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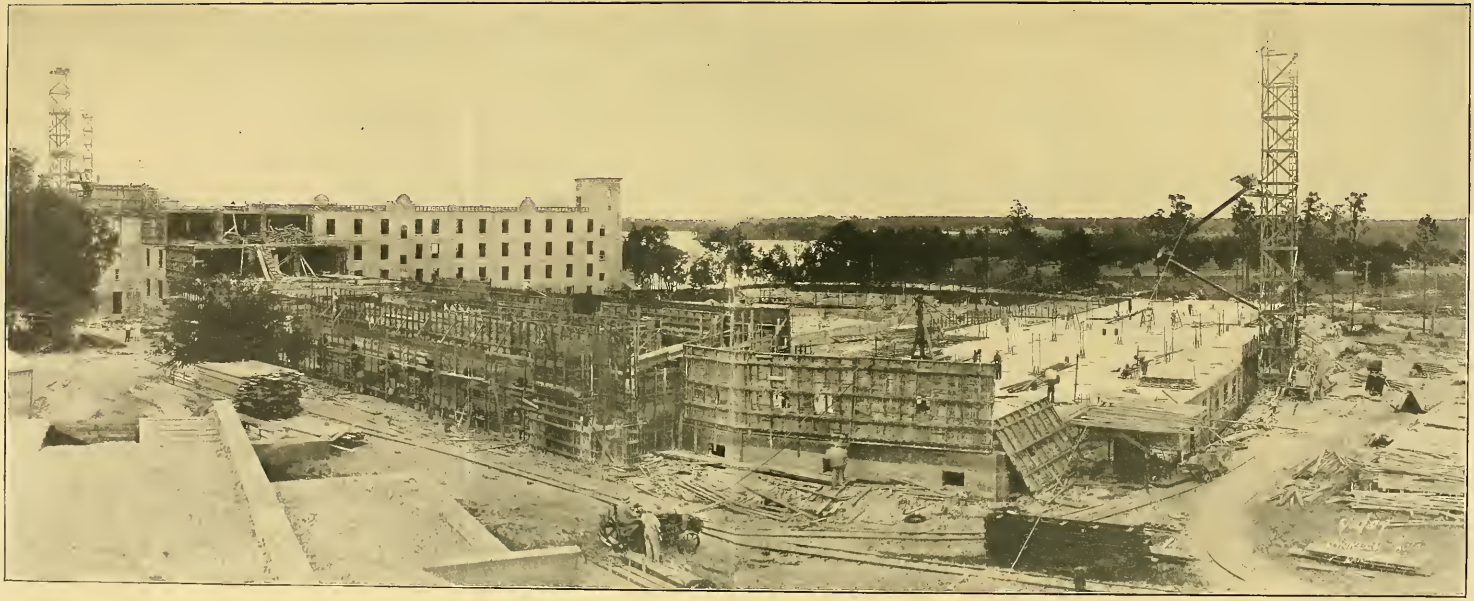
Illustrations Recording Development of the Home Buildings

In the June number of our official journal, "The Carpenter," appeared photos showing the development up to April 1, 1927. The progress has been so rapid that we now have to insert a supplement for the July issue, so that a panoramic view may be presented to the membership as it appeared May 2, 1927, that they may have some idea of the magnitude of our undertaking.

We feel that every member will point with pride to an achievement that has for its purpose the proper care of our aged members; that those spirited pioneers of the organization may be made to know that their efforts are appreciated.

From time to time, until the buildings are completed, we will publish, for the information of our members, pictures showing the progress made in the construction and completion of the buildings.

WM. L. HUTCHESON,
General President.



Correspondence



Warning From The American Federation of Labor

President Wm. Green, of the A. F. of L., has issued the following statement:

It has been brought to the attention of the officers of the American Federation of Labor that plans to organize a group to be classified as a "Labor Delegation" for the purpose of visiting Russia and other countries in Europe this summer, are being formulated by Albert Coyle, Editor of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Journal, and others. Plans of a similar character were drafted last summer but were not carried out.

It is stated that nine well-known trade union officials have already arranged with their organizations for leave of absence and will be ready to start the early part of this summer, and that a staff of expert economists will accompany the delegation. Thus far the names of the nine well-known trade union officials who are to constitute the delegation, or the staff of expert economists, have not been made public.

For the purpose of relieving any wrong public impression which may prevail, the officers of the American Federation of Labor wish it to be understood that this delegation which is being organized and of which Mr. Coyle is a member, is not clothed with authority to speak for American labor or for the American Federation of Labor.

The last convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in the city of Detroit in October, 1926, declared that "The American Federation of Labor not only cannot join in any mission to investigate conditions in Russia but deems any such mission wholly unnecessary."

It further declared "that no trade unionist should permit himself to participate in any such adventure." This declaration was meant to apply to officers and members affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and is expressive of the mature and deliberate opinion of the representatives of the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled.

We concede that individual members of Organized Labor and the representatives of labor organizations not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have a perfect right to visit Russia or any other country for the purpose of making an investigation of economic and political conditions.

In doing so, however, they can only speak for themselves or for those groups which confer upon them authority to represent them. For instance, Albert Coyle will have a perfect right to speak for and represent the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, providing that organization and its members confer upon him authority to do so, and the other members of the delegation may under similar circumstances exercise the same authority.

But the officers of the American Federation of Labor draw the line of distinction between a delegation speaking only for themselves or for special groups, and a delegation classified as an "American Labor Delegation" speaking for American labor.

It is hoped that the public mind will not become confused so that if this group of labor men visits Russia and other countries they will be regarded as an official labor delegation clothed with authority to speak for the American Federation of Labor. They have no authority to do so.

No definite announcement has been made of the date when this group of labor men and their staff of expert economists will sail for Russia. If the plans which have been formulated in organizing this group and which failed last summer, are finally perfected, providing for a trip to Russia this summer, it is expected the delegation will sail within a short time.

It will be the purpose of the American Federation of Labor to notify the officially organized labor organizations in European countries, in case Mr. Coyle and his associates consumate their plans to visit Russia, that they cannot be re-

garded as a labor delegation in the true sense of the word, clothed with authority to speak for American labor and for the American Federation of Labor.

Old Home and Pension Fund

Editor, "The Carpenter":

With great interest I have read the many letters sent in by old carpenters pertaining to the old Home and pension fund. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America would help with pride, I presume, all those old carpenters who fought in their young days for this great organization. There is nothing as satisfying to an organization as being able to take care of its old members. There is no doubt that the old members deserve all the support possible through our United Brotherhood. Nevertheless an old Home and pension system installed must be based on the number of those eligible to receive the benefit and on the number of those who will contribute to this fund.

This thought led me to look into the facts in our own Local Union. Let us use it as an illustration and assume that we will pay pensions to our own members out of the assessments from our membership. We have thirty-seven men on our books who for thirty years and even longer have been members in good standing. All of them would be entitled to pensions in about five years. If each member received a pension of twenty-five dollars a month, the total would amount to $11,100.00 a year. We have a membership of approximately twelve hundred men, and the distribution of this sum among them would mean that each member would have to pay nine dollars a year or seventy-five cents each month assessment. On the other hand, if this pension should be paid out of investment, it would take not less than about $185,000.00 invested at 6 per cent. With all these facts before me, I can easily see what a great problem the old Home and pension fund is for our organization.

In the first place, we must build up a fund sufficient to allow the payment of pensions, but on the basis of ten cents a month we would not arrive at the actual payment of pensions for many years to come. In my opinion the original plan of financing the old Home and pension fund should be revised if our old members of today are to derive any benefit from it. And there are some of them who really need it.

In most of the letters which have been printed in "The Carpenter" the question of these old members repeats itself: "What is the matter with the old Home and pension fund of our great organization? When will the relief of the old members be forthcoming through a fund of this kind?" It is not so very easy to answer this question, for it will take quite a little figuring together with an increased assessment to bring about the functioning of the pension system. It appears on the basis of the facts from our own Local Union that the assessment should be increased to about fifty cents a month per member, and in about five years we would probably have sufficient funds to start paying pensions and provide a home for those who should choose it. My purpose is not to shift blames, but I simply realize that the provisions which exist now for creating this pension fund and old Home do not seem to be adequate to carry out the intentions of our great organization. I believe if we had started by thinking more seriously about this pension fund about ten years ago, we would have arrived at conclusions which naturally would have increased our monthly contributions and also would have brought us nearer to our goal. We probably would be in a position today to act more to the satisfaction of our old members. But as the old saying goes, "Better late than never," we still may alter these conditions and use all means and ways of bringing about, as soon as possible, the actual functioning of our pension system.

As it is now I do not believe we can answer the call of the old members in a satisfactory way because it takes a great deal of money besides the decision to pay out pensions to those who would be eligible. It will be for the good of our great organization if we all put our shoulders to the wheel and try to bring about a solution of the request of our old brothers who really need the support. We must do something now if we expect to be ready to function in the future because if we don't do it nobody else will, as the sowing time must precede the time of reaping.

Alois Kruska,
L. U. No. 54, Chicago, Ill.

Home and Pension

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have been reading the Journal for many years. I see a piece in the June issue regarding our pension, written by my esteemed brother, Chas. R. Herbert, L. U. No. 1665, Alexandria, Va. I have the utmost respect for that state, as I was born there, and went through the struggle of 1861-65 there, but I did not think that Virginia stock would grumble, but would get out and do something besides kick at the General Officers who have been struggling with this problem of pension since the Atlanta convention.

The brother dwells on his 22 years of membership in the Local. Well, I am one of the members that was on roll call at the Atlanta convention that started the Home, but some one at a later date got like this brother, disatisfied, and now it is pension. I was introduced to the Brotherhood in L. U. No. 4, March 14, 1885, and have held membership ever since and when things did not suit me I went to work with the boys, taking the bitter with the sweet, and let me say sometimes it looked as though there was no sweet. I have walked for nine months with not one day's wages in that time, but here I am after all these years, and I intend to stick till time shall be no more. I know that if I do not get the Home or pension, some one will at least lay my old bones away. The money I have paid will not be lost. It will do some good in the future and my associations with the men whom I have been with all these years will fully have repaid me. Give me men and not the money, and I will show you an organization that will stand the acid test and not be found wanting.

The officers of our organization have a heavy load. Let us members try to help them carry that load and not be kicking, for that will not get us anywhere. Sometimes in our first struggles in the '86 strike in St. Louis we ate breakfast and started out not knowing if we would have supper, but we managed to exist. Wages ranged from 22c, 25c, 27c per hour, 12 hours per day. We went out for 30c and 8 hours and after fighting for 6 weeks we conquered.

By referring to records on file in your office these facts will be verified. Could we just call on P. J. McGuire, Harry Blackmore, Bill Huber and others, who stood at the mast then, but they have gone to the Great Unknown and we, too, will soon pass away and soon be forgotten. Come, brothers, stand up, be men, courageous, firm, help one another, strive to strengthen the organization and be careful not to divulge the business.

My kindest regards to the entire General Executive Board and General Officers.

Charles Howard Miller,
L. U. No. 185, St. Louis, Mo.

Pension Would Be a Welcome, Old Age Friend

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Just a word regarding the pension. The sooner the pension goes into effect the better for all concerned. Delay means distress to many who look for some means of a livelihood for the carpenter in his old days and especially the one who was not fortunate enough when he was young to make preparations for the rainy day.

When, as we all know, age creeps upon us and we lose the youthful vim we once held dear, and we fully realize that we can never attain that but once in life; and to use the slangy phrase of the day, "Old boy, you are slipping."

While we are self-sensitive that we are going the other way, what a consolation and soothing effect it has upon a man to know when he reaches the stage of life which Father Time presents to us all, that we have something in store that will tide us along for our old remaining days and help us to keep down some of the necessary current bills which we all have to meet in our daily walks of life.

With the change of times, the old carpenter is an undesirable; today youth has said good-bye, and when this proposition confronts him while saying "good bye" to youth, he can say "Hello" to Mister Pension, his old financial friend of life.

Frank A. Richmond,
L. U. No. 632, Washington, R. I.

Pictures of Our Home Pleasing

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The progress on the buildings at Lakeland, Fla., at the Home as shown by pictures in June Carpenter sure look good enough to make any member proud of the fact that he is packing a card in

the Brotherhood. I, for one, think the General Executive Board and General Officers should have the full appreciation of every member, old and young.

About the old age pension, it seems, to create this fund, it is up to the membership to pay more dues or an extra assessment per member until we get the fund for the pension. More strength to the General Executive Board and General Officers.

J. R. Avery,
L. U. No. 1025, Baxter Springs, Kans.

Likes Our Home

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I had the pleasure on May 25, 1927, of taking my family to Lakeland, Fla., and looking over the Home that is in progress and I wish to express my gratitude for the fine Home under construction. It is something to be proud of and a monument for the living who are willing to abide by a United Brotherhood. I am pleased to see the good work go on, for those who are unfortunate in life and we can't tell when our time will come. It is a blessing for us all that in the time of need we will not be forced over the hills to the poorhouse, but to the good Home which is being prepared for us.

H. H. Person,
L. U. No. 823, Tarpon Springs, Fla.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 87

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 87 lost one of its charter members by death, the first death that the Auxiliary has had. The ladies took charge of the remains at the cemetery and read the funeral ceremony.

L. U. No. 1558 sent the ladies an invitation to visit them in their hall on April 20th. A large crowd was present. The Local served refreshments, after which the ladies put on a drive for new members, then they all enjoyed an old-fashioned dance and social.

The affair proved a great success and the committee is to be congratulated upon the success of its efforts.

Mrs. J. B. Malott, Rec. Sec.,
L. A. No. 87, Tampa, Fla.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 171

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Our Auxiliary was installed on February 2nd with a membership of 15, and we have now 21 members. Our increase has been somewhat slow, but we feel we can make better progress that way. We meet twice a month and every one enjoys the meetings and looks forward to the next one.

On April 23rd we held a social and dance, which helped our treasury quite a lot. We have now a neat sum in the bank. We started our social by a whist drive, an impromptu concert and dancing; later we served refreshments. We have plans for several affairs when the warmer weather comes and hope that Ladies' Auxiliary No. 171 becomes worth while in the life of the United Brotherhood.

Mary F. Gibbons, Rec. Sec.,
L. A. No. 171, Vancouver, B. C., Can.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 107

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Our Auxiliary is a very live one. We hold our meetings once a month, and the carpenters join us later in the evening for a discussion of local interests, and this is followed by a banquet. Our last meeting was held on the 12th of May, and we are happy to say that every seat at the banquet table was taken, which is proof of the steady growth of our order, as none but paid up members are admitted to the banquet room.

Some of our activities have included assistance in paying off the debt on the Labor Temple, demanding at all times, the Union Label on our purchases of food, clothing, and other things, and making conditions pleasant for out of town carpenters with our social evenings and general good time meetings. At present, we have made up a large bundle of clothing for the benefit of the Mississippi River victims, and are adding to that a check for $5.00, together with $10.51 which the carpenters so kindly donated for this relief. We also are cooperating with the carpenters in conducting whist parties every week in the Labor Temple, as extra hall rent is always welcomed by the Board of Directors of the Temple.

In June we held a picnic for carpenters and their families. Swimming, dancing and games were enjoyed, with prizes for winners. Well, if we should try to tell you of all the good things and jolly times we have together, it would fill your pages, so we shall not say any more, but would be more than pleased to hear from some

of the Auxiliaries in the Mississippi Valley, as to the true conditions down there. First hand information of this kind is always appreciated, as we realize that the newspapers cannot get into the hearts and homes of those vitally concerned in a disaster of this kind.

Mrs. H. G. Mahony,
Publicity Chairman.
L. A. No. 107, Vallejo, Cal.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted regarding the present whereabouts of William Dunn, of whom the accompanying photograph is a good likeness. He is thought to be somewhere in the western part of the United States, possibly California. Any information regarding his whereabouts



will be appreciated by Brother R. Edmonds, L. U. No. 452, 544 Windemere St., Hastings Park, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

* * *

Information is wanted regarding the present whereabouts of Hellis Van Ness, a carpenter, of whom the accompanying photograph is a good likeness. He is



described as being 24 years old, 5 feet, 9 inches tall, weighs about 150 pounds, and has a scar over the left eye. Any information regarding his whereabouts will be appreciated by his mother, Mrs. Martha Hopler, who may be addressed in care of Financial Secretary T. C. Davidson, L. U. No. 1113, Box 274, Springfield, N. J.

* * *

Information is wanted regarding the present whereabouts of James Bayer, of whom the accompany photograph is a good likeness. He has not been heard



from since May 8, 1926. Any information regarding his whereabouts will be appreciated by his mother, Mrs. Sarah Bayer, 30 Johnson St., Youngstown, O.

The Manly Man

The world has room for the manly man with the spirit of manly cheer;
The world delights in the man who smiles when his eyes keep back the tear;
It loves the man who, when things go wrong, can take his place and stand
With his face to the fight and his eyes to the light, and toil with a willing hand.
The manly man is the country's need, and the moment's need, forsooth.
With a heart that beats to the pulsing tread of the allied leagues of truth;
The world is his, and it waits for him and it leaps to hear the ring
Of the blows he strikes and the wheels he turns and the hammers he dares to swing;
It likes the forward look in his face, the poise of his noble head.
And the onward lunge of his tireless will and the sweep of his dauntless tread.
Hurrah for the manly man who comes with sunlight on his face,
And the strength to do and the will to dare and the courage to find his place!
The world delights in the manly man, and the weak and evil flee
When the manly man goes forth to hold his own on land or sea!

Thomas Jefferson once said, "The general spread of the light of science has already laid open to every view the palpable truth that the mass of mankind has not been born with saddles on their backs, nor a favored few born booted and spurred, ready to ride them legitimately by the grace of God."

* * *

It is almost as hard to keep a good man down as it is to keep a good for nothing one up.

Craft Problems

Advanced Roof Framing

LESSON III

(By H. H. Siegele.)

The irregular-pitch roof, or unequal-pitch roof, as it is sometimes called, is perhaps difficult, for many carpenters to frame, because as we have stated in a previous lesson, it is so rarely used. In an irregular-pitch roof, as a rule, the rise of all the rafters is the same throughout, but the rise per foot run is different; for example, if one is speaking from the standpoint of the rise per foot run, the difference in an unequal-pitch

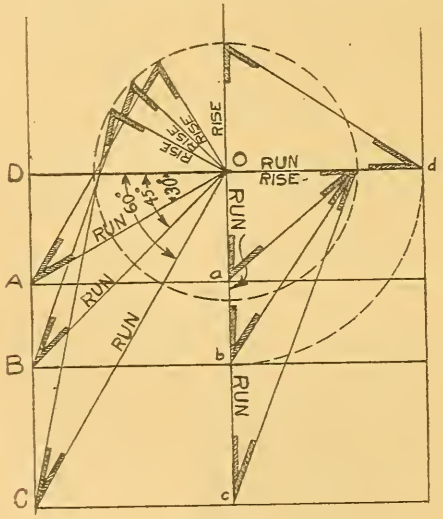


Fig. 63.

roof is always found in the rise; but, on the other hand, if one is speaking from the standpoint of the full rise for the full run, the difference is always found in the run. Fig. 63 is a diagram that will help to make this point clear. At point O is shown the intersecting point of the hip and common rafters. We are showing by this illustration two irregular-pitch roofs and one regular-pitch roof—the dotted circle, whose center is at point O, shows how the rises for all of the rafters shown are equal. The rafters as we are showing them appear to lie on the side; the run, the rise and the rafter making a triangle. This should be remembered, otherwise it may be rather difficult to understand the drawing. The rafter whose run is shown between A and O is a hip rafter set at a 30-degree angle, while the common rafters corresponding with it for the end

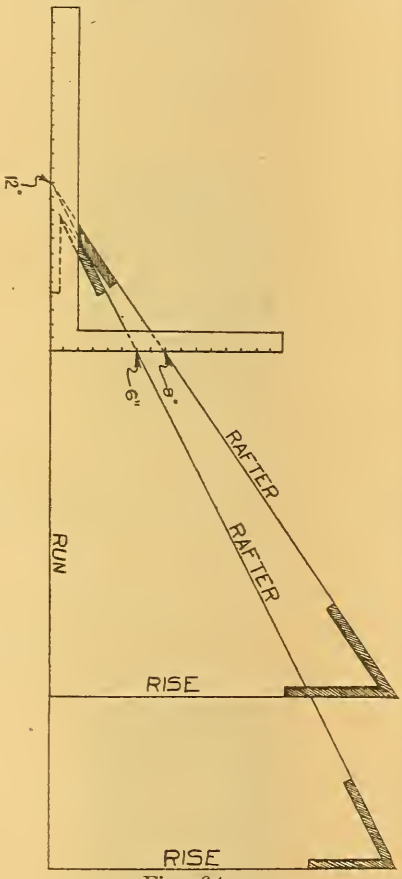


Fig. 64.

and for the side, respectively, are shown joined to the runs between O and a, and between O and d. B-O shows the run, or the seat, of a hip rafter for a regular-pitch roof—it will be seen that this hip is set at a 45-degree angle, which makes it an equal-pitch roof, and the common rafters for the end and the side are shown joined to the runs O-b and O-d.

The dotted quarter-circle shows that these are equal, as they would have to be in an equal-pitch roof. The rafter joined to the run between C and O shows a hip rafter set at a 60-degree angle. The end and side common rafters are joined to the runs O-c and O-d, respec-

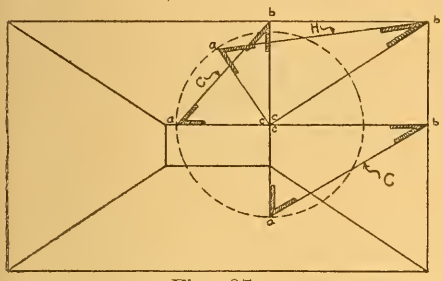


Fig. 65.

tively. This diagram is given so the student may make comparisons easily of the three roofs shown. The number of the angles to which the seat of the hip rafters may be set in an irregular-pitch roof, are indefinite. Fig. 64 shows how to apply the steel square to a diagram of rafters such as we have shown in Fig. 63, in order to obtain the rise per foot run. Only two rafters are shown here so as to simplify the drawing. The body of the square always gives the foot cut, while the tongue gives the plumb cut, or top cut, as it is sometimes called. A diagram, such as we are showing by Fig. 63, of only one roof, and made to as large a scale as is convenient, will

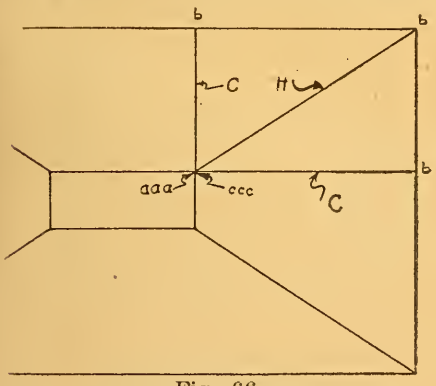


Fig. 66.

make it possible to obtain many of the cuts for framing an irregular-pitch hip roof; for to such a diagram could be added some of the developments that we shall explain with separate drawings as we proceed with this work. Fig. 65, in fact, shows such a drawing. Here we have two common rafters pointed out at C and C, and one hip rafter shown at H. The bevels for the respective plumb cuts are shown shaded at a, a, a; while the bevels for the foot cuts are shown at b, b, b. At c, c, c, is shown the intersections of the seats of these rafters. As in Fig. 63, we are showing the rafters in triangles, representing the run, the rise and the rafter, lying on the side. If these rafters were raised into position the results would be as shown by Fig. 66. Compare the parts indicated by the index letters of this diagram with those shown by the same letters in Fig. 65. C, C and H; a, a, a and c, c, c. Fig. 67 shows the two common rafters laid back on the side. Now if the student will imagine the hip rafter still in position, we will proceed

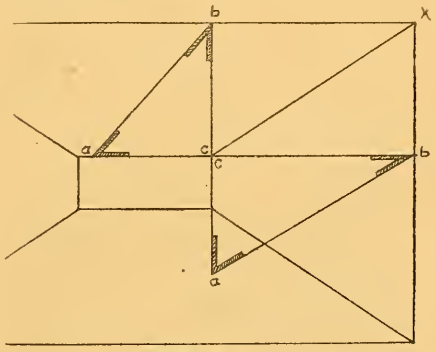


Fig. 67.

to explain how the side cuts for the jack rafters can be obtained. It will be remembered that the side cuts for jack rafters in a regular-pitch roof, were all the same, but here we must obtain two bevels, one for the jack rafters of the side, and another for the jack rafters of the end. The principle in both instances is the same: The distance between b and X must be transferred to one arm of the steel square, while the distance representing the common rafter, a-b, must be transferred to the other arm of the square. Having these figures, apply the square to the timber in such a manner that the arm of the square representing the common rafter, or a-b, will give the cut. (b-X being longer in one instance than a-b, and shorter in the other, it will be up to the roof framer's judgment, as to which arm of the square to transfer, say, the distance indicated between b and X.) Fig. 68 shows a higher development of what we have just explained, or rather a development

whereby it will be possible to obtain the bevel of the side cut for the jack rafters by applying the steel square to the diagram somewhat in the manner explained under Fig. 64. Set the compass at b of the short common rafter and strike the part-circle from a-1 to A-1. X, a-1 and b of the short common rafter gives the triangle from which the side cut for the side jack rafters can be obtained. The angle at A-1 gives the bevel. To obtain the side cut for the end jack rafters, set your compass at b of the long common rafter and strike the part-circle from a-2 to A-2, the angle at A-2 gives the bevel.

In the next lesson we want to deal more in particular with the hip rafters

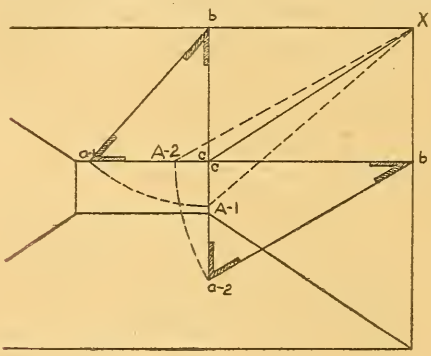


Fig. 68.

of an irregular-pitch roof. In the meantime it would be an excellent practice for the apprentice who sincerely wants to know how to frame all kinds of roofs, to take his steel square and make the various applications of it that are necessary in order to lay off the different cuts. Better still would it be, if he would frame a small roof, say, about 2 feet by 6 feet, in plan, more or less on the order shown by the diagrams we are using. The experience coming out of such a practice would be worth infinitely more to the apprentice than the cost of the material. Try it—thus prove the problems we are presenting in these lessons. We suggest, however, that a diagram be made, using a convenient scale, in order to obtain the various cuts and angles.

Paper Templets

(By H. H. Siegele.)

Perhaps one of the most difficult problems that carpenters occasionally must solve, is that of scribing both ends of a board to fit between two irregular places. For example, see Fig. 1, which shows a niche into which a stool is to be scribed, in a manner that the stool will fit snugly on three sides. The back, in this case, is straight, which simplifies the points that we want to make with this article. The templet marked A,

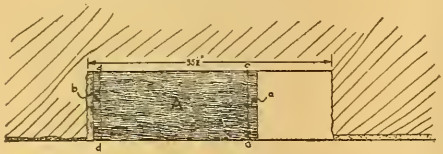


Fig. 1

which is cut out of a piece of stiff building paper, was first placed to the right of the opening, and scribed. This is indicated by the irregular line between c and c. This done, the templet was shifted to the position in which it is shown, and scribed, which resulted in the irregular line between d and d.

The end of the paper, pointed out at a, also that at b, must be cut off following the irregular lines. Then the distance of the back of the niche, 35½ inches, must be transferred to the uncut stool, giving allowance at each end for the lugs. Place the templet in such a position that the line shown at a, Fig.

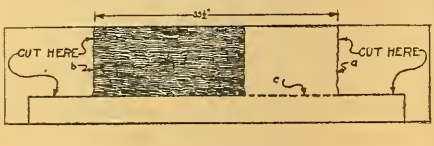


Fig. 2.

2, can be marked accurately, then shift the templet to the left, and mark the line pointed out at b, Fig. 2. The line a and b, at the back, must be exactly 25½ inches apart; this distance represents the distance of the back of the niche. Mark the lugs, and cut as indicated on the drawing.

If the back is also irregular, then a second templet must be made, such as

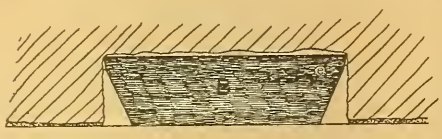


Fig. 3.

is shown by Fig. 3, onto which the back line can be scribed, as between e and e. With a scissors cut the templet to

the irregular line so that it can be transferred to the uncut stool. In such a case the back must be marked first, and the templet marked A, Fig. 2, must be guided by the dotted line marked c.

Plan of a New England Colonial House

(By R. C. Hunter & Bro., Architects, 501 Fifth Ave., New York City.)

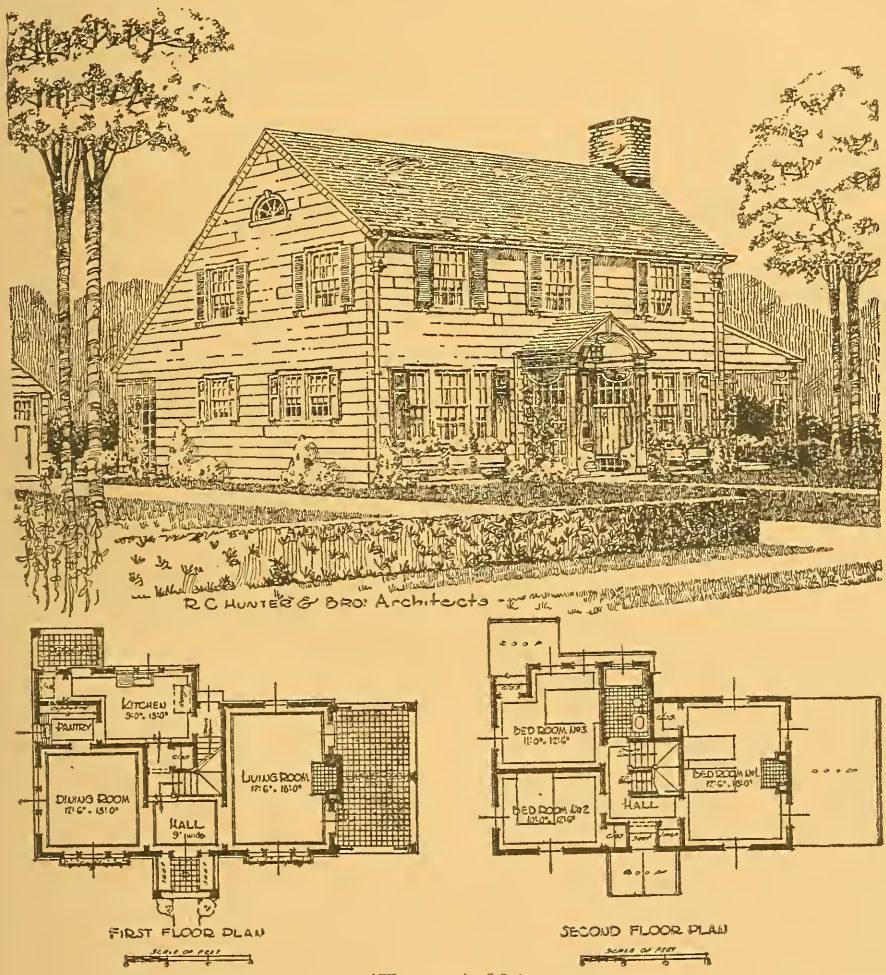
The New England Colonial house is typically American and it lends itself to our modern ideas of living just as did the old houses of generations ago.

It is a type that is neat and trim and one that fits well in most surroundings.

The simple rectangular plan, straight unbroken walls and plain roof make for economy in construction, and the finishing, both inside and out, can be of the most simple materials, yet with charming results.

Shingles or siding for the walls, laid in wide courses and finished white or cream, with all trim to match, a stained shingle roof and green, blue or orange shutters give an effect that goes well with a rural setting. For the interiors, plain plaster walls, either tinted in light tones or papered, with the doors finished to match the woodwork, gives a treatment that is economical and completely satisfying.

The plan arrangement of this house merits study. The architects have worked out good size, square rooms, properly arranged and with abundant light.



(House A-66.)

The stairs are centrally located, so they serve all rooms in a most convenient manner, while the stairs themselves occupy a minimum of space.

The large bed room on the second floor is the same size as the living room, it has windows on three sides and an open fireplace. It makes an ideal owners' room. The other two bed rooms are smaller in size but of good proportions, they are of the proper dimensions for guests or children.

A generous attic is provided and a cellar extends under the entire house. The laundry is located in the cellar.

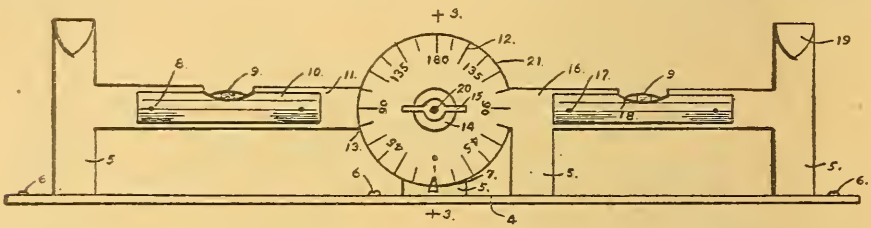
The entrance porch has latticed sides and comfortable seats, extending an inviting welcome.

For a proper setting this house should have a lot not less than seventy feet in width.

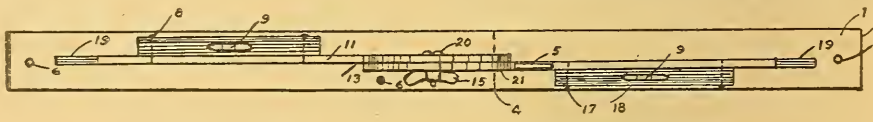
A Combination Level

Another invention by a member of the United Brotherhood.

Another invention of a useful tool, which will be of interest to carpenters, has recently been patented by Brother Eugene W. Smith, L. U. No. 488, New York, N. Y.



The drawings show two views of this tool which Brother Smith calls a combination level. It can be used as a line level, a surface level or a degree or angle finder. It can be folded and carried in the pocket, it is light in weight and can be opened from a five inch level up to twenty-five feet, if so required. This level is guaranteed to be as accurate as any of the larger ones. Anyone interested in this level may address Brother Smith at 241 E. 25th St., New York, N. Y.



Answers To Brother Rielly's Pier Problem

Editor's Note.—Numerous answers were received in solution of this problem. As the majority of them arrived at practically the same conclusion by following the same methods of solution, we therefore publish the two methods of solution that were submitted.

In answer to Brother Reilly's pier problem, I wish to submit the following:

Fig. 1 shows a top view of the pier. By removing the sections marked A-B-C, there is left the single wedge shape shown in Fig. 2. To find the volume of a wedge, use the formula— V equals 1-6 altitude X W (X plus Y plus Z). Therefore V equals 30 x 10 (10 plus 25 plus 25) divided by 6 equals 3,000 cubic feet.

The volume of A-B-C equals 30 x 5 x (10 plus 15) equals 2,625.

3,000 cubic feet plus 2,625 equals 5,625 cubic feet. As there are 27 cubic feet in 1 cubic yard, we now divide 5,626 by 27 which equals 208 1-3 cubic

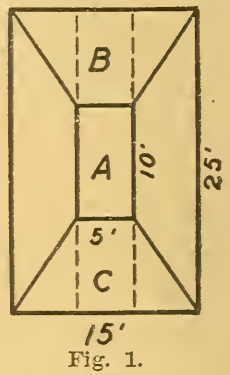


Fig. 1.

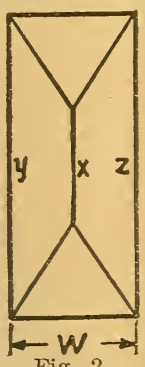


Fig. 2.

yards. Therefore the yardage of the pier would be 208 1-3 cubic yards.

Ray Shaw,
L. U. No. 67, Allston, Mass.

* * *

I very greatly enjoyed reading the many letters from the brothers in the May number of "The Carpenter," especially the one by Brother Peter A. Reilly.

I even enjoyed his gentle rebuke to what, let us hope, is the small minority of us, who seem to think that our ways and methods of doing things are the only ways that are worth a moment's consideration.

How frequently, if we are but good enough sports to admit it, do we find the other fellow's ways and methods to be just as good and often better than our own.

So I will add my voice to Brother Reilly's, that when we have criticisms to offer on a brother's work, we do so in a kindly and constructive way. Your brother will think more of you, and you will have greater respect for yourself.

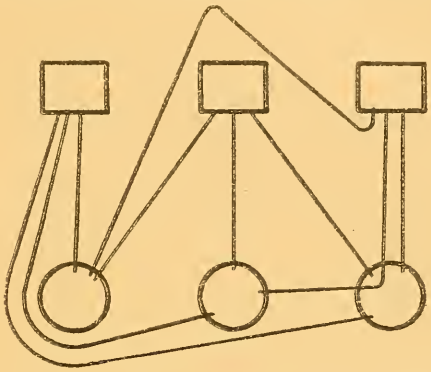
Now, in regard to the Spokane River pier problem, the pier is in shape, what the books call the frustum of a pyramid. And they say that the way to find the cubic contents of such a shaped solid, is to add the sum of the areas of the two bases to the square root of their product, and multiply this sum by one-third its altitude. Now, the two bases, of course, are the top and bottom surfaces of the pier as it stands in position. The top surface, using the figures given, is 5′ x 10′ equals 50 square feet in area. The bottom surface is 16′ x 25′ equals 375 square feet. The sum of these two areas 50 square feet plus 375 square feet equals 425 square feet. And the product of the two 50 x 375 equals 18750. The square root of which to the second decimal is 136.93.

Now, adding this square root to the sum of the areas of the two bases we have 136.93 plus 425 equals 561.93. Now, remembering our rule, this sum is to be multiplied by 1-3 the altitude, which was given as 30 feet; 1-3 of 30 equals 10, and 10 times 561.93 equals 5619.3 cubic feet. Now, we have multiplied area in feet by height in feet, which gives the product in cubic feet. That is, we have in our pier a space containing 5619.3 cubic feet. Now, as there are 27 cubic feet in a cubic yard, to find the cubic yards in 5619.3 cubic feet, we divide 5619.3 by 27, which equals 208.12, as the cubic contents in yards of the pier.

Chas. D. Storey,
L. U. No. 215, Lafayette, Ind.

Answers To Brother Testut's Well Problem

Regarding Brother Testut's house, well and pipe problem, here is one of the



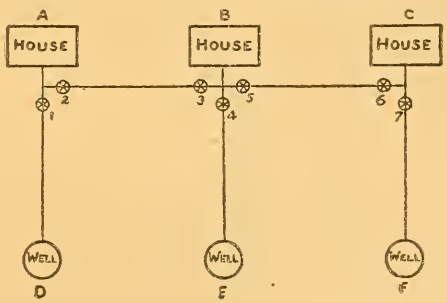
various methods whereby each house may have an independent pipe from each well.

Brother Chip.

* * *

In the May issue of our Journal I saw the problem submitted by Brother Louis O. Testut, Hawthorne, N. Y.

The most practical and economical method for connecting each of the three houses to the three wells is as follows.



The pipes run straight to the houses as shown. Close to the houses, a cross line connects the three pipes.

Each numbered circle with cross lines is a shut off. With all shut-offs open each house draws from the three wells.

House A can draw from well D only, by closing shut off No. 2. It can draw from well D and well E by closing No. 5. It can draw from well E, only, by closing No. 1 and No. 5. It can draw from well F, only, by closing No. 1 and No. 4.

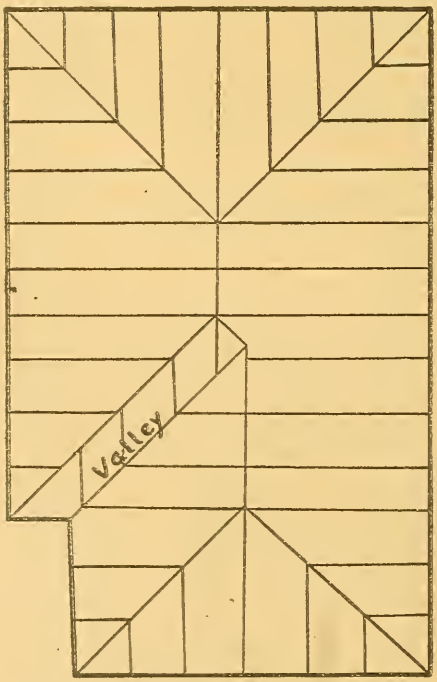
House B can draw from well D, only, by closing No. 4 and No. 5. It can draw from well E, only, by closing No. 3 and No. 5, etc.

It should be easy with the foregoing explanation to see just how to operate for either house to draw from any single well or any two wells.

Ernest McCullough,
New York, N. Y.

Answer To Brother Hart's Roof Framing Problem

The accompanying drawing was submitted by Brother Albert A. Mros, New



Melford, O., in answer to the roof problem of Brother C. L. Hart, which appeared in the June issue of our Journal.

Answer To Brother Clark's Transom Problem

In the April issue of "The Carpenter," Brother R. Clark asks as to the proper way to put on transom lifts when hinged either at the top or bottom to keep them from centering or stalling.

When a lift on a transom, which is hinged at the top centers or breaks over, it is a sign that the bracket is set down too far from the hinged edge. Set your bracket up far enough so that when the lift has travelled or raised its full length or space between guide brackets it has still some pitch or does not come out level, it will not break over.

On a transom hinged at the bottom, its an entirely different problem. Either get a lift made for this style transom, or if you can't, use the old style lift and reverse it.

That is, instead of the lifting arm being hinged at the lower end and pushing upward, set the lift higher and have the hinged end at the top. In that way you can set your bracket anywhere on the transom, without danger of breaking over.

Remember this, however: The farther away from the hinged edge you set your bracket, the more leverage you have, but the less opening space, while the nearer to the hinges, the more opening space, but the less leverage, or the harder it is to open.

However, always be careful to set your second guide bracket up close enough to the hinge on the rod to stop the lift so the top end of your rod does not slip out of your top guide.

Instructions for putting a lift on a transom hinged at the bottom: First locate the proper place for the bracket and fasten it to the transom, being sure to set it square. Now, connect the rod to the bracket, if it is a two-piece affair. Now, locate the position of your lifting rod on the casing, which is usually about one inch or so from the inside edge of the casing. With the transom closed tight, locate the top guide bracket, setting it about a ½ inch above the hinge on the rod, to assure clearance, now, open the transom as far as it will be desirable to have it open or so the top end of the rod is still amply far in the top guide. Now, bring the second guide bracket up under the hinge and fasten in place. Be sure to set both brackets square to give rod all play possible.

Now, with the transom closed, slip the clamp about 3 or 4 inches above the lower end or grip and fasten in place in

proper alignment with the rod and the whole thing in proper alignment with your casing.

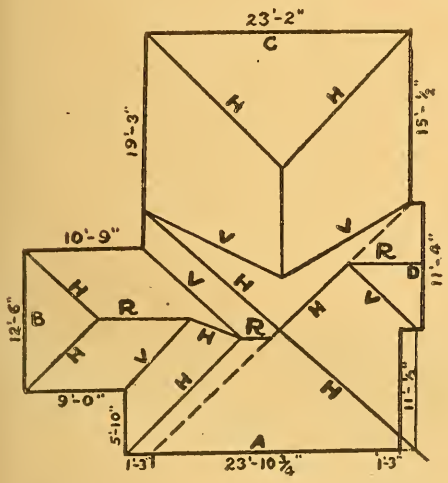
On transoms hinged at the top, the operation is reversed, insofar that the top guide is set at the top of the rod, and the second one under the hinge when the transom is closed.

In connection with this, it might be stated, that the proper way to hang a transom is to hinge it at the bottom, all arguments to the contrary notwithstanding, as it throws the inrushing air up under the ceiling and distributes it, without blowing it down on your head, as it does the other way.

Aug. C. Schnake,
L. U. No. 367, Centralia, Ill.

Answer To Brother Andrews' Roof Problem

In answer to Brother Walter Andrews'



roof problem, I submit this sketch to you. I think I have it all O. K.

Turlock, Cal. J. H. Sears,

Answer To Brother H. A. Logeman

In reply to Brother H. A. Logeman, requesting a remedy for sweating windows, I hope the following hints may prove helpful.

Frosted and sweating windows are due to the formation of moisture in the glass. This is caused by the air of the window being warmer than the temperature of the air on the outside. In other words, the glass is cold, which causes a condensation on the inside when the warm air of the house strikes the glass. There are a number of remedies which, when applied, will soon overcome this trouble.

First, the one mostly used by carpenters is to bore a row of holes in the woodwork at the top and bottom of the window, which permits the air to circulate over the pane, and keeps the surface approximately the same temperature as the remainder of the house and prevents the gathering of the moisture, which freezes and causes all the trouble.

Second, when the boring method is impracticable, a solution of mentholated spirits or alcohol may be rubbed on the glass. Another way is to clean the window thoroughly and rub it over with a soft cloth or a piece of leather dipped into a solution of one pint denatured alcohol and one ounce of glycerine.

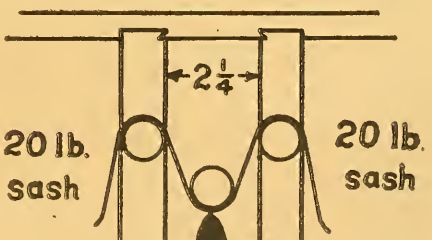
There are other methods which are mostly used to keep store windows free from frost and moisture, but I think any of the foregoing will relieve the brother of his trouble.

Jack Reid,
L. U. No. 2096, Kitchener, Ont., Can.

Sash Weight Information Wanted

Will some brother furnish me with information as to the proper sash weight to use when the weight is used to balance two adjacent sashes as shown in the illustration?

The method shown is sometimes employed when three windows are set in



a single frame. There is a twenty pound sash with a ten pound weight on one side and the arrangement herewith shown on the other. I once worked on a job where one twenty pound sash was between two ten pound sashes with a

mullion which permitted only a single weight. How could these sashes be properly balanced? Personally, I think that the architect made a mistake in so designing them.

Ray Shaw,
L. U. No. 67, Allston, Mass.

Another Board Problem

A timber is 30 feet long, 12 inches square at one end and ten inches square at the other. How far must it be cut from the larger end to divide it into equal parts?

Earnest B. Simmons,
L. U. No. 696, Lutz, Fla.

A New Roof Framing Volume

"Simplified Roof Framing"—is the title of a new volume on this subject which is written by J. Douglas Wilson, head of the Building Trades Department of the Frank Wiggins Trade School, Los Angeles, Cal., and S. O. Werner, formerly head of the Building Construction Department of the High School of South St. Paul, Minn. It is a well organized textbook on the principles of roof framing. Each chapter represents a typical roof. The book aims to teach the essentials of roof framing to those who are not familiar with mechanical drawing, geometry or trigonometry. All explanations are thorough and each illustration is very clear. The volume contains 122 pages and is profusely illustrated. The price is $1.40 and may be had by addressing the McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 370 Seventh Ave., New York, N. Y.

Death—Then Life

We were happy when we started
To plan our home with loving care,
And we counted every moment
Until the carpenters were there.
Then a many-headed monster
Came upon our home one day;
We did not see it, but we sensed it,
Soon there was the deuce to pay.
All was joy until this happened,
Our dream home was surely blest;
Then the workers lost their vigor,
As they worked, they seemed depressed.
"Why," I asked, as the foreman passed me,
"Does the work drag on so slow?"
"I will tell you," said the foreman,
"If you really want to know."
"When we started on your cottage,
Every one was a union man,
Skilled and true to his fellow mortal,
But now we have the American plan."
"American plan? I do not get you,
Will you explain to me, if you can,
What's the meaning? Why the difference?
Sounds patriotic, American plan."
As this foreman "knew his onions,"
Had been through the mill before,
Said, "To tell you in a sentence,
It only means an open door."
"An open door to cause much trouble,
An open door to cause much strife,
An open door to break the unions,
Reduce the toiler, curtail his life."
"Just a scheme to deny the worker
To organize, to stand man to man,
To demand a share of earth's blessings—
That's your patriotic American plan."
"But the toiler has been listening,
And he hears this ancient call,
Like the roll of mighty thunder:
" 'United we stand, divided we fall.' "
"And we'll back it with our life's blood,
True and loyal, every man,
'Tis a war, we'll give no quarter
To this monster, American plan."

Oakland, Cal. O. B. Morris,

$4.00 an HOUR EASILY Made

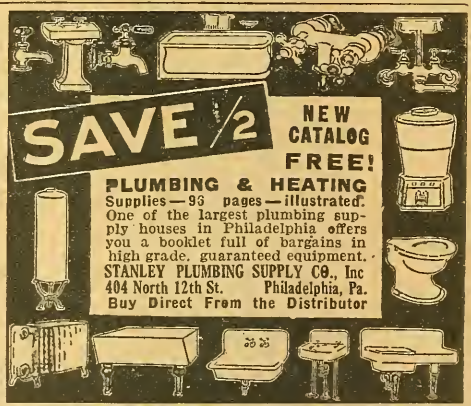
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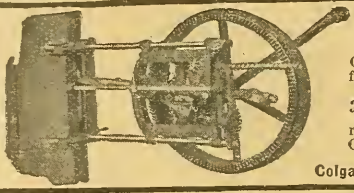
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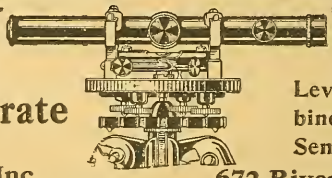
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The Barber Asphalt Company

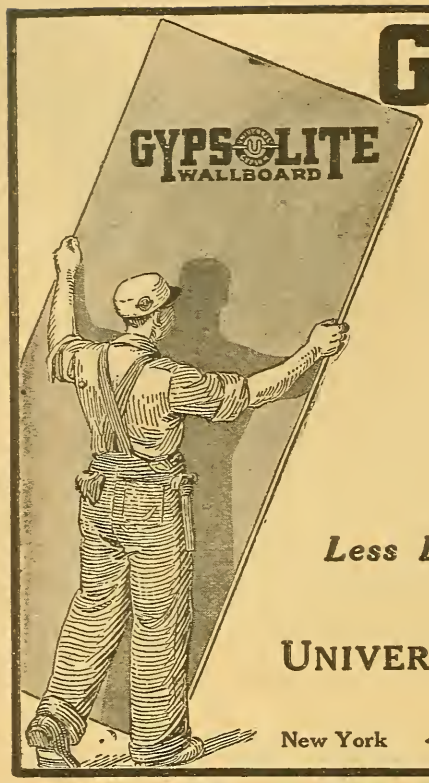
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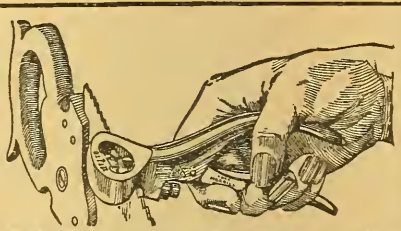
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but use a measuring tape of known accuracy. Work with

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"My 8 room house has 7 windows on the northwest side downstairs so it takes SOME heat! The Bulldog doesn't burn very much more coal than my old stove used to, and it heats the whole house, where my stove would heat only the one room it was in."—Ernest H. Marzoli, 72 South Street, Milford, N. H.

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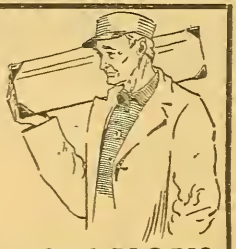
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60

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Where will it find YOU?

NO SIR—You can't expect to stay young forever. Someday you're going to be 60. What then? Will you still be bending over the old saw horse?

Look around you and see for yourself how hard it is for the old men to keep on going. Sawing--Sawing--Sawing. Exerting all the strength that is left in them --push--pull--push --pull, digging their grave with a hand saw.

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We are the Pioneer builders of Aluminum Alloy Rules.

This Rule has a satin finish with Double lined black figures. Sizes 3 ft. to 6 ft., 9-16" wide.

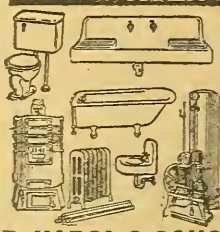
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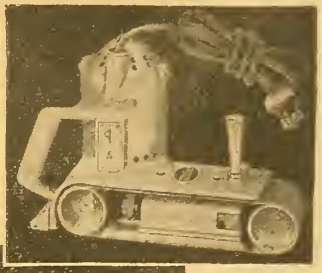
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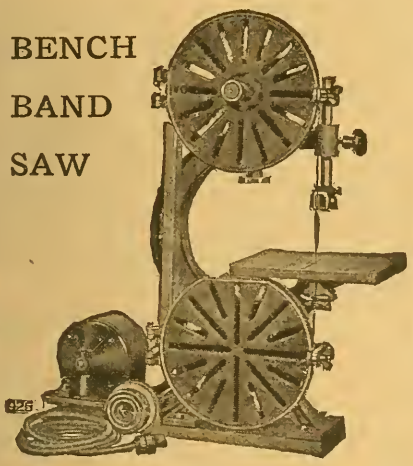
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Built for the artisan and discriminating mechanic of the craft

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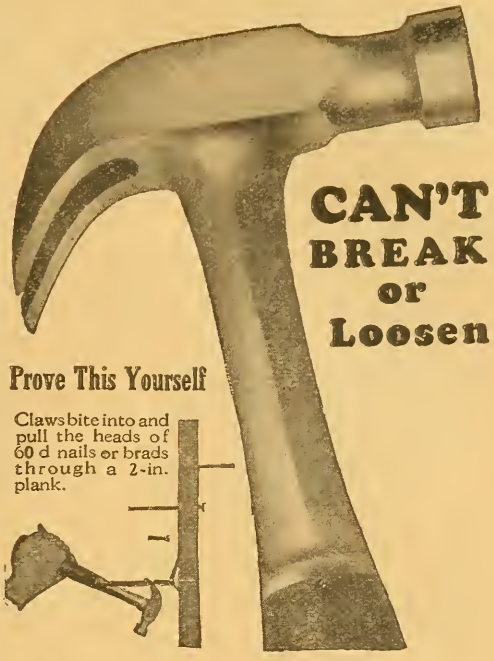
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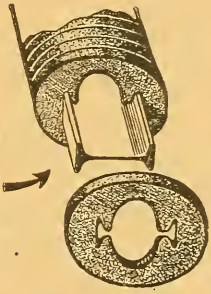


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SUPERIOR IN EVERY WAY or

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Using Estwing "Unbreakable" is Leadership

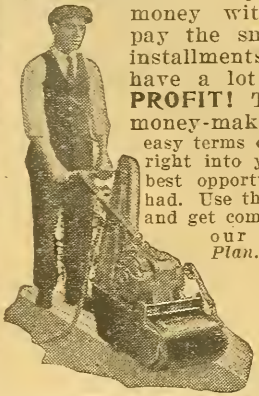
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Otherwise send money with order, inclose 15c extra for each tool ordered which pays postage; or pay mail man.

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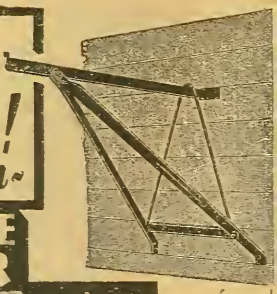
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Use **Trouble Saver** Carpenter Brackets and avoid the possibility of serious accident. **Trouble Savers** are many times stronger than wooden scaffolding--will support a ton weight.

Trouble Saver Brackets are made of steel—practically unbreakable. With ordinary care they'll last a life-time. Quickly erected; often pay for themselves on the first job in time savings. No nails. Just hook them around the studding and lay the planking—that's all. Stand firmly on two legs.

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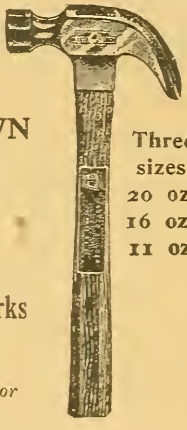
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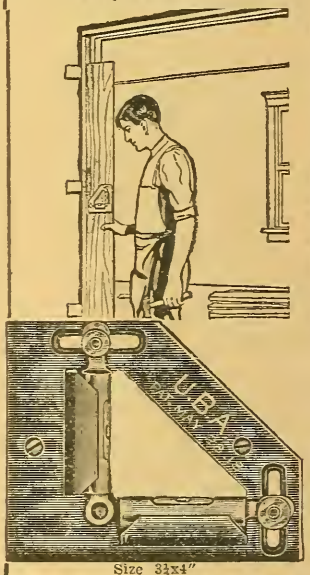
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Send for one on approval. It may be returned at our expense if unsatisfactory.

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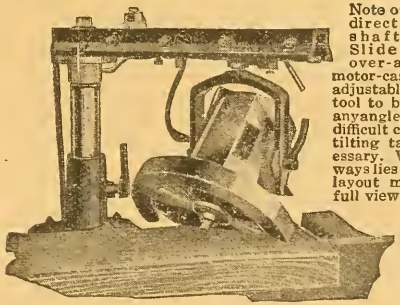
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Note overhead, direct motor-shaft drive. Slide yoke, over-arm and motor-casing all adjustable, allow tool to be set at any angle for most difficult cuts. No tilting table necessary. Work always lies flat with layout marks in full view.

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are agreed that there's none like a Maydole.

Head press-forged of selected tool steel — handle of clear, second-growth hickory, air-dried for years and put on "for keeps"—there's over eighty years of "knowing how" back of every Maydole.

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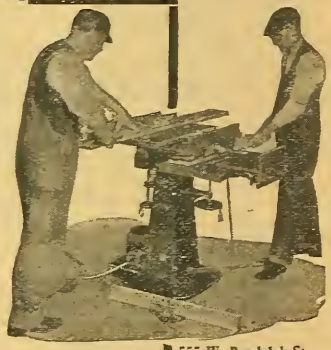
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The SIMPLICITY Woodworker completely equips you for this big-pay work. This machine combines **eight** woodworking machines in **one**. 28 entirely **different** and practical operations—performed in the usual and ordinary ways—on this one machine, including planing to thickness.

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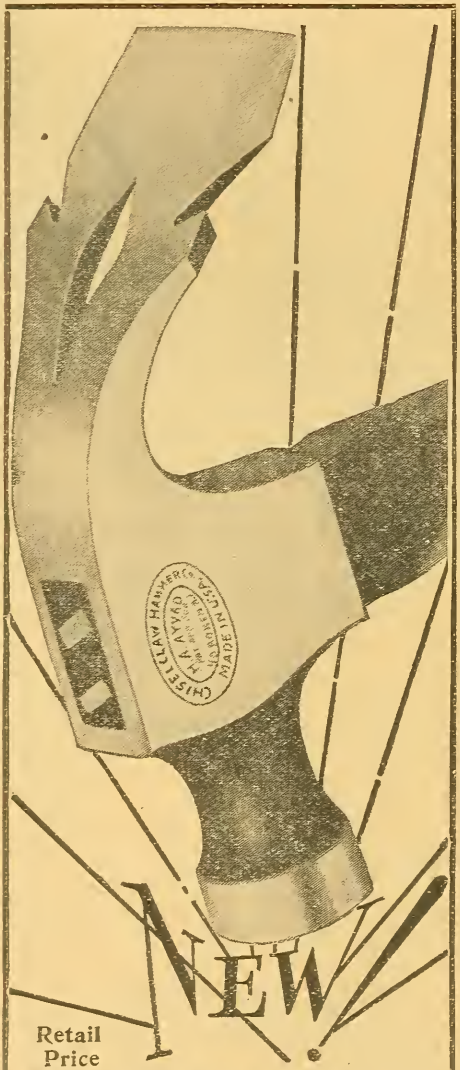
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Nothing like it. Perfectly balanced, one pound hammer and chisel combined . . . can be used as a scraper and trimmer, too.

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2—Upper End of Claw—starts stubborn nails.

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4—Two Side Claws—Gets grip where no other hammer or claw hatchet will fit.

5—Off Set Head—Additional inch fulcrum. 10's can be pulled with one pull.

Write for fully illustrated folder.

Chisel-Edge Claw Hammer Co.
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CHISEL-EDGE CLAW HAMMER

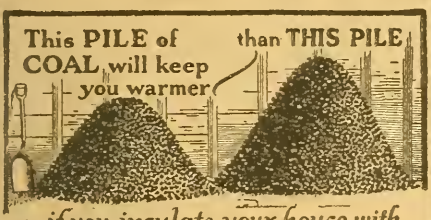
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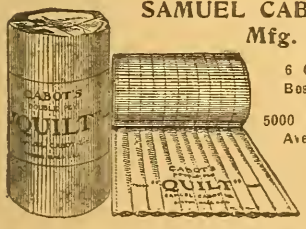


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Your house gets cold in Winter because the heat escapes. Quilt stops this and keeps the house warm on the smallest amount of fuel. It will save about one-third of your coal bill—and will keep up this saving and make you comfortable as long as the house stands. Quilt is sanitary and permanent (will not get foul or rot, nor harbor insects or vermin); it is fire-resistant; flexible (can be used anywhere; and low in cost for material and labor.

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Your first job with a Cheney Finishing Hammer will tell you the story better than we can. Try one.

935

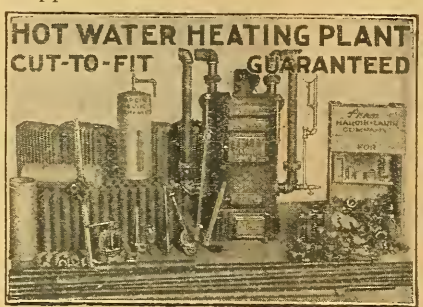
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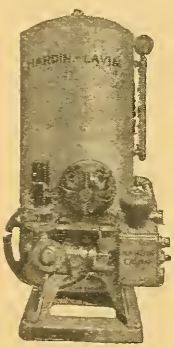
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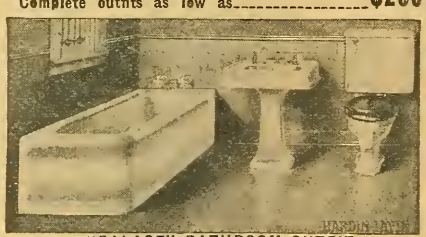
Complete Hot Water Heating Plant ready for shipment with set of installing tools, diagrams, and New Easy Methods of self-installing instructions. Complete outfits as low as..... $200



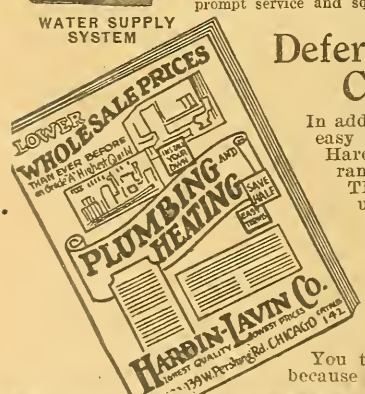
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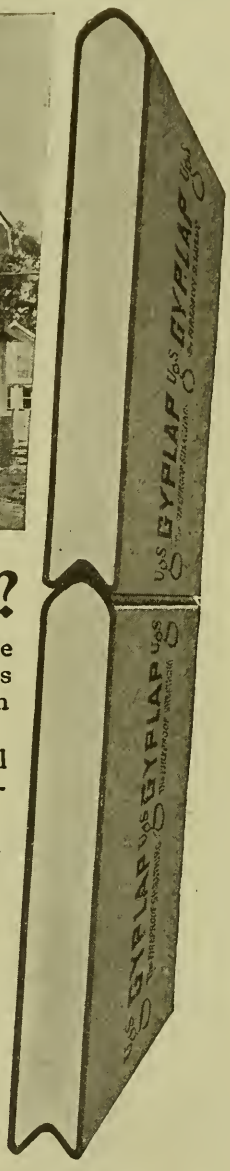
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The Carpenter

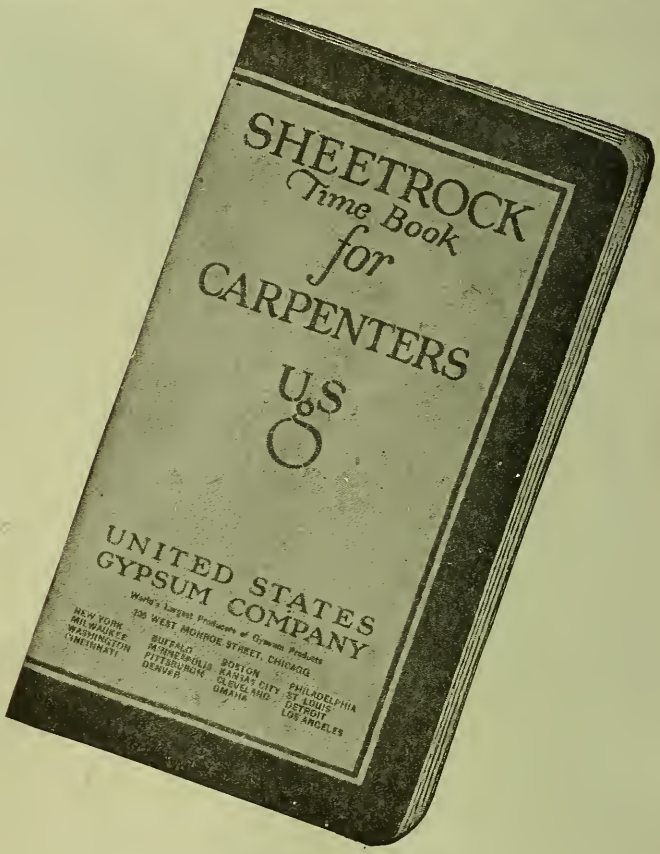


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Volume XLVII, No. 8.

AUGUST, 1927

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Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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Made by the United States Gypsum Company

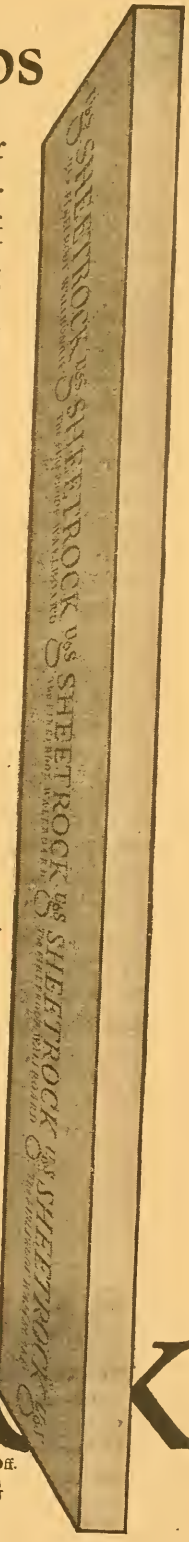
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HERE is an insulating material that points the way to more jobs for you. To pleasant, profitable work. To more money.

And how easy it is to handle. How easy to put up. No grief or trouble from start to finish!

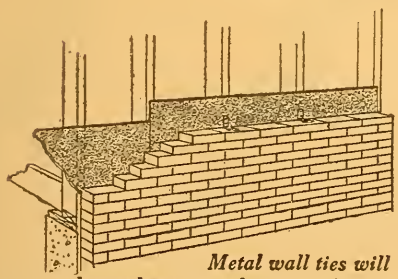
It's called Masonite. It comes in broad, smooth, uniform boards—4 ft. wide and 8, 9, 10 or 12 ft. long. Corners are square and true. It saws and nails just like wood—because it is wood.

Masonite Structural Insulation is used as sheathing under wood siding, brick, stone or stucco; for partitions and for interior decoration.

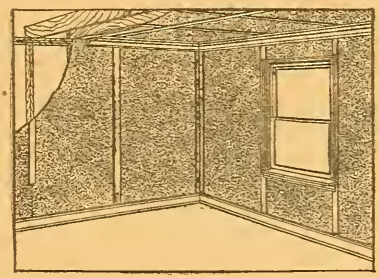
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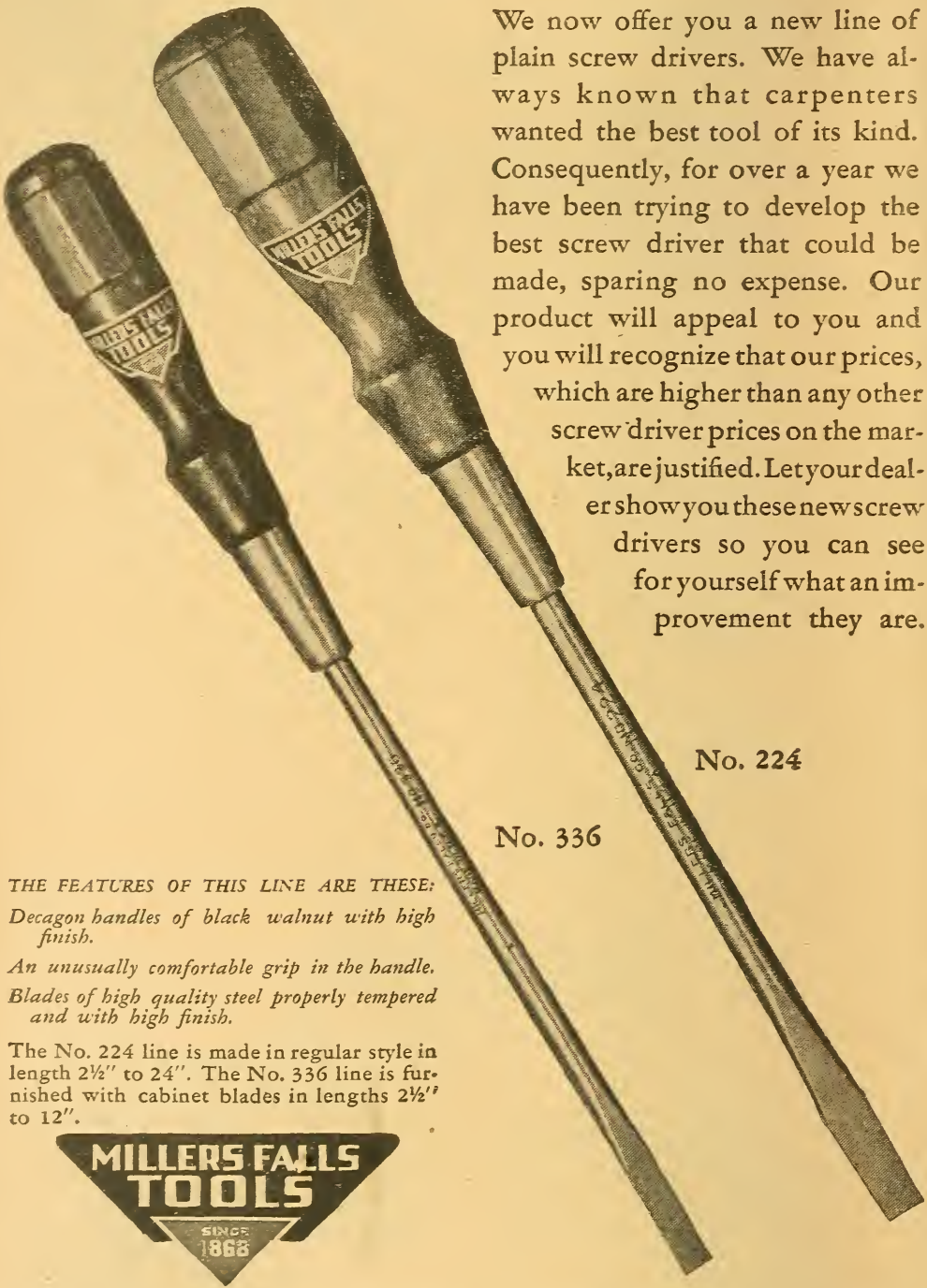
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Masonite used as an interior finish.

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We now offer you a new line of plain screw drivers. We have always known that carpenters wanted the best tool of its kind. Consequently, for over a year we have been trying to develop the best screw driver that could be made, sparing no expense. Our product will appeal to you and you will recognize that our prices, which are higher than any other screw driver prices on the market, are justified. Let your dealer show you these new screw drivers so you can see for yourself what an improvement they are.

No. 224

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THE FEATURES OF THIS LINE ARE THESE:

Decagon handles of black walnut with high finish.

An unusually comfortable grip in the handle.

Blades of high quality steel properly tempered and with high finish.

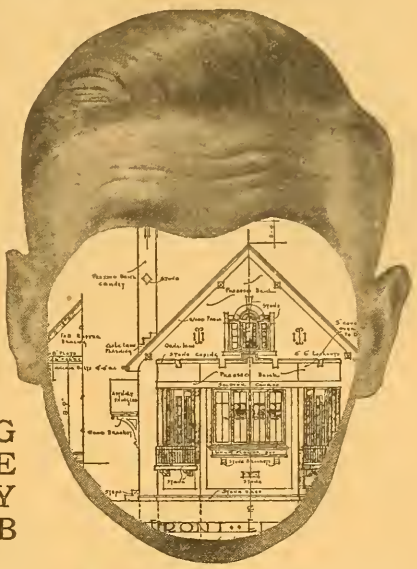
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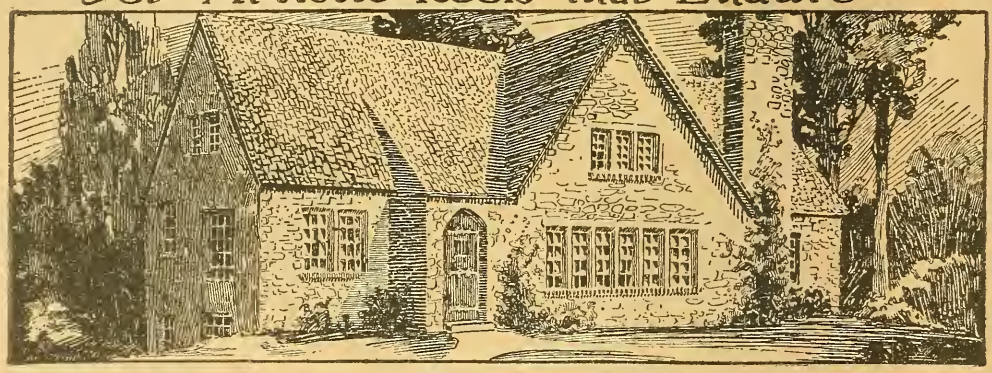
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The Bulldog comes completely erected and is sent for free inspection. Then, if satisfied, you make only small monthly payments at our remarkably low price. DON'T put up with old fashioned stoves or some worn out furnace, when you can so EASILY have the greatest fuel saver made. *Factory connections both East and West and we ship from the nearest point. Write TODAY!*

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Ask any user, still better, BE ONE, even your postage will be refunded in 30 days if you wish, this shows best how well Estwing tools are pleasing Union Carpenters.

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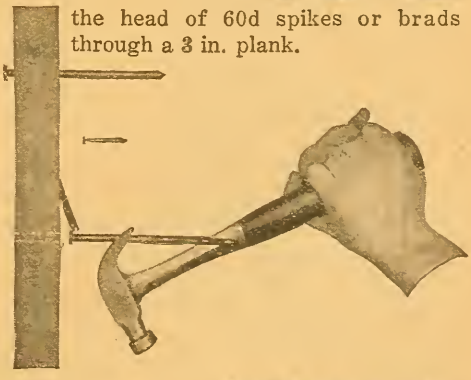
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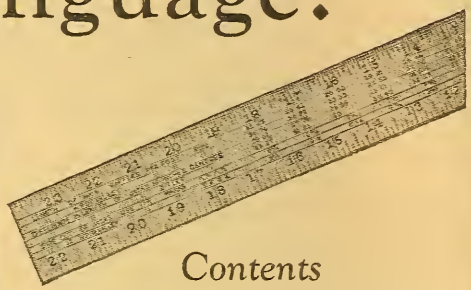
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Contents

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CHAPTER 2—Roof Framing: Types of Roofs Definition of Span, Run, Rise, Pitch—Definition of Plate and Ridge Board—Types of Rafters—Top, Bottom and Side Cuts—Measuring Line, Length, Tail and Length per foot run.

CHAPTER 3—Common Rafters: Definition of Length—Top and Bottom Cuts—Actual Length—Applying the Square.

CHAPTER 4—Hip and Valley Rafters: Description of Length of Hip and Valley Rafters—Top and Bottom Cuts—Side Cuts.

CHAPTER 5—Jack Rafters: Description—Length of Jack Rafters—Top and Bottom Cuts—Side Cuts.

CHAPTER 6—Brace Measure.

CHAPTER 7—Essex Board Measure.

CHAPTER 8—Eight-Square Scale—Polygons and their Mitres—Take-Down Squares.

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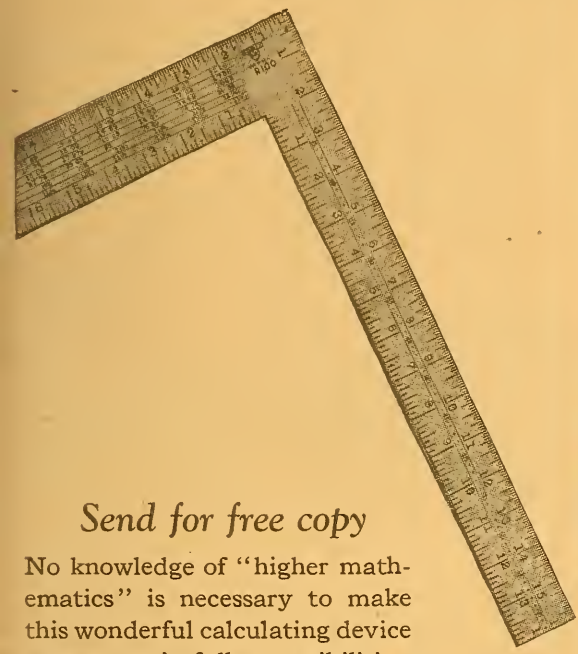
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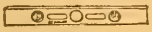
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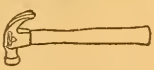
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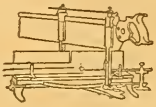
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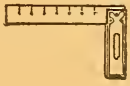
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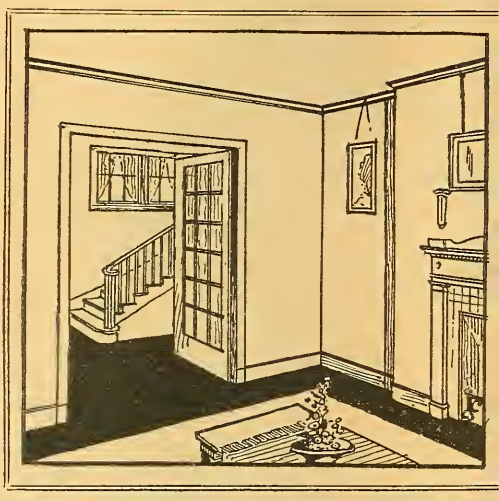
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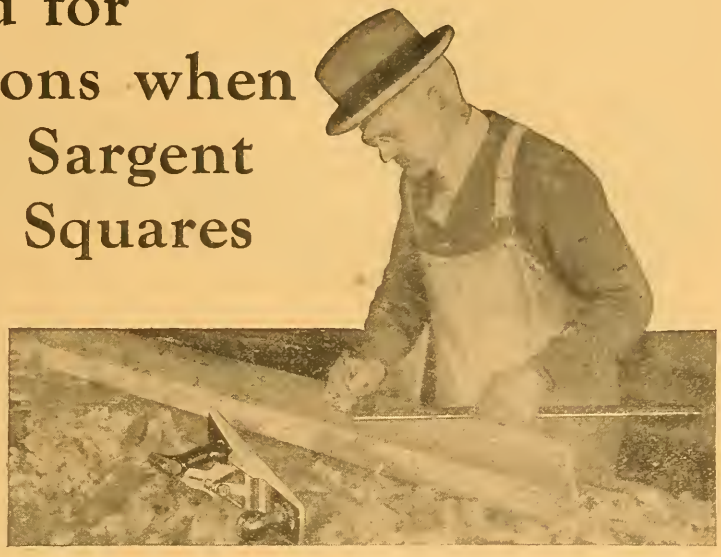
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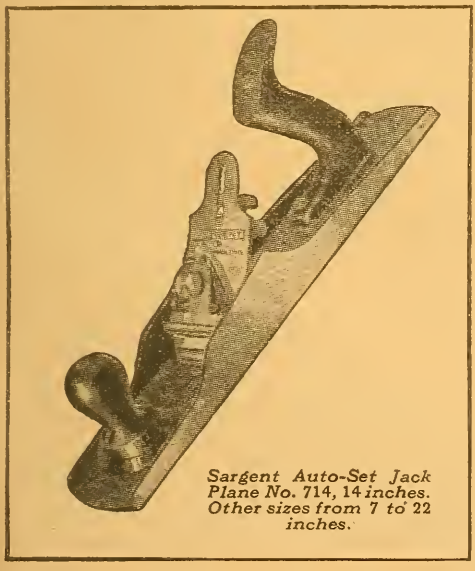
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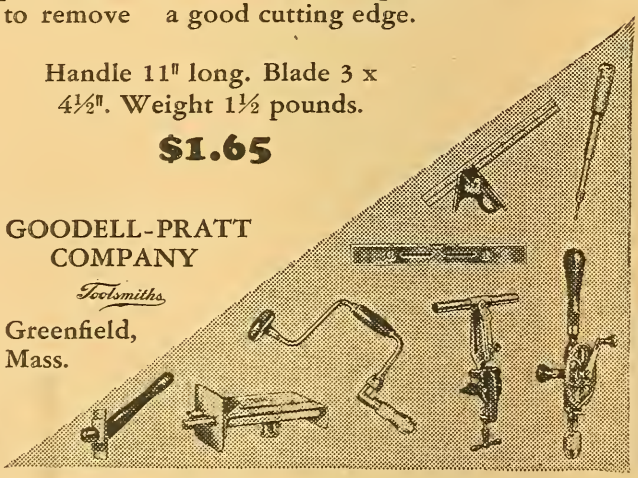
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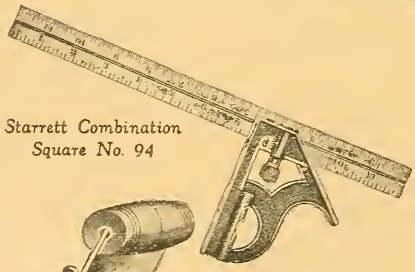
Starrett Combination Builders Tool No 439

"Well — wishing won't get you mine, big boy They're the handiest tools in my kit Better get some of your own next pay day — you'll wonder how you ever got along without them."

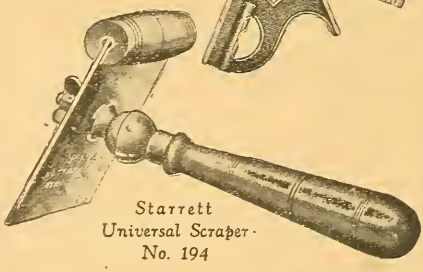
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Starrett Universal Scraper No. 194

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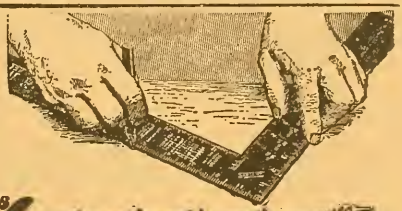
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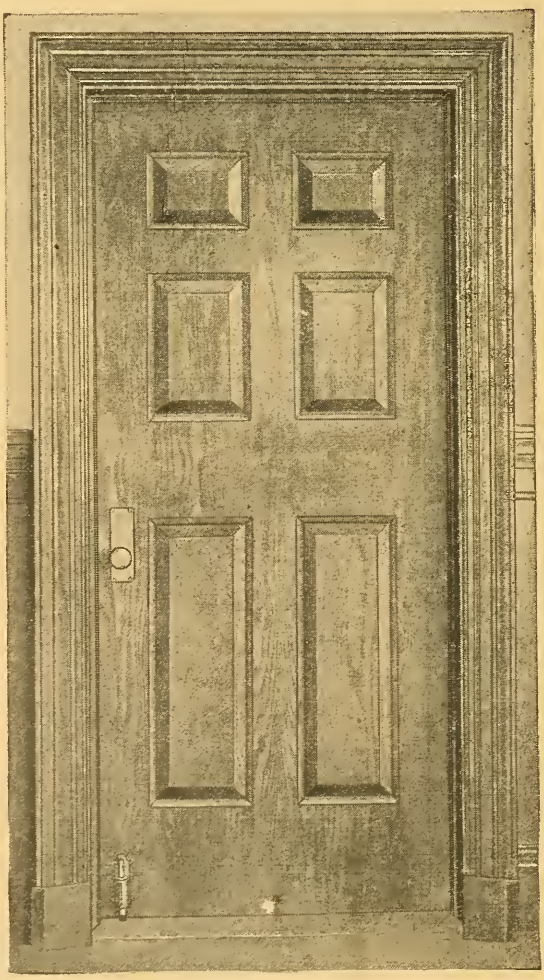
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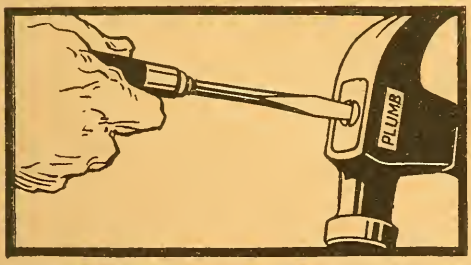
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PULL headless nails; grip slim brads; drive husky spikes or smallest nails; pound all day without muscle strain.

Plumb gives you a balanced hammer that works like a part of your arm; a double-tested hickory handle that gives years of service; a toughened head which resists mashing; the "Plumb-bend" claws that add leverage to your pull—

Every feature that the expert wants . . . and in addition, Plumb gives you the greatest tool invention in years—the Plumb Take-Up Wedge.



You retighten the handle just by turning the screw, when hard work and shrinkage loosen it.

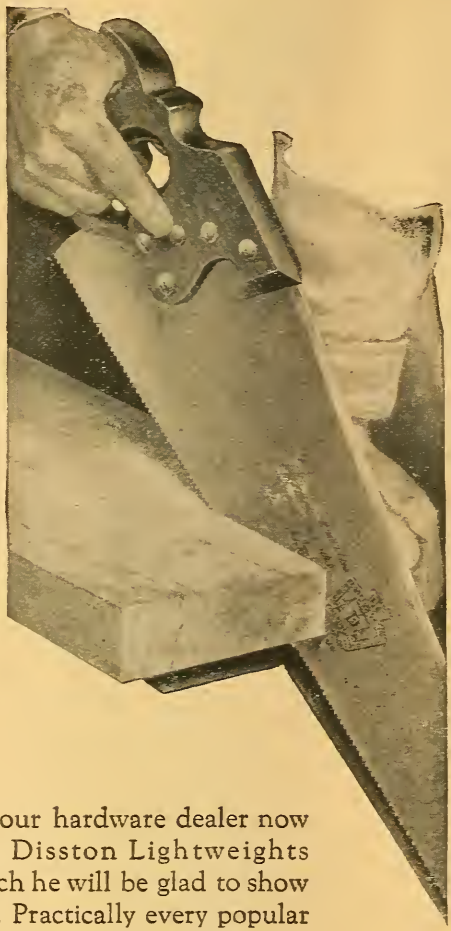
Now you can always have a safe, tight tool. When your Plumb Handle loosens (as all handles do from steady pounding and shrinkage), you just turn the screw and the head is tight again.

The H F 81 (1 lb.), Plumb Nail Hammer costs you only $1.50 (except in Far West and Canada). Look for the Red Handle and Black Head in any good hardware store.

FAYETTE R. PLUMB, INC.
Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.

PLUMB
DOUBLE LIFE
Hammers Hatchets
Files Sledges Axes

Today . . .
a new era in sawing demands this Lightweight Saw



Today's sawing is largely in lighter work,—so you need a Lightweight Saw.

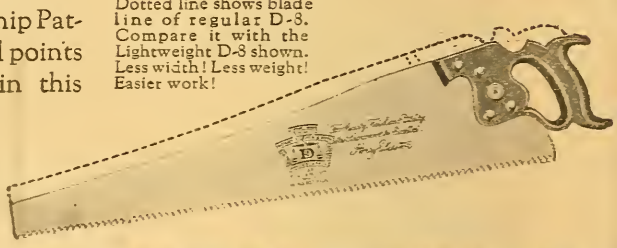
A narrower blade, with a lot less weight. Made of steel that has spring and life. With keen, sharp teeth that *zip* through a board with much less effort to you. Hang and balance that means easy running —

You'll find them all in Disston Lightweight (Ship Pattern) Saws. All the good points of a regular Disston in this modern type of saw.

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Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.
Makers of
"The Saw Most Carpenters Use"
Philadelphia, U. S. A.

Dotted line shows blade line of regular D-8. Compare it with the Lightweight D-8 shown. Less width! Less weight! Easier work!



DISSTON

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
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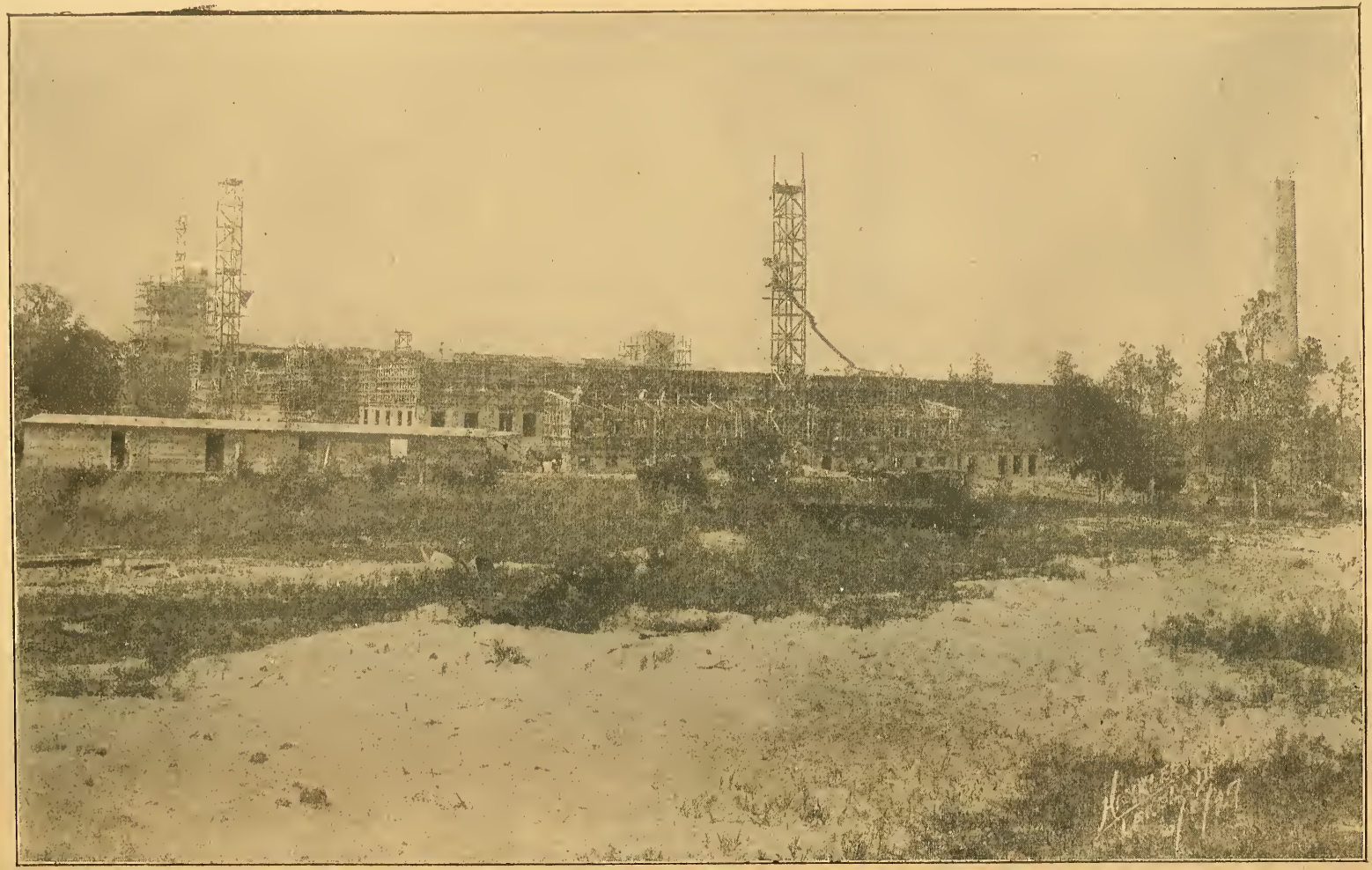
NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

The employment of non-union men of our trade is favored by the Lufkin Rule Company of Saginaw, Michigan, who manufacture a number of tools used by carpenters such as rules, tapes, combination squares, trysquares and other measuring devices.

This concern recently constructed a large addition to their plant on which were employed non-union carpenters.




Hanley Studio
Lincoln Neb
6/1/27

AMERICA'S EFFORTS TOWARD REFORESTRATION

MANY writers and eminent authorities on the subject of wood conservation have often declared that at the present rate of consumption, the virgin stand of timber in the United States will be exhausted in forty years or thereabouts. It is pointed out that this country, with one-twelfth of the population of the world, uses one-half of the lumber produced. It is also reasonable to suppose that with an increasing population, together with an increasing use for wood products, the annual consumption of timber will also increase. That the need for reforestration is acute, is pointed out by Mr. George W. Blanchard, in "The Modern Woodman." He says in part:

"You can not draw money from a bank day after day without occasionally putting some back in; nor can you take from the forests day after day without putting something back to keep from exhausting the supply. Production is necessary to permit consumption.

"Constant logging and constant burning will ultimately produce a treeless waste, and that is what is happening in many spots in our timber states. Selective cutting and protection from recurring fires, plus a reasonable program of artificial reforestration will take care of the timber problem. And the danger of delay is that if the young timber in the cut-over regions is allowed to be destroyed we will have to resort to an immense program of artificial planting. This process is slow, uncertain and costly. A splendid illustration of the immensity of the problem of artificial reforestration is found in the work of the United States forestry department. In one year the Government in its millions of acres of forest reserves and with millions of money at its command artificially planted 7,500 acres of trees. Seventy-five hundred acres is a sizable tract of land, but in any cut-over timber state it really is insignificant. Apply it to Michigan or Wisconsin for instance. Wisconsin has approximately three million acres of land suitable for nothing else except growing treees. If you put all the trees planted by the United States Government—7,500 acres—year after year it would take four hundred years to reforest the 3,000,000 acres.

"Some of the states recognize the danger of a delay, and already have extensive programs well under way. These states are advancing successfully under a policy of: (1) Acquisition of forest areas; (2) Protection of forest lands from fires; (3) Encouragement to individuals to practise forestry by relieving areas set aside for reforestration from excessive taxation; (4) Artificial planting.

Justifying the claim that reforestration pays in these states, he further says:

"Notable examples are New York, Pennsylvania, and other Eastern States. And a study of the record of the United States Department of Forestry is further proof that it pays.

"Forests are not alone the problem of what are known as the timber states. The solution of the situation belongs to the National Government, the State Governments, and every unit of government. Every man, women and child is vitally affected.

"The toll exacted from the forests from commercial consumption, fires, insects and waste is stupendous. Two hundred and fifty million trees are needed annually to keep the wheels of progress turning. In one year we experienced in the whole country 92,000 forest fires, and these fires extended over an area of 29,000,000 acres. Over a period of six years in the State of Montana, fire took 28 per cent, insects 10 per cent, and commercial use 62 per cent of the timber consumed. Commercial use of timber probably should not be curtailed, but the destruction from insects and fires should be, and can be, materially reduced. Of course, the fact that the fires extended over an area of 29,000,000 acres does not mean that the entire area was devastated. The fires included large and small, but whether the damage was great or slight the result in dollars runs into the millions.

"The point of the whole matter is that there is before the country a great economic problem. It is a problem of health and public welfare; it is a problem of conserving the woods and streams for the hunters and fishermen, but most important, perhaps is the question of perpetuating great industries, and upon them millions of people are dependent for their support.

"We can not afford to import the bulk of our material, nor can we afford to have our industries move to countries where timber is more plentiful."

"What, then, is the solution? It can not be found in waiting for the inevitable day when the trees are gone and then starting to reconstruct by artificial planting; it can not be found with the timber interests themselves, because the task is too great in the face of adverse tax policies. Protection of the cut-over lands from fires will not alone solve it, but a combination of all will provide the solution.

"The first essential requirement is an aroused public sentiment, and then the translation of that sentiment into action."

The American Tree Association, Washington, D. C., is another of the organizations carrying on a militant campaign for forest salvation. This organization recently brought about a country-wide movement for the observance of American Forest Week.

Concerning the possibilities of greater economy in the use of wood, Otto Wilson, in a recent issue of "Nature Magazine" says:

"A century and a quarter ago the hardy American race, like a young and brawny giant, stood looking out over some two and a half million square miles of scarcely touched forest and plain. With lusty vigor the young giant threw himself into the great work of settling a continent. The trees were in his way, and with ax and flame he cleared a path for the plow. But the giant had brains as well as muscle. And after a hundred years or so of slashing away we see him stopping to take stock of his tree heritage.

"It is, indeed, only in its beginning. But, the ax-swinging giant has again paused in his labors to take thought. This time his eye does not stop with the great stretches of timber or the whirring steel circles of the devouring mills.

"It follows the wood to the carpenter's trestle. It lingers on the long miles of railway and wire fence, with their myraid ties and posts. And the things it sees there and in the

scores of other employments for wood bring to the mind of the pondering giant the highly pertinent question:

"'What does it profit me to plant new trees when I am not really making good use of those I have?'"

"So a movement has been launched by the wood-using interests of America, sponsored by President Coolidge, and under the active management of Secretary Hoover, to help the ultimate consumer get a fuller value out of the wood that reaches him— to attack the tree-saving problem, as it were, in the flank. If three sticks can be made to do the work which four have been doing, then perhaps three trees only will have to be cut instead of four. Or if the ratio is not that large, at least it is large enough to be highly worth while.

"There are numberless instances where the builder needs an odd-length board. If it is not to be had he has nothing to do but to cut off the end of an even-length board—and perhaps 15 or 20 per cent of that high-grade wood drops to the ground, to be gathered up as scrap and finds its way into the furnace.

"The same thing, of course, occurs at the mill, where a board with a length, say, of nine feet nine inches must be cut to eight feet, because the user insists on even lengths. No one knows what a tremendous loss this entails every year, but it can be stated only in terms of tens of millions of dollars.

"When the experts of the Government's Forest Products Laboratory, at Madison, Wis., made a study of this source of lumber loss they found that very nearly one-half of the lumber used in building our small houses was, or might be, of odd lengths. Think of the tens of thousands of flashing saws in the hands of carpenters all over the land, busily spoiling high-grade lumber merely because of this even-length custom.

"Do any of us ever realize, after all, what an enormous activity goes on in this great United States? It may help us to appreciate the extent of its building industry, at least, when we hear the lumber experts tell us that the rescue of this short-length lumber from the scrap-pile would alone mean a saving of some $100,000,000 a year. In terms of trees we can only imagine what it would be."

A special committee of the Washington section of the Society of American Foresters is demanding forestry research as a prime requisite of reforestration and tabulates the work to be done as follows:

1. Making full use for the production of timber, naval stores, forage, etc., and for other related purposes, of one-fourth of our entire land area.

2. Supplying sufficient wood and other forest products to meet American requirements, which are now nearly half of those for the entire world.

3. Maintaining the permanence of the forest industries, which as a group rank about fourth among American industries with a capitalization of about $3,600,000,000, exclusive of forest land and stumpage worth at least $10,000,000,000 more.

To accomplish these results will require:

1. A satisfactory silvicultural and protective technique for the riches and most complex temperate-zone forests in the world, toward which we have as yet hardly made a start.

2. Reduction of waste in the manufacture and utilization of wood, which is now responsible for about two-thirds of the annual drain on our forests and for which we have the scientific foundation only in small part.

3. Detailed information of an economic character concerning such matters as timber supplies and requirements, price trends, and taxation.

4. Development of ways and means of making full use of the forest not only for timber and other products but for its influence on water supply, erosion, wild life, recreation, and health.

The situation calls for the development of forest research as a national undertaking on a scale commensurate with the movement to acquire national and other public forests; with the drive to place our entire forest area under protection against fire; with the effort to bring about the practise of forestry on privately owned lands; with the development of agricultural research in the United States.

Reforestration on a major scale is being contemplated in order to avert a threatened famine of wood pulp. For three years, experts have been experimenting with the humble poplar. This is the fastest growing tree of the temperate regions. The experimenters have been hybridizing and selectively breeding this tree in much the same manner that was recently applied to produce 200 pound pumpkins from former 20 pound ones.

The success of these experiments has reached the point where trees are under cultivation that will grow sixty feet into the air and attain a thickness of eighteen inches in eighteen years. These hybridized poplars, after three years of experimenting are growing so fast that experts of the New York Bontanical Gardens and the Oxford Paper Co. of Rumford, Me., see no reason why further success cannot be attained.

At present, the consumption of wood pulp, used mostly in the manufacture of news print, is being consumed four times faster than it can be produced. At this rate of consumption, the end of large daily newspapers and other pulp products has been prophesied.

It is hoped that these poplars will solve the problem. It is planned to cover, within a few years, tens of thousands of acres now given over to useless scrub.

Because of their peculiar properties, these poplars, following a cutting, can be replanted on the spot, without trouble, or much expense. Experiments show that nothing has to be done but remove some of the small branches from the tree and plant them. They put out roots and branches and start growing immediately. After the first forest is planted, it is estimated that a crop can be harvested in ten years, to thin out the growth. The trees would then be ten inches in diameter.

AN OLD APPRENTICESHIP CONTRACT

THE following copy of an original apprenticeship contract used in Great Britain in 1858 was sent to us by Brother Dick Roberts of Denver, Colo. Brother Roberts states that he came into possession of this document, following the recent death of a brother carpenter in Denver, to whom it belonged. The contract, he says, is neatly written on parchment and was executed almost seventy years ago. This is a very interesting document and we are indebted to Brother Roberts for supplying us with a copy of it. We will appreciate any comments from the brothers who are familiar with or who have had an opportunity to study similar contracts. It will be seen by the terms of this contract that the life of an apprentice was anything but a merry one. It herewith follows:

"THIS INDENTURE WITNEFSETH

"That Robert Griffith of Tygwyn in the Parish of Llaniestyn in the County of Carnarvon, aged 15 years by and with the consent of his Father, Richard Griffith of the same place, Farmer..... doth put himself Apprentice to William Jones of Nevin, in the said County of Carnarvon, Joiner..... to learn his Art, and with him after the Manner of an Apprentice to serve from the Eighteenth day of November Instant for and during and unto the full End and Term of Two years from thence next following, to be fully complete and ended DURING which Term the said Apprentice his Master faithfully shall serve his secrets, keep his lawful commands, everywhere gladly do, he shall do no damage to his said Master, nor see to be done of others, but to his Power shall teil, or forthwith give warning to his said Master of the same, he shall not waste the Goods of his said Master, nor lend them unlawfully, to any, he shall not commit fornication nor contract matrimony within the said Term, shall not play at Cards or Dice Tables or any other unlawful Games, whereby his said Master may have any loss with his own goods or others during the said Term, without License of his said Master, shall neither buy nor sell, he shall not haunt Taverns or Playhouses, nor absent himself from his said Master's service day or night unlawfully. But in all things as a faithful Apprentice, he shall behave himself towards his said Master and all his, during the said Term. And the said William Jones for and in consideration of the sum of Five Pounds of lawful Money to him in hand paid by the said Richard Griffith, at the execution hereof Doth hereby Covenant and agree to and with the said Robert Griffith that he the said William Jones his said Apprentice in the Art of a Joiner..... which he useth by the best means that he can, shall teach and Instruct, or cause to be taught and Instructed. Finding unto the said Apprentice sufficient Drink and Lodging during the first year of the said Term. And that he the said William Jones shall and will find and provide unto his said Apprentice sufficient Meat, Drink and Lodging for the second year of the said Term. And that the said Richard Griffith shall provide his said Son with sufficient Meat for the first year of the said Term, and also with suitable clothing, washing and medicine to his said Son for the whole of the said Term of Two years..... And for the true performance of all and every the said Covenants and agreements either of the said Parties bindeth himself unto the other by these Present. In Witnefs whereof the Parties above named to these Indentures interchangeably have put their Hands and Seals the Eleventh day of November and in the Twenty-third year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lady Victoria by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, and in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-Eight (1858).

Robert Griffith.
The Mark of Richard Griffith X.
William Jones."

"N. B.—The Indenture Covenant Article or Contract must bear date the day it is executed, and what Money or other thing is given or contracted for with the Clerk of Apprentice must be inserted in Words at Length, otherwise the Indenture will be void, the Master or Mistrefs forfeit Fifty Pounds and another Penalty and the Apprentice be disabled to follow his trade or be made Free.

"Signed, sealed and delivered by the said Parties (the Parchment being first duly stamped) in the presence of
Rob. B. Jones of Penlone Street Pullheli,
Law Stationer & C."

WASHINGTON, D. C., LOCAL DEDICATES NEW BUILDING

ON Saturday, June 4th, L. U. No. 132, Washington, D. C., dedicated its beautiful new eight story office building and home.

The building, which is shown here, measures 50 by 100 feet, and is of fireproof construction, reinforced concrete, brick and stone being used. The Local will occupy offices on the first floor while the District Council will occupy the second floor. A private stairway connects both offices. The basement will be used as a lounging room and will contain lockers for tools. The entire top floor is a meeting hall and can accomodate more than 1,000 people. The rest of the building, comprising five modern store rooms on the street floor, and eleven office suites on each of the other six floors will be rented.



The dedication services were held in the auditorium, which was filled to capacity. President W. L. Morris, of the Local introduced Chairman C. H. Adams of the Building Committee, who presided. Rev. E. Hez Swem, pastor of the Centennial Baptist Church delivered the invocation.

Addresses were delivered by John B. Colpoys, Editor of "The Trades Unionist"; Judge Theo. G. Risley, representing the United States Department of Labor; General Secretary Frank Duffy; Secretary Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor; Miss Gertrude McNally, Secretary-Treasurer of the National Federation of Federal Employes; President Wm. Green, of the American Federation of Labor, and General President Wm. L. Hutcheson.

Following the addresses, Chairman Adams, on behalf of the Building Committee, formally turned over the building to President Morris, who represented L. U. No. 132. In accepting the building, President Morris paid high tribute to the building committee for its untiring work during the past two years. The District Council then presented the Local with a beautiful silk flag.

Many out-of-town guests attended the ceremony, and expressed favorable comment upon the building.

We congratulate the members of L. U. No. 132 upon the successful completion of their venture and assure them that they have a home of which they may well be proud.

HOW TRADE UNIONISM BENEFITS WORKING PEOPLE

(By William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor.)

OUR Organized Labor movement is regarded by many as a sacred trust. We are jealous of our trust and we seek to guard it from misunderstanding and betrayal. It is our solemn mandate that no one can aspire to office in any organization unless he is a member who has worked at the trade or calling which he seeks to represent. It is first necessary for a man or a woman to be a wage earner, for that is what determines the eligibility to membership in the Organized Labor movement. Most organizations make it imperative that members who are selected as officers and representatives must be actively employed in their trade when they are first selected to serve in the new official capacity. In this way members of trade unions are guaranteed the right of representation, in wage negotiations and the hearing of grievances, by officers and representatives who know intimately the many details and circumstances of their work. Their representatives are men who have lived with them, men who know what they think and feel, men who realize how intense are their burdens and how helpless they are as individuals and how powerful they are when thinking and acting collectively.

When the Organized Labor movement was composed of a few members their activities were limited and narrow. As industry developed and population and industrial pursuits became centralized their increased number and the increased number of problems forced the workers to consider many complex and unexpected questions. Wide awake to the necessity of dealing with these questions in an enlightened, modern way they grappled with them and made every effort possible to have them solved and adjusted in a just and reasonable way.

One of the first difficulties encountered was the opposition of many employers and persons not directly associated with the trade organizations. Another outstanding problem was how to secure the enactment of legislation which was so badly needed in order to protect the lives and health and the constitutional rights of the workers. Many members of our movement longed for opportunities to enjoy many of the cultural advantages and to take an active part in the civic and political divisions of our American life.

All longed to possess the luxuries which under our form of living have become necessities and it was their hope and ambition to increase their wages to the point where they could maintain their homes and their families in accordance with the approved American standards of home life and citizenship. In addition to this it was imperative that their hours of labor be reduced, for a continuation of the policy of long hours of labor meant no time or inclination to take part in civic and community affairs.

The benefits of trade unionism are tangible and material when viewed from the standpoint of financial gain but when considered from the humane standpoint they are both tangible and intangible. The intangible values are so entwined with the tangible values that one can scarcely separate them into divisions.

Higher wages and shorter hours of employment brought to the workers the realization of their fondest dreams. They welcomed any concession which they were able to gain in these two fields of their endeavors, for they knew such concessions would bring in even greater measure the enhancement of the intangible values.

There are some who assert that there is no need of organization among the working people. There are some who are so deluded and misled as to believe, honestly and conscientiously, that the workers will receive from their employers justice and fair dealing without acting in conjunction with their fellow workers. They profess to believe that the individual worker can plead his case and can secure for himself the adjustment of grievances and the elimination of inequalities. While it is true that there are many high-minded, humanity-loving employers it is unfortunate that all employers do not belong to this type of men. Corporations have no hearts and the principle of absentee ownership so vitally affects the welfare and success of the workers that they cannot fuse their fortunes with the shifting forces of management. There must be created tribunals and agencies through which their difficulties can be considered and their cases can be heard.

With the growth of the spirit of democracy among working people there has developed a sense of dignified importance and a feeling of equality and partnership with management in industry. This is largely due to the fact that the management of today were the workers of yesterday. Because of this state of mind the workers demand the right to negotiate with their employers regarding wages, working rules and conditions of employment. They become resentful when notified that a schedule covering wages, working rules and conditions of employment has been arranged for them without consultation or negotiation. They regard such action as dictatorial and autocratic. It injures the workers' sense of pride and self-respect. Through such a process they feel they are reduced to a position of inferiority and are regarded as mere fixtures in the scheme of industrial operation.

This same mental attitude of working people is directed toward those well-meaning employers who seek to confer upon employes social, recreational and medical benefits gratuitously. The workers oppose being made the recipients of paternalistic care and consideration. Their spirit of independence rebels against such treatment being accorded them in the domain of American industry. It is all so opposite to the spirit of Americanism and independence which our American institutions have instilled and encouraged.

It is this spirit of Americanism and independence so characteristic of American working people which caused the formation of trade unions. The workers wished to be free and independent and to be given an opportunity to present their own ideas regarding wage rates, working rules and conditions of employment. They are more than workers or mere cogs in industrial machines. They are thinking men and women, many of them skilled, with a pride in their craftsmanship; builders of homes, with hopes and aspirations for the enjoyment of the cultural things of life.

Through the trade union they find an opportunity to express themselves, to bring into operation their collective strength and power and to work with their fellow men in the furtherance of worthy projects in which they are deeply interested. The trade union increases the workers' feeling of self-respect and arouses within him a feeling of independence. Through it he can bargain for the exchange of his service, skill, training and genius in return for a wage which he feels he can honestly accept. In this way he helps draft the schedule of wages, working rules and conditions of employment.

These are the principal ways in which trade unionism benefits working people. It would be well nigh impossible to define and describe all the many benefits which have been conferred upon working people through the influence and activities of labor organizations. The members of trade unions are not

the only beneficiaries of Organized Labor's activities. Millions of workers outside of the movement, those who are not directly affiliated with it, have been greatly benefited by the service which trade unions have rendered. This is shown in the character and operation of workmen's compensation legislation, of sanitary and factory inspection laws, of child labor legislation and of legislation in protection of women in industry.

The stabilizing and moral influence of the Organized Labor movement, in its demand for decent wages, tolerable conditions of employment, reasonable hours of labor and the shorter work week has served to benefit non-union working men and women in all sections of the land. Through the labor press, which has grown from a few publications to a very large number, the messages and pronouncements of Organized Labor are carried to all sections and all communities. Last year more than ten million dollars in sick, death and miscellaneous benefits were distributed by a number of international and national unions chartered by the American Federation of Labor.

These practical and helpful results which working people are enjoying through the influence and activities of the Organized Labor movement appeal to the working people of the nation.

Those directly associated with the movement understand and know of its daily service and its potential power. They know that as the trade union movement grows in strength, numbers and influence it will bring to working people increasing benefits and protection. Their appreciation of this fact is shown by the loyalty and devotion manifested by millions of workers identified with the organization of labor. In periods of storm and stress it is the workers' haven and refuge. In the days of service and industrial progress it serves as the instrumentality through which they may work out their economic problems.

Every union man should be up and doing—be on the firing line all the time. Don't give people the idea that when you are dead your rest has been broken and not begun.

COURT RULES THAT EMPLOYERS MUST PAY UNION'S COST IN INJUNCTION FIGHT

A jury in the Circuit Court of St. Louis, Mo., has awarded a Local Union of the United Leather Workers' International Union, $7,500 for attorney fees, against leather manufacturers, who filed bond for $10,000 when they secured an injunction several years ago against striking employes.

The injunction was issued by a Federal Court on the ground that the employers' failure to fill their orders was an interference with interstate commerce. The United States Supreme Court ruled that leather goods is no part of interstate commerce until they are actually in transit.

President Bryan, of the Leather Workers' International and Attorney John T. Leahy, surprised the manufacturers by suggesting to the Local that suit for attorney fees be filed under English law and under the Clayton amendment to the Sherman Act.

During the course of the suit, Mr. Leahy pointed out that the Clayton Act provides that an injunction shall not be issued unless bonds are given to idemnify the parties wrongfully enjoined against costs and damages.

"The only damage which the defendants could suffer would be the money they had expended for attorney fees and for printing of briefs," said Mr. Leahy. "If the manufacturers' contention is correct, and we are not entitled to attorneys' costs, the giving of the bond is a mere mockery."

Judge Calhoun of the Circuit Court was impressed with this reasoning and ruled accordingly.

It is expected that this decision will be vigorously contested because of its far reaching effects. If it is upheld, it will check those employers who rush into court, post a bond, secure an injunction, compel trade unionists to spend large sums of money on attorneys' fees, and then withdraw their bond.

VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLE AND ORGANIZATION OF INDUSTRY

THE following statement is part of the report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, made to the Forty-Sixth Annual Convention of that body, held in Detroit, Mich., last October.

"American trade unions are founded fundamentally upon principles of voluntary action. They seek to negotiate agreements with employers which provide specific, definite terms and conditions under which work shall be done. Trade agreements rest upon the principle of voluntary action. It is upon this same fundamental principle of consent of the governed that our nation is built. Thus the principles and practices of American trade unionism are in full accord with the principles and practices of our great republic

"With the growth and development of American industry and the organization of ever larger units of industrial enterprise in coporate form there is the imperative need for a parallel form of organization of the workers in those industries so that the employment contract may retain the value and virtue of equality of opporunity and assure all a fair measure of mutuality and exercise of free will in the making of employment agreements.

"When these principles of mutuality of participation and exercise of free will are denied in the making of employment contracts there develops a feeling of resentment or an indifference because of the lack of initiative which arbitrary management fosters. Protest against lack of mutuality expresses itself in many forms; in the desire of complete domination either by employers, by workers, or through the instrumentality of the State. Any one of these extremes is undesirable and harmful to the general community as well as industry. The trade unions of America are a helpful and constructive force in maintaining and perpetuating Americanism and its free and democratic institutions.

"Because American trade unionism is founded upon these great principles the American wage earners have progressed and prospered more than the workers of any other nation.

"Trade contracts or collective agreements between organized wage earners and employers have therefore embraced in the main, standards for compensating workmen for services rendered and setting forth conditions under which that service is to be rendered. Therefore agreements have embraced in the main wages or returns that shall come to workers. Collective bargaining establishes a relationship between management and employes that affords an opportunity for organized wage earners to interest themselves in the problems of the industry and to give the benefit of their experience for the development of better methods of work and in the solving of production problems. A decided forward step has been taken in this direction by some of our national and international unions. This development and tendency should meet with favor and support from all organized labor. The Executive Council is of the opinion that trade union agreements should include provisions providing plans for the establishment of permanent machinery for interpretation of agreements and for dealing with new incidental problems as they arise. We urge also careful consideration of additional provisions whereby the union may co-operate with management. There is a vital basis for co-operation between workers and management in their inter-dependent interests in the success of the industrial undertaking in which they are employed. Progress and efficiency in either group bring reciprocal benefits to the other.

"In this regard the Executive Council is in full accord with the expression of the last as well as previous conventions of the American Federation of Labor to the effect that existing anti-combination or anti-trust laws have been so construed judicially as to create great uncertainty regarding the legal status of trade unions, and to restrict, hamper and hinder the expansion and activities of organized labor. These legislative and judicial restrictions and limitations are an attempt to prohibit necessary and normal development and a curtailment upon the principle of freedom of contract

advanced under guise of promoting the public welfare and preventing public exploitation. While stated in terms of purposes of human welfare the actual operation of these restrictive laws so far as wage earners are concerned has been to deny and limit their opportunities for organization and in constantly narrowing their field of operation.

"This subject is one that is highly complex and requires considerable research and study. It may also prove essential that affirmative legislation may be required in addition to legislation intended to remove existing legislative restrictions and limitations.

"As directed by the last convention of the American Federation of Labor, the Executive Council has given study to this subject. It is the hope that during the coming year substantial progress may be made in securing the co-operation of other interested groups to remove unjustified restrictions upon industry and organized wage earners and thereby enable organized workers and employers to enlarge upon the functions of trade union agreements which will lead to a more constructive form of relationship to and participation in industry.

"Under an existing legal economic system those investing their capital in industrial or commercial enterprise are accorded advantages and opportunities not accorded to labor. The investors of capital are free to organize into corporate associations and in turn these industrial units unite in various forms of associations, federations and combinations. They exercise rights and principles which they seek to deny to their employes and other wage earners. Hence, such unlimited power and opportunity of organization tends to make labor subservient to organized capital. We hold that the test of validity of organized power is not in the grant of power but in the manner in which such power is exercised The right of employers to organization should be made dependent upon equal opportunity for organized powers and rights on the part of labor. It is therefore recommended that efforts be directed toward making the grant of corporate power of capital dependent upon freedom of like power of organization upon the part both of the workers as well as the consuming public, thus re-establishing a fair degree of freedom of play to all economic, industrial and social factors and elements in industry.

"Right to Organize—Supplemental to this general proposal the Executive Council has caused the subject of declaring the provision in employment contracts against joining a trade union as being contrary to public policy and therefore unenforceable at law, to be investigated, and as was directed by the Atlantic City Convention of the A. F. of L., considerable information has been obtained on this subject. There appears to be considerable doubt as to the validity or constitutionality of such proposed legislation. Then, too, there is embraced in this proposal the possible danger of such proposed legislation being used against organized labor.

"While attention is directed to the elements of danger contained in this proposed anti-"yellow dog contract" legislation, nevertheless the Executive Council is not yet fully prepared to submit a final recommendation on this subject. Instead, it proposes that the subject be further inquired into and that it be authorized to take such further action as its continued study and consideration may warrant.

"Proposals for Compulsory Regulation—The attempt to delay unnecessarily or to deny the workers organized and unorganized their right to cease work and to compel them to submit their grievances or adjustment of terms of employment and of compensation to arbitration or for decision to an industrial court, has practically ceased. It is recognized everywhere that an attempt made to fix terms of employment and to regulate remedial relations between employers and workers is a clear denial of freedom of contract and creates instead a condition of status. It is further recognized that for the state to fix the terms of the employment contract either through force of compulsory arbitration or industrial courts, will eventually lead to a complete domination of the state over industry itself.

"What at first appeared as Labor's contest aroused the interest and support of all fair-minded citizens and even employing interests hostile to organized labor. Perhaps the only elements in our society favorable to such a state proposal were those solely engaged in trading and

not manufacturing and those hoping to profit politically.

"Because of the foregoing the Colorado law, which seeks to hold in check cessation of work with the thought in mind of developing compulsory arbitration, the Kansas Industrial Law which is now merely a shadow and without substance, have ceased to merit any further public support and remain merely as exhibits of an abortive attempt to enslave industry to the state.

"In addition to the foregoing, the former Canadian Industrial Disputes Investigation Law has been amended as a result of a decision by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council declaring this law ultra vires. This amended law is in substance a compulsory investigation law and intended to restrain cessation of work either at the instigation of employers or workers until the dispute in question has been inquired into and an effort made to secure an agreement. Therefore the parties to the dispute are free to do as they will unless both parties have agreed beforehand to abide by the decision of the Industrial Board. This amended law is largely modelled after the Colorado law and it is firmly believed will prove as ineffectual as the Colorado law.

"Perhaps the most pronounced progress made this year in eradicating the most subtle form of denial of the right of freedom to collective agreements is evidenced in the enactment of the Watson-Parker Law. This law has abolished the Railroad Labor Board and instead has set out in clear and unmistakable language the right of the railroad and transportation workers to voluntary collective bargaining.

"Thus to all practical intents and purposes the long, trying, as well as bitter campaign of the trade union organizations and the American Federation of Labor for the right to collective bargaining and freedom from domination of the state in the form of compulsory arbitration or through industrial courts, has come to a successful ending. Again, organized labor in America has vindicated its course and demonstarted the wisdom of its judgement In addition, it has rendered a great public service and has blazoned the way for more constructive policies and helpful procedures both to industry as well as the general public good."

The committee on the Executive Council's Report, in dealing with this section, reported to the convention as follows:

"The principles which the Executive Council sets forth in this section determine those distinctive qualities and practices of the American Labor movement which gives it personality and character. The American Labor movement has developed within a democratic environment and expresses the ideals of wage earners who believe in an essential equality of opportunity for all without restrictions of an artificial nature. Because our movement is directed by these principles, we are not handicapped by consideration of class restrictions but feel that by utilizing principles of voluntary initiative and association we can best discharge our responsibility for promoting our welfare individually and as members of groups with which we are associated. We wish specifically to emphasize the reciprocal effects of progress in promoting the welfare of any one group in society or industry.

"We wish also to emphasize the statement of the Executive Council that trade agreements and collective agreements must rest upon a basis of mutality. Any other basis would be out of harmony with American institutions and with the architectual principles of our national institutions. As the Council wisely points out, it is necessary to guard against both legislative and judicial restrictions upon voluntary association.

"Organized labor and industry must be free voluntarily to work out their problems through group action.

"It is further pointed out that industrial relations and individual or collective agreements for service are in no sense nor should such agreements be considered either in law or equity as contracts for the sale of commodities or articles of commerce and be governed by the same legal standards or judgements. Human considerations are emphasized in agreements for service, while in contracts of sale material considerations are embraced in the main. Because service agreements embrace a personal

and human relationship the Executive Council sets out specifically that machinery for the interpretation, construction and application of trade union agreements should be provided in such trade union agreements and that the courts of law or equality should not be permitted to intervene in such trade union agreements.

"We especially commend the Executive Council for calling attention once more to the great truth that under our existing legal economic system, capital is accorded advantages not accorded to Labor and that Labor is thereby placed to great disadavantage with organized capital. Reference is made in particular to those artificial creatures of the law known as corporations and to the industrial and commercial associations and combinations.

"The conclusion is reached that the grant of corporate power to corporations and organization of corporations should be made conditional. The purpose is to provide clearly and distinctly that corporations shall have no right under corporate charter or otherwise to deny or attempt to deny the right of workers or of the consuming public to unite into associations, organizations, or trade unions of their own choosing, voluntarily created, maintained and administered.

"The Federation's frequent endorsement of publicity of corporation accounts and especially of periodic statements of the costs of production may be regarded as a first step to put organizations of labor and consumers on a level with organizations of capital and would make possible and facilitate other remedial and constructive steps.

"Thus interpreted, it is recommended that this part of the Executive Council's report be approved.

"Finally the Committee endorses the Executive Council's affirmation of labor's disapproval of anti trust and anti combination laws and the judicial interpretation and construction placed on them. It holds that industry and labor should be free to work out their problems without undue intrusion on the part of government."

Kokomo, Ind., Local Holds Public Installation of Officers

On July 7th, L. U. No. 734, Kokomo, Ind., held a public installation of officers who were elected to serve the Local during the coming term. General Secretary Frank Duffy was the guest of honor and conducted the installation ceremony by administering the pledge of office. The General Secretary also delivered an address on the progress of our organization and the many things it has accomplished for the carpenter.

Judge Marshall, a member of the Musicians' Union, also spoke on the legal problems affecting Organized Labor.

During the evening a splendid musical program was rendered and refreshments were served.

Brother H. E. Vincent was chairman of the committee of arrangements, which is to be congratulated upon the success of the installation ceremony.

Book Reviews

"Mechanical Appliances and Novelties of Construction." By Garner Hiscox (6th revised and enlarged edition). Contains illustrations and descriptions of mechanical devises and appliances found in different lines of machinery. Valuable to draftsmen, inventors and practical mechanics. Published by Norman W. Henley Publishing Co., Putnam Bldg., New York, N. Y. Price $4.00.

* * *

"Book of Recipes, Formulas and Processes." By Garner Hiscox (1927 Enlarged Edition). Contains selected household, workshop and scientific formulas, trade secrets, chemical recipes and processes. Valuable reference book for office, home, factory or workshop. Published by Norman W. Henley Publishing Co., Putnam Bldg., New York, N. Y. Price $4.00.

* * *

"Everybody's Electrical Handbook." By E. J. Volk. A practical illustrated handbook of everyday electrical information. Shows many useful household electric kinks, and how to locate and repair your electrical trouble. Published by Norman W. Henley Publishing Co., Putnam Bldg., New York, N. Y. Price $1.00.

Some people waste a lot of energy climbing mountains before they are even in sight.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING
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INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1927

Labor Day

THIS year, Labor Day will be celebrated on September 5th.

Labor Day is truly a day of celebration for labor, a holiday for those toiling millions who turn the wheels of our country's industries. To carpenters, and especially to the members of the Brotherhood, Labor Day should have a special significance, for the idea of Labor Day originated in the mind of a carpenter. It was Peter J. McGuire, the founder and first General Secretary of our Brotherhood, who in 1882, introduced the following resolution at a meeting of the Central Labor Union of New York City: "Resolved, That the first Monday in September of each year be set apart as a laborers' national holiday, and that we recommend its observance by all wage earners, irrespective of sex, calling or nationality."

Thus was born our Labor Day. The idea soon spread to every state in the Union. Oregon was the first of the states to proclaim Labor Day a legal holiday and the rest of the states soon followed its example. In 1894, President Cleveland signed a bill making it a national legal holiday.

While both organized and unorganized workers enjoy this holiday, it is really a day of joy and celebration for the organized workers, for Labor Day is Organized Labor's holiday. It was Organized Labor's idea, and the idea became a reality through its efforts. It is always the organized toilers who turn out to parade and demonstrate their strength, skill and ability to the citizens of our country.

The millions of working people, who are looking forward to this holiday for a well deserved rest from their daily toil, should realize they are indebted to Organized Labor for this holiday and be grateful.

No matter how we spend our Labor Day this year, whether going to a picnic, or the seashore, or country, whether or not we participate in the Labor Day ceremonies of our respective localities, let us pause and give thought to Peter McGuire and his associates, who worked so hard and earnestly to make this day possible. Let us remember the untiring and unselfish efforts that were made for Organized Labor by those pioneers in the movement, who always held before themselves the objects they were striving to attain. It was their object to elevate the various crafts to their proper position, to encourage a higher standard of skill among the workers, to cultivate a feeling of friendship, to assist each other in securing employment, to secure a higher scale of wages for work performed, and to elevate the moral, social and intellectual conditions of their fellow workers.

Labor Day, 1927, finds our Brotherhood still increasing in strength and prestige. The conditions of our craft are continuing good. While the first few months of the year were slow, building activities have been rapidly increasing. The indications at present are that the volume of building will equal if not surpass the record volume of building established during 1925 and 1926.

Our Forty-sixth Birthday

FORTY-SIX years ago, on the twelfth day of August, in the year 1881, was founded the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Several previous attempts were made to organize the carpenters of the country into a national organization, but while they failed, they served to organize local groups in several cities, which in time, became quite powerful.

That there was a need for a national organization was readily conceded by these local groups. It was necessary, first, to protect the trade and second, to advance the interests of the craft generally

Many things, which are too numerous to mention, led up to the formation of our Brotherhood. In those days, the carpenter looked upon the things, that we today hail as a step forward toward further progress, as a menace toward his livelihood and well-being.

In the late seventies, conditions in the carpentry trade were deplorable and were rapidly getting worse. Finally the introduction of woodworking machinery threw many men out of work. The day work system was giving way to piece work. The sub-division of the trade into smaller branches lessened the demand for skilled mechanics and served as an excuse for the introduction of unskilled labor into the trade. All these things, together with the lack of an apprenticeship system, or some other method of mechanical training, caused much dissatisfaction among the men who had spent the best years of their life learning properly all the branches of the trade. With the passing of time, the once honored craft of carpentry lost much of its exalted position and prestige among the building trades crafts. As a general rule, the carpenters' wages were lower than that paid other trades, that required less training, less skill and far fewer tools. Unscrupulous and unreliable contractors came into the building business and introduced all sorts of illegal practices. As competition became keener, cheapness of construction became the prevalent rule. Quantity took the place of quality, to the detriment alike of contractors and journeymen, to the injury of the public and to the degradation of the trade.

Arising from this chaotic state of affairs, were heard the voices of the scattered and independent carpenters' unions in supplication for the formation of a national organization that would guarantee them some relief from this state of affairs.

About this time, in May, 1881, a small, four-page Journal, called "The Carpenter," and edited by Peter J. McGuire, made its appearance in St. Louis, Mo. This Journal demanded the formation of a national organization of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for it realized that by combining and consolidating the many scattered and independent carpenters' unions that then existed throughout the country, under "one head," the conditions of the carpenters could be improved. After three months continuous agitation through the columns of this Journal, a convention of the trade was called, to be held in Chicago, Ill., on August 8, 1881.

The convention was held and lasted four days. Thirty-six delegates were present representing eleven cities and twelve Local Unions, whose combined membership totaled 2,042. After four days of deliberation and debate, it was decided, on August 12, 1881, to form a national union of carpenters, to include Canada and the British Provinces as well as the United States. The new organization to be known as the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Organization was the key note of that first convention of our Brotherhood. In those early days, the organization of carpenters into Local Unions often proved a discouraging and disappointing task, but the delegates who attended the convention were men of the right mold and not easily discouraged. The determination to be successful was a trait in their characters that will never be forgotten. The spirit that animated

them years ago is with us yet and will ever remain as our heritage from those founders and early pioneers of our Brotherhood.

The work of organization was an uphill fight, but was successful. Finally in 1888, the United Order of American Carpenters and Joiners became affiliated with the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. This group had been in existance for years, in New York City and vicinity and had grown quite powerful. Amalgamation with this group was accomplished through a compromise. The members of the United Order, while willing to come into the Brotherhood, did not want to lose their own identity altogether. They wanted to retain their name, or at least part of it. In order to create harmony in the trade, the Brotherhood consented to accept the word "United." This was agreeable to the United Order and from that day on, we have been known as the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

That is a brief history of the founding of our organization. Its early struggles for existence and its magnificent fight for the betterment of the trade and the working conditions of its members are all too well known to require repeating.

The success that crowned its early efforts is best shown by the strength of the Brotherhood today. From that humble start with but 2,042 members, the organization has grown through the years until today the membership is in excess of 400.000. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters now owns its own General Office in Indianapolis, Ind., a beautiful four-story building, to which is attached its own completely equipped printing plant. It owns the Home Site in Lakeland, Fla., on which there is in the course of erection the first unit of buildings which will comprise this Home. Added to this are the offices and buildings owned by many of our Local Unions and District Councils throughout the country. The combined total investment of these buildings amount to many millions of dollars. These are but outward signs of the accomplishments of our Brotherhood.

The spiritual and cultural advancement that it has obtained for its members is something of untold value. It is something upon which no pecuniary value can ever be placed. By its reduction of the hours of labor, and raising the standards of living, it has made possible the cultivation of the minds of its members, toward a better enjoyment of the higher things of life.

To the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, on its forty-sixth anniversary, let us wish it a happy birthday. Let us continue in the future as we have in the past, toward its well being. Let us redouble our efforts for its future success, so that our Brotherhood may always stand preeminent and respected wherever Organized Labor is known.

The Shorter Work Week

A report has been issued by the United States Bureau of Statistics on trade and collective agreements between employers and employes during 1925. According to the report the eight-hour work day was generally observed by the organized trades during that year. The 44-hour work week was practically the rule in the building, clothing, metal, printing and stone trades while in many instances night workers were working on a 40-hour basis, and in some few instances 40 hours was agreed on for day workers also.

But that was in 1925. We are now in the second month of the last half of 1927. Since 1925 the movement for the five day work week has grown steadily. The mere fact that the 44-hour work week was the rule in the building industry two years ago is sufficient proof that the reduction of the hours of labor has not the terrors for employers that some alarmists pretend. The building industry at best is a seasonal occupation depending upon weather conditions, and if the building industry can profitably and successfully maintain a shorter work week. there is no reason why industries which are not dependent upon the weather cannot.

To reduce the 44-hour work week to forty will no doubt be satisfactory to most master builders and contractors. And everybody is agreed it would mean much to the workers.

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Sixth District, W. A. COLE
810 United Bank & Trust Co. Building
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Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1712 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Huber Monument Dedication

The dedication of the monument erected in honor of former General President William D. Huber will be held on Saturday, September 17th, in Crown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis, Ind.

Carpenters, Attention!

That the King Leather Goods Manufacturing Co., of Indiana, Pa., manufacturers of leather pocket books, handbags, razor strops, belts, wallets, etc., is in favor of the employment of non-union members of our trade, is the information supplied us by Recording Secretary Francis Holt, L. U. No. 1298.

This concern recently constructed a large factory, on which non-union carpenters were employed.

Pratt Institute Courses

Pratt Institute announces the opening schedule of evening classes for the fall term beginning Thursday evening, September 29, 1927. Under the personal supervision of Richard M. Van Gaasbeek, classes will be organized for journeymen carpenters and other woodworkers for the study of roof framing, stair building and problems involving the use of the steel square.

Because of the large enrollment for these classes, applicants will be interviewed on Thursday evening, September 22nd, at 7:30 o'clock, one week in advance of the regular opening.

Circulars of information and application blanks will be mailed to all members of the Brotherhood who desire to take advantage of the opportunities offered, upon request. Address Pratt Institute, Grand Ave., near DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Union Sheets and Pillow Cases

Information comes to us from the United Textile Workers of America that negotiations have been concluded with the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Mill Company, which means that something like three thousand wage workers of that

concern are under a working and wage agreement, which makes the Naumkeag Company a strictly union establishment. This company is the maker of the famous Pequot sheeting and pillow cases, a product of the loom which has gained an ever widening circle of friends because of the quality and utility of the mentioned product.

The Naumkeag Company has always been friendly toward the organization of the textile workers, and in entering into an agreement with that concern, proved that it means what it has heretofore expressed—a real friendship for their workers. Those of our readers who are called upon to make purchases of bed room furnishings should keep in mind the name of the product fabricated by the Naumkeag Company. Just write it once with pen or pencil and you won't forget, "Pequot sheeting and pillow cases." Add to your list of slogans—Let's sleep on Pequot.

Winners Announced

Financial Secretary Meyer Cozcewith, L. U. No. 383, Bayonne, N. J., requests that the following results of a drawing held by L. U. No. 383 on May 30th, be published.

Twenty dollars in gold was won by L. U. No. 897, Morristown, N. J., and the box of tools was won by Brother Wm. Panchansky of L. U. No. 383.

Travelling Members, Attention!

The Florida State Council of Carpenters requests that the following notice regarding conditions in that state be published.

Building operations in all parts of Florida are below normal. Many men are idle in spite of the fact that nearly half the membership of every Local has cleared to other localities. All carpenters are therefore advised to stay away from Florida as the prospects for winter building aren't very encouraging.

* * *

The South Shore District Council of Long Island, N. Y., requests all travelling members to steer clear of that district. Work is slack and many men are idle.

* * *

Working conditions on the lower east coast of Florida a present are very poor, and future prospects aren't very encouraging advises Secretary Lee Long, of the Palm Beach, Fla., District Council. There are from three to five men for every job, and all travelling members are requested to give that locality a wide berth.

* * *

Newspaper reports of large building projects in Streator, Ill., are erroneous and misleading, advises Recording Secretary J. L. Winter, L. U. No. 495. There are more carpenters there now than jobs. Stay away from Streator, Ill.

* * *

There is very little work in Reading, Pa., advises Recording Secretary Samuel H. Stief, L. U. No. 492. All carpenters are asked to give that vicinity a wide berth.

* * *

Work at Enid, Okla., is very dull, Recording Secretary W. H. Horner, L. U. No. 763, advises all carpenters to steer clear of that city.

* * *

Recording Secretary W. J. Sparkman, L. U. No. 1049, Poplar Bluff, Mo., desires to inform all travelling members who contemplate seeking employment there that work is scarce and many men are idle. Steer clear of Poplar Bluff, Mo.

* * *

All carpenters are advised to stay away from Clearwater, Fla. Recording Secretary Fred Wyllie, L. U. No. 1275, writes that work is very scarce and more carpenters are there now than employment can be provided for.

* * *

There is very little work in Coeur D'Alene, Idaho, advises Recording Secretary J. H. Elgee, L. U. No. 1691. Two-thirds of the carpenters there now are idle. Steer clear of that vicinity.

Quarterly Proceedings of the General Executive Board, 1927

Since the previous session of the General Executive Board the following trade movements were acted upon by correspondence.

March 17, 1927.

Mt. Carmel, Ill., L. U. No. 1188.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to $1 per hour, effective May 7, 1927. Official sanction granted.

March 28, 1927.

Sayre, Pa., L. U. No. 145.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1927. Official sanction granted.

Winnipeg, Can., L. U. No. 343.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1 to $1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1927. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in

such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Chillicothe, O., L. U. No. 1255.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1 per hour, effective May 18, 1927. Official sanction granted.

Troy, O., L. U. No. 221.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1 to $1.25 per hour, effective May 31, 1927. Official sanction granted.

March 30, 1927.

Cleveland, O., L. U. No. 1365.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.07½ to $1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1927. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

March 31, 1927.

Brantford, Ont., Can., L. U. No. 498.—Movement for same scale of wages, 80c per hour, effective May 1, 1927. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

April 4, 1927.

Montreal, Que., Can., L. U. No. 178.—Movement for an increase in wages from 61c to 75c per hour, effective May 23, 1927. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Titusville, Pa., L. U. No. 1130.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1927. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

West Frankfort, Ill., L. U. No. 1193.—Movement for 44-hour week, effective May 10, 1927. Official sanction granted.

Miles City, Mont., L. U. No. 1524.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective May 31, 1927. Official sanction granted.

Durango, Colo., L. U. No. 1646.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective June 6, 1927. Official sanction granted.

April 7, 1927.

Winnipeg, Man., Can., L. U. No. 172. (Millmen.)—Movement for 10c per hour increase in wages, effective May 1, 1927. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

April 8, 1927.

International Falls, Minn., L. U. No. 258.—Movement for an increase in wages from 72c to 75c per hour, effective May 1, 1927. Official sanction granted.

April 14, 1927.

Elkhart, Ind., L. U. No. 565.—Movement for an increase in wages from 95c to $1 per hour, effective June 18, 1927. Official sanction granted.

April 18, 1927.

Prescott, Ariz., L. U. No. 326.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective June 13, 1927. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

May 11, 1927.

Providence, Pawtucket and Central Falls D. C., Providence, R. I.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.10 to $1.25 per hour, effective June 1, 1927. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

May 18, 1927

Watsonville, Cal., L. U. No. 771.—Movement for the 5-day week, effective May 15, 1927. Official sanction granted.

Port Richmond, N. Y., L. U. No. 1838.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1.25 per hour, effective June 30, 1927. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Cleveland, O., L. U. No. 1242.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per hour, effective May 22, 1927. Official sanction granted.

June 13, 1927.

The regular quarterly session of the G. E. B. was called to order on the above date. All members present.

The regular quarterly audit of the books and accounts was taken up and continued throughout the day.

June 14, 1927.

Port Jefferson, N. Y., L. U. No. 1135.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1 to $1.12½ per hour, effective August 1, 1927. Official sanction granted.

Lexington, Ky., L. U. No. 1650.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 85c per hour, effective July 1, 1927. Official sanction granted.

Haverstraw, N. Y., L. U. No. 2372.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.37½, effective July 1, 1927. Official sanction granted.

New Canaan, Conn., L. U. No. 409.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.25 to $1.37½ per hour, effective August 1, 1927. Official sanction granted.

St. Louis, Mo., L. U. No. 1560.—Request for financial aid in present controversy denied as dispute in question is only a job strike.

Ponce, P. R., L. U. No. 1195.—Request to circularize all Local Unions asking for financial aid for a disabled member was denied.

East Coast, Miami, Fla., D. C.—Full accounting received for expenditure of $7,500 sent for relief of hurricane sufferers.

Broward County, Fla., D. C.—Partial accounting for appropriation made for hurricane sufferers referred to the General Secretary to secure the information desired.

The following communication was received from the Connecticut State Council—accepted with thanks and ordered published in the minutes:

"Mr. Frank Duffy, General Secretary,
"United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

"Dear Sir and Brother:—

"The Connecticut State Council of Carpenters at their 31st Annual Convention has set aside the sum of Five Hundred Dollars for the purchase of furniture in the aged members Home of the Brotherhood. This money is in the State Council Treasury at the call of the General Executive Board and is to be used for the purpose above mentioned to furnish a room or rooms in conformity with the plan as laid out by the Board.

"It is the request of the Council that this room be marked as being furnished by the Connecticut State Council.

"Fraternally yours,
"Thomas H. Russell,
"Secretary-Treasurer."

The following resolution was received from the Texas State Council of Carpenters and referred to the G. S. for publication in "The Carpenter."

"Resolution No. 5

"Whereas, after repeated efforts, the principle of establishing a Home and pension for the aged members of the United Brotherhood was adopted by referendum vote of the membership, and the Board of General Trustees authorized and empowered to proceed to make this principle effective; and

"Whereas, the Board of General Trustees has complied with the mandate of the membership by purchasing the necessary Home site at Lakeland, Fla., and entered into a contract for the first structure necessary to establish the Home; therefore be it

"Resolved, by the Texas State Council of Carpenters, that the energy and fidelity of our General Officers be commended and that we express to them our appreciation for their activities in carrying into effect the principles of a Home and pension so that the veterans of the Brotherhood may in their declining years enjoy the pleasure provided by the Home or the pension, together with the peace of mind that comes with knowing that their fellow members, who are in the prime of life, appreciate, in part at least, the personal privations and the labors of those who pioneered the United Brotherhood into the largest organization of skilled mechanics in the history of the world, in face of an opposition that the younger members, who now enjoy an employment condition brought about by years of want and struggle by those who battled to improve the working and living conditions for those who followed, and in that battle consumed their health and resources instead of selfishly providing for themselves. These soldiers of industry are to be rewarded by those who are enjoying the fruits of their battles."

The G. S. submitted to the G. E. B. statistics and information relative to number of years our members have been in the organization in continuous membership.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

June 15, 1927.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

June 16, 1927.

Scranton, Pa., L. U. No. 261.—An appropriation of $1,337 was made for relief of men on strike.

Reading, Pa., L. U. No. 492.—An appropriation of $2,058 was made for relief of men on strike.

Richmond, Ind., L. U. No. 912.—An appropriation of $84 was made for relief of men on strike.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

San Francisco, Cal., Bay Counties D. C.—The General Secretary reported that an accounting of appropriations made for relief of men on strike in the Bay Counties has not as yet been completed. The General Secretary was instructed to secure full accounting for submission to the Board at next meeting.

Appeal from the decision of the G. T. by L. U. No. 55, Denver, Colo., in the claim for donation on the death of Brother John M. Rice. Decision of G. T. sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal from the decision of the G. T. by L. U. No. 1372, East Hampton, Mass., in the claim for donation on the death of Brother Edward Racicot. Decision of G. T. sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal from the decision of the G. T. by Wm. W. Granger, L. U. No. 1984, Magna, Utah, on account disapproved claim for disability donation. Decision of the G. T. sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Mrs. Anna McBath from the decision of the G. T. on claim for funeral donation on the death of her husband, Charles H. McBath, L. U. No. 79, New Haven, Conn. Decision of the G. T. sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

The following report was received from the special committee of the G. E. B.

"June 16, 1927.

"We, the undersigned sub-committee of the General Executive Board, made an audit of the Bonds, United States Certificates of Indebtedness and United States Treasury Notes in safe deposit vaults of the Indiana National Bank on the above date, and find the following in custody of General Treasurer Neale:

50 2nd Liberty Loan...	$1,000.00	$ 50,000.00
15 3rd Liberty Loan....	5,000.00	75,000.00
9 3rd Liberty Loan....	500.00	4,500.00
35 3rd Liberty Loan....	100.00	3,500.00
30 4th Liberty Loan....	10,000.00	300,000.00
3 4th Liberty Loan....	500.00	1,500.00
1 Certificate of Deposit No. 13420		$100,000.00
1 Certificate of Deposit No. 13421		100,000.00
1 Certificate of Deposit No. 13422		100,000.00
1 Certificate of Deposit No. 13423		50,000.00
1 Certificate of Deposit No. 13513		100,000.00
1 Certificate of Deposit No. 13516		200,000.00
1 Treasurer's Note No. 22.....		100,000.00
Dominion of Canada 4th refunding bonds		97,400.00
Deposit with U. S. Postoffice....		500.00
Total		$1,282,400.00

T. M. Guerin,
W. T. Allen,
Jas. P. Ogletree.
Committee."

Audit of books and accounts continued.

June 17, 1927.

The General President reported that the construction of the Home at Lakeland, Fla., and the different operations incidental thereto were progressing satisfactory.

Appeal of James J. Walsh from the decision of the G. P. in the case of James J. Walsh vs. L. U. No. 585, New York, N. Y. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. No. 80, Chicago, Ill., from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. No. 80 vs. the Chicago District Council. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Felipe Nery Cuebas, Mayaguez, Porto Rico, from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Felipe Nery Cuebas vs. L. U. No. 1633, Mayaguez, Porto Rico. Decision of the G. P. sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. No. 893, Wellsburg, W. Va., from the decision of the G. P. in the case of John Gooch, L. U. No. 186, Steubenville, Ohio, vs. L. U. No. 893. The decision of the G. P. sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of the Wayne County D. C., Detroit,

Mich., from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Albert Pollock, L. U. No. 1805, Detroit, Mich., vs. the Wayne County District Council. Decision of the G. P. sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

General President Hutcheson reported on general conditions of the Brotherhood and the law suits pending involving our Local Unions in different parts of the country after which he was directed to continue his efforts to bring about adjustments if possible.

The G. E. B. decided to ask for an increase in wages for General Officers and representatives. Same to be submitted to referendum vote.

June 20, 1927.

Greenville, Miss., L. U. No. 2080.—Request for financial aid for relief of flood sufferers. The Board appropriated $500. An itemized accounting to be made for submission to the G. E. B. at next meeting.

The General President reported that the following applications had been made for appropriations for organizing purposes and after making an investigation in each particular case he submits them to the G. E. B.

Edmonton, Alberta, Can., L. U. No. 1325. $500 appropriated for organizing work, to be spent under the supervision of the G. P.

Jackson, Miss., L. U. No. 1471, $350 appropriated for organizing purposes, to be spent under the supervision of the G. P.

Biloxi, Miss., L. U. No. 2009, $200 appropriated for organizing work, to be spent under the supervision of the G. P.

Springfield, O., L. U. No. 660, $300 appropriated for organizing purposes, to be spent under the supervision of the G. P.

Montreal, Que., D. C., $800 appropriated for organizing work, to be spent under the supervision of the G. P.

Rockford, Ill., L. U. No. 1523.—Request for an appropriation for organizing work. Request denied.

Accounting of moneys received and expended by the New Orleans District Council in the Bogalusa case, accepted as full accounting. No further appropriations to be made by Local Unions or District Councils in this case.

Norristown, Pa., L. U. No. 897.—An appropriation of $312 was made for relief of men on strike.

Scranton, Pa., L. U. No. 261.—An appropriation of $756 was made for relief of men on strike.

Appeal of L. U. No. 1174, Willoughby, O., from the decision of the G. P. in the case of his refusal to allow L. U. No. 1174 to withdraw from the Cleveland District Council. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. No. 1753, Lockport, Ill., from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Axel Vesterlund. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

The General President reported on the consolidation of the Local Unions in the Pittsburgh, Pa., district and after careful consideration of same the Board approved the consolidation.

The reports of the General President and Vice-Presidents were received.

There being no further business to come before the Board the minutes were read and approved and the Board adjourned to meet September 12, 1927.

Respectfully submitted,
Frank Duffy, Secretary.

Watch For This Man

All Local Unions are advised to be on the lookout for one W. B. Elliott, who is travelling through the country, claiming to be a member of L. U. No. 411 of San Antonio, Tex. He presents to the various Locals he visits a letter of introduction to which is forged the signature of Financial Secretary D. E. Mills of L. U. No. 411. He is described as being 45 years of age, weighs 145 pounds, red hair, light complexion and wears glasses.

Brother Mills advises that while this man worked a few days in San Antonio on a permit, he never has been a member of the Local. Should this imposter present himself at any Local Union, he should be treated accordingly.

Natchitoches, La., Local Holds Open Meeting

On June 20th, L. U. No. 1070, Natchitoches, La., held an open meeting. to which was invited the business men, merchants and the general public of the city.

The meeting was well attended and several addresses were made by the leading merchants. Mayor John H. Keyser, delivered the principal address. Following the addresses, lunch was served.

The meeting was a very successful one, and served well the purpose for which it was held. Those who attended, left better informed of the aims and objects of our Local Union and with a better realization of what it is trying to accomplish. It also served to cement a closer relationship between L. U. No. 1070 and the citizens of Natchitoches. The Local Union is to be congratulated upon its success.

Call For Canadian Trades and Labor Congress Convention

The call for the forty-third annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has been issued. The convention will convene in Memorial Hall, in Edmonton, Alberta, at 10 A. M. on Monday, August 22nd, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

Amusement is to the mind what sunshine is to the flowers.

Ask for the Union Label

Correspondence

A Defense of the Young Men

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Why do the old timers burden the world with their troubles—we all have troubles of our own.

The old timers seem to be harping on the young man and blaming him, while I don't see how he is responsible for their condition. I believe he is willing to do all in his power to help the old fellows; of course, I am not one of the old timers yet—being only fifty-four.

I do believe every brother who has reached a certain age, and has been a member of the Brotherhood for a certain number of years, should have a pension—if the Brotherhood can pay it—but it takes money, brothers, and, not having a plan of my own, I heartily endorse the plan of Brother C. W. Pressell, of Warren, O., on page 47, in the June issue of "The Carpenter." His letter appeals to me above all others, and seems to have that sound of "keep on smiling." The old timer will probably say that a smile won't fill an empty stomach; well, neither will a long face. Any man can drift with the tide, but what makes the world cheer is, one who will buck the tide.

Now, you young men, listen! The officers of this great Brotherhood are ready and willing to do what the rank and file want done, and they will put this pension business into effect just as soon as you tell them what you want, and are willing to furnish the means. Ponder well, you are growing old, day by day, and old age is like a thief—it steals upon you unawares, in the dark, and then you will need a pension just as bad as, or probably worse, than the old timers of today. Remember, young brothers, the old timers built this great Brotherhood—and a mighty fine job they did. They built for themselves and you, and for generations to come. They deserve all you can give them in praise and financial aid.

I have just re-read the letter by Brother Charles R. Herbert, Alexandria, Va., on page 48, in the June issue of "The Carpenter." He seems hard-boiled with the youngsters. I don't agree with him, when he says that the younger element has nothing but derision for the old timer. I find the younger generation a mighty fine lot, and my hat is off to them. The brother says the old members didn't ask for a pension until it was promised them. Well, I don't think that's any glory to him or any of the old members. Should some of the smart, long-headed, old timers (and we had plenty of them in the old days, as we have today), have taken a peep into the future and have seen what the youngsters of today see, and started a pension fund, all this unpleasantness would have been avoided.

Now, you brothers who are too old to work at the trade, why don't you try something else. When I could work at the trade no longer, I tried the chicken business, made quite a success and a few dollars.

A funny letter, you will say, and I admit it is, but, being neither a young man nor an old timer, I can see both sides, as I have been bed-ridden nearly three years, I would appreciate some cheery letters from any of the brothers.

W. H. Cole,
L. U. No. 283. 1212 D'Antignac St.
Augusta, Ga.

Old Timers Deserve A Pension

Editor, "The Carpenter":

From time to time I have read articles regarding the old age pension in our Journal that greatly interest me.

First, there are some who will say of my letter, "Who are you, that you should butt in?" A request was made in the June issue, to hear from old timers. I believe I am eligible to call myself an old timer. Sixty years ago I learned the trade, serving four years as an apprentice in Fort Worth, Tex., then a trading and military post. Raised from a four year old on a Haskell Co. ranch, now

nearly 72 years old. I look back over the period when we first joined the old K. of L. Then years after, when I moved east to my birth state, in good old Virginia, the talks I've had with our First General President, G. Edmondson of Washington, D. C., and his earnest appeal to join the carpenters. Well, I finally joined, way back yonder. Some time after transfered to L. U. No. 1665, where a few of my good old associates still hold on.

In those days I knew Brother Herbert, a man of few words, a hard, earnest, worker who insisted on work done right. I never worked with him on a job, but frequently visited jobs he was on. In 1922, while I was a delegate to the District Council, I may say I believe Herbert a worthy example of a brother member deserving a pension. I have no bone to pick with the younger generation, but from what I read in our Journal evidently, some of them fail to grasp the point, that what they are enjoying in hours, wages, privileges, etc., today they did not acquire through their efforts, but have received as an inheritance from those who for years fought the good fight.

That being the truth, then why should any of them take a stand against our old white headed brothers, who today cannot hold up with them. Eyes gone, health broken, slowed down by years of hard labor, only able to putter about. No contractor wants them. "Sorry, but too old." You hear it on every hand. Every place you go. "We want young men. No doubt you know your business, but you are too old." In my own case, I have never requested a dollar from our union. I kept my dues paid in advance quarterly, which the records will clearly show. I've worked to strengthen and build up our union. The General Office knows how hard I worked back in 1916 and 1917 to get and keep our trade organized in Virginia. What can our brother members say against my suggestion that the old men who fought the good fight, being pensioned and cared for by the present able members of our union, who have received a good inheritance in many ways from the old timers.

My best regards and good wishes are with our union always.

F. Templee,
Allegany, N. Y.

Likes The Florida Climate

Editor, The Carpenter":

I joined L. U. No. 103 in Louisville, Ky., in 1890, when the first stand for the 8-hour workday was made. I started talking of an old mens' assistance of some kind in 1891. I held office in L. U. No. 103 and L. U. No. 209 of Cincinnati, O., for over 20 years. I attended the meetings regularly up to one year ago. Since then, it has been impossible for me to do so. I will say, young men, be frank and honest with yourselves and it will sound more truthful and better.

Now, a word about our old men's Home. I was all over the ground during September, 1925, and since last July, started to build my own home, about 15 miles (air line), southeast of Lakeland. I have worked in Deland, Fla., in the hot sun, during the hottest weather on record in this state, and I lived in Florida two of the four coldest winters on record, and I must say that the heat did not bother me any more than in Cincinnati, O., and my fingers never got too stiff doing the finest outside work, during a cold spell. I never could sit and eat my lunch under a shade tree, more than one-half hour without feeling chilly. I could go to sleep in any hotel room about 9 P. M. and between 12 and 2 A. M. would need one or two blankets to keep me warm. Whenever we get a cold night with ice, it hardly ever gets cold before 2 A. M., and it is all over and forgotten by 8 A. M.

In conclusion, I will say, if any brother ever is lucky enough to get a chance to go to the old men's Home, and doesn't accept the chance, he is a perfect candidate for a lunatic asylum.

Max Korsten,
Waverly, Fla.

Suggests More Dues

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Having read the letters of carpenters for a number of years regarding a pension for the old members, would like space in our Journal to suggest a plan whereby they could be assisted materially now.

Assess the members $1 per year, approximately $400,000—8 1-3 cents per month. The old members would be contributing to their own support. Some

brother suggested paying $10 per week. I suggest $10 per month. Should it be ascertained the above amount cannot be paid, I would say $2 per month, enough to cover the dues. That would help some. From time to time it could be increased, as finances would permit, and again why not give employment to the "gray hairs" that want and need work, on the Home, at Lakeland?

L. W. Schultz,
L. U. No. 696, Bushnell, Fla.

A Word From Newfoundland

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Just because nothing ever appears in our Journal about the activities of L. U. No. 1320, don't think that we are asleep, for we aren't. We work away, carrying on the good work, in other words, "we say nothing but saw wood."

At our annual meeting on June 7th, we elected officers and heard the yearly report, which showed our Local to be in a very sound state. Following the business meeting, a musical program was rendered and refreshments were served. Everyone enjoyed themselves and voted it one of the best social evenings held by the Local.

W. J. Frampton,
L. U. No. 1320, St. Johns, Newfoundland.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 39

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Just a few lines about our Auxiliary No. 39, which was organized October 8, 1925, with a charter of 22 members. To date we have 60 members. We are the first Auxiliary to be organized in Maine. We meet the second and fourth Thursdays of the month.

After the meetings we hold whist parties, charging a small admission and serve refreshments. We have discontinued these for the summer. Also have organized a sewing circle, bought a piano and a clock for the hall. At our last anniversary we had a dance and entertainment which was largely attended by members and their families. At Christmas we had a party and tree with gifts for everybody.

During the time we have been organized we have extended relief to needy families who are members of the Brotherhood.

We are going to make a drive for more members in the fall, 100 members by January 1, 1928.

Would be pleased to hear from other Auxiliaries any time.

Mrs. Mary Goddard, Rec. Sec.,
L. A. No. 39, Portland, Me.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 150

"Editor, "The Carpenter":

We feel sure the readers of "The Carpenter" would like to hear from Hollywood Auxiliary "by the sea," as so many states are represented here. It makes us feel our importance. Our welcome is all ready for visitors this winter. We are a happy little band, considering the struggle we've had since we were organized April 24, 1926. Our first and greatest setback was the hurricane September 18th. Not one of our members was killed, only one seriously hurt. We are very thankful she has most recovered.

The Carpenters' Hall was still standing after the storm. Most of us lost our clothes and homes. We met September 15, 1926, and it was November 3rd before we could meet again. But don't think we didn't hunt our sisters before then. We just picked up, gave every ounce of aid we could and we are still going forward.

The schools here have closed and the sisters are going north for summer and we've given every one a surprise party and gift so far. The sad goodbyes will soon be over. Next we are going to pack up our troubles in "the old kit bag" and smile, smile, smile.

Any messages from brother carpenters or sister Auxiliaries will cheer us on our way. Best wishes to all from Ladies Auxiliary of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Bessie Lanteford, Rec. Sec.,
L. A. No. 150, Hollywood, Fla.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted regarding the present whereabouts of James Joseph Hughes, who left Kansas City, Mo., on September 21, 1926, and has not been heard from since. He is described as being 5 feet, 9 inches tall, weighs about 150 pounds, has black hair, gold up-

per and lower front teeth and has an eagle tattooed on right arm. Anyone knowing his whereabouts, kindly communicate with his wife, Mrs. Lucy M. Hughes, 2920 Garfield, Kansas City, Mo.

* * *

Information is wanted regarding the present whereabouts of Arthur Osmondson, who left Escanaba, Mich., about June 4th, and of whom the accompany-



ing photograph is a good likeness. He is described as being 5 feet, 8 inches tall, and weighs 180 pounds. Any information regarding his whereabouts will be appreciated by Secretary Herman Erickson, L. U. No. 1832, 710 S. 13th St., Escanaba, Mich.

* * *

Information is wanted regarding the present whereabouts of Harry Fletcher, of whom the accompanying photograph is a good likeness. He left Jacksonville,



Fla., on March 19th, and has not been heard from since. Any information regarding his present whereabouts will be appreciated by his wife, Mrs. Lilla Fletcher, 413 W. Ashley St., Jacksonville, Fla.

Wooden Houses

A recent issue of the "Dearborn Independent" says:

"Britain has come to it at last—wooden houses. Thus is another tradition shattered. The change is more remarkable in Scotland than in England, for in England there is the tradition of the 'half-timbered' houses, a picturesque feature of some of the older towns and villages, but in Scotland for centuries the majority of the houses have been substantially built of stone from the nearest quarry. In some places sandstone has been used, in others limestone, in others the hard basaltic rock found on the seashore with trimmings of red or gray granite.

"But it is the hardness and intractableness of this local stone that has caused the cost of building to mount so rapidly. Slates have also greatly risen in price, and in all kinds of buildings slated roofs have been in use for many years. And so the wooden house begins to appear.

"It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that the art of the thatcher, now almost forgotten, will again be called into being, for a well-thatched roof is a good roof. Corrugated iron roofs are being used with some of the wooden houses, but corrugated iron is an unlovely thing at the best and only emergency need has justified its use among some of the builders.

"But Britain is now paying more for her wooden houses than stone or brick cost her before the war, and carpenters' wages are much higher than were those of stonemasons."

Throwing The Shoe

The custom of throwing old shoes is as old as the hills and common to many countries. The popular idea is that it is lucky to do this, not at weddings only, but when the desire is to give success to the person in what he is about to do. On the east coast of England the shoe is thrown at the bridal couple as they are leaving for the church to be married. In other countries the shoe is tossed when they are leaving for their wedding trip. When the whale ships leave port in Yorkshire the wives and friends throw shoes at the vessels as they pass.

Any building worth erecting is worth good workmanship.

* * *

While you are thinking about it, someone else may do it.

Craft Problems

Advanced Roof Framing

(By H. H. Siegele.)

LESSON IV

We were dealing with side cuts for jack rafters in the last illustration of Lesson III, relative to irregular pitch roofs. In this lesson we take up, to begin with, side cuts of hip rafters for

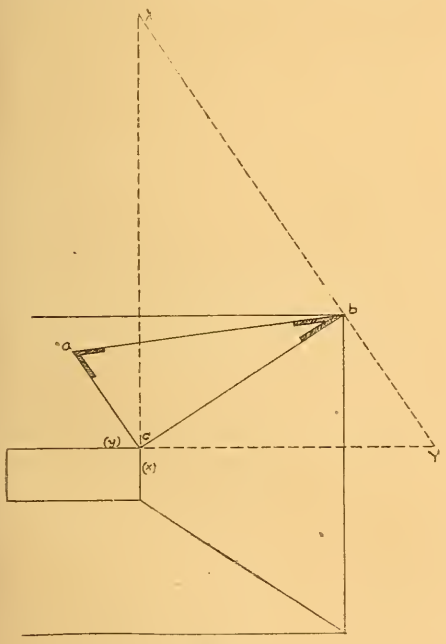


Fig. 69.

irregular pitch roofs. Fig. 69 is a diagram by which we wish to illustrate a method of obtaining these cuts. After the plan of the roof has been drawn, using a convenient scale, draw the hip rafter, or the triangle representing the hip rafter, a, b, c. Extend the line marked (y) as shown by the dotted line, to Y, or a little beyond. Then carry the line marked (x), as shown by the dotted line, to X, or a little beyond. Now at a right angle with c-b, draw b-Y and b-X as shown. The drawing shows a deck, so to obtain the side cut of the hip to fit against the end marked (x), take the distance between b and X on the body of the square, and the distance between a and b on the tongue of the square, the tongue gives the cut. The cut fitting against the side marked (y), is obtained in the same way, taking the distance between b and Y on the tongue of the square, and the distance between a and b on the body of the square, the body gives the cut. It must be remembered that we are speaking about a hip rafter fitting onto a deck. Should the hip rafter fit into an angle as at the intersecting points of two common rafters, one running in the direction of c-X and the other in the direction of c-Y, then the cuts are obtained just as explained above, but the cut that formerly

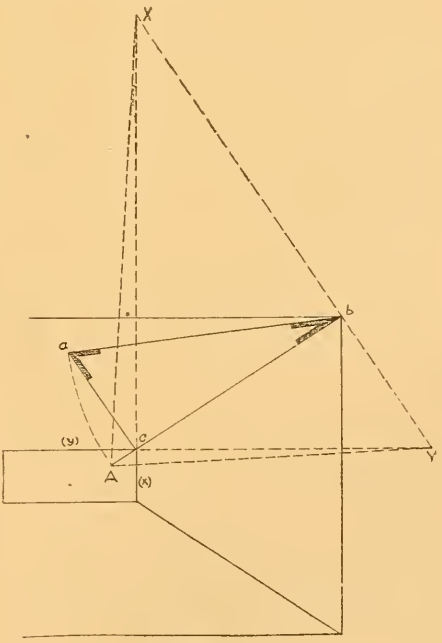


Fig. 70.

was to fit against the line marked (x), now will fit against the line c-X, and the cut that was made to fit the line marked (y), will fit against the line c-Y.

Fig. 70 shows the same plan that was shown in Fig. 69, but developed so that

the side cuts can be taken from the diagram with the steel square. This development was made by setting the compass at point b, and projecting a to A.

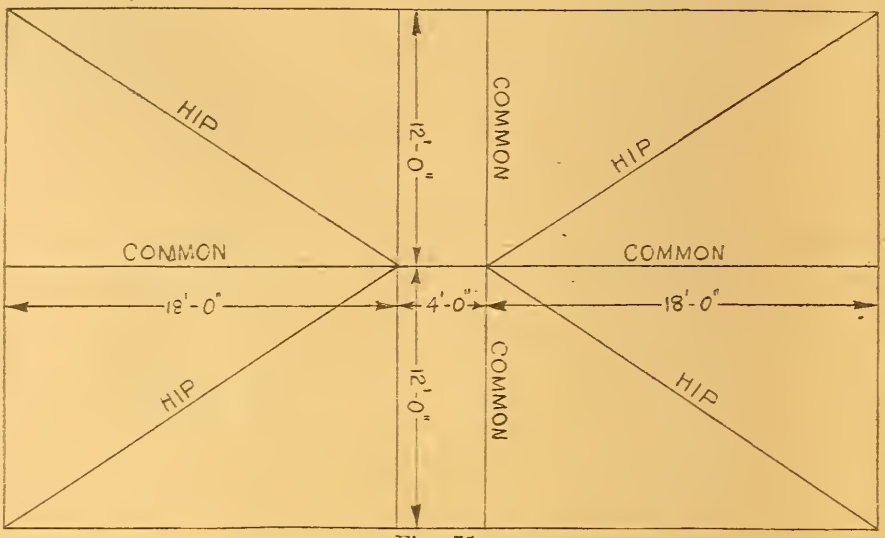


Fig. 71.

Point A gives the two desired angles. The triangles, A-b-X gives one cut, while the triangle, A-b-Y gives the other. The square is applied to the triangles, in order to obtain the figures to be used, in the same manner as explained under Fig. 64, Lesson III. Let point A be the starting point.

Fig. 71 is a plan of an irregular hip roof. We are showing four hips and six common rafters. In fact the lines shown represent the seats of the hip rafters and

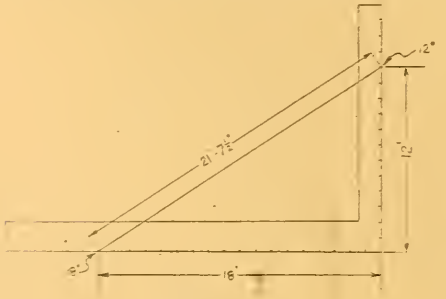


Fig. 72.

the seats of the common rafters shown. The information given on this plan is all that is usually given to a roof framer, excepting the rise of the roof, which we will give as we proceed. The common rafters of the ends have a run of 18 feet, while the common rafters for the sides have a run of 12 feet. The rise for the roof is 8 feet, although any other rise would do as well, for the principle is the same. By studying this plan, it will become evident that the diagonal distance of 18 feet, the run of the end common rafters, and 12 feet, the run of the side common rafters, will give the run of the

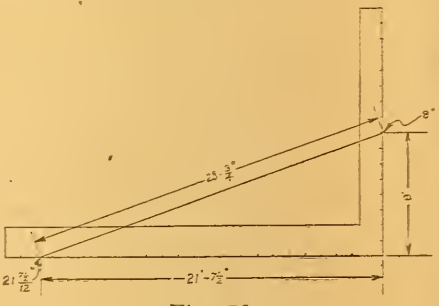


Fig. 73.

hip rafters. This we are proving with Fig. 72, where the feet have been reduced to inches and transferred to a steel square. In making these drawings, we have on our desk two steel squares, one side of each has the inches divided into twelfths, and the figures we are giving are the figures we would use, were we actually framing a roof. We could take square root and obtain the exact distances, but by the time such figures would be reduced so they could conveniently be used in actual practice,

we would not be any more accurate than we are with the practical method we have chosen. It will be seen by refering

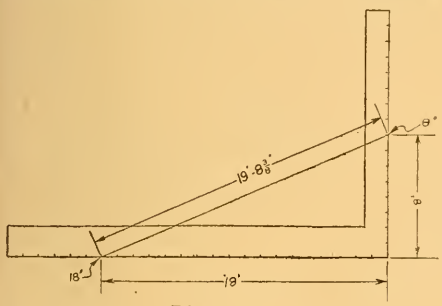


Fig. 74.

to Fig. 72, that the diagonal distance of 18 feet and 12 is 21 feet 7½ inches. or nearly so. This then. is the run of the

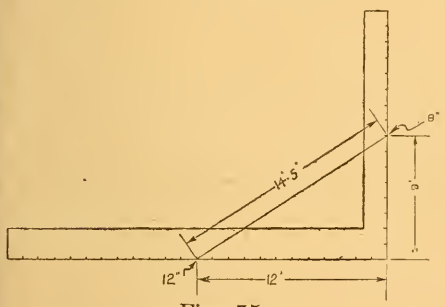


Fig. 75.

hip rafters. The length of the hip rafters we obtain by taking the diagonal distance between 21 feet 7½ inches.

hip rafters, respectively. These figures should be reduced to a common base, as explained under "Common Roof Framing."

Fig. 74 shows how to obtain the length of the common rafter for the ends of the roof, which is 19 feet 8¾ inches, by reducing 18 feet to 18 inches, and 8 feet to 8 inches. These figures will give the bottom and top cuts of the end common rafters, but if used extensively, they should be reduced to a common base. In the same manner, Fig. 75 shows how to obtain the length of the common rafters for the side.

We have thus far said nothing about obtaining the cuts for the sheathing, which we will explain with Figs. 76 and 77. It will be necessary to show how the side cut of the jack rafters is obtained in order to make clear the cut for the sheathing. Fig. 76 shows one side of the roof, looking straight at it, of which we give a plan in Fig. 71. The distance between A and B is called the "tangent"; and the distance between B and C represents the length of the common rafter. Now, by taking the length of the common rafter on the tongue of the square and the tangent on the body, and apply the square to the timber as shown with square No. 1, in the illustration, the tongue will give the side cut of the jack rafter. (We are using the exact figures, reduced to inches, in order to make clear to the student where they came from; but if used for laying off

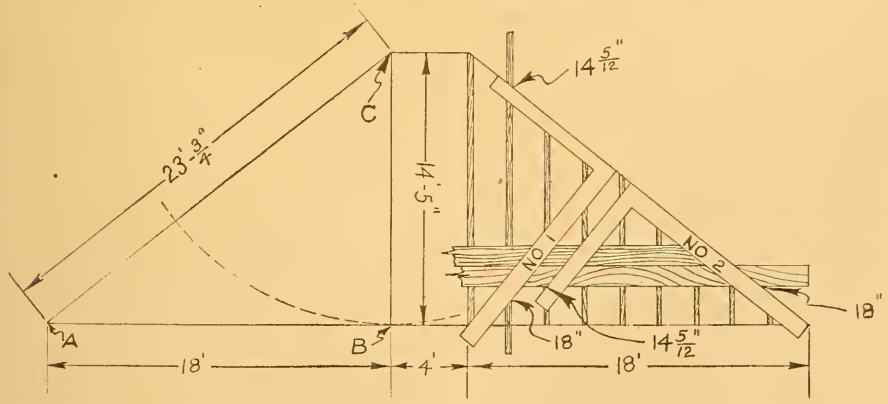


Fig. 76.

and 8 feet. the rise of the roof; which gives us 23 feet ¾ inch, about. The figures, 8 inches, and 21 7½-12ths inches will give the top and bottom cuts of the

many rafters, they should be reduced to a common base.) Compare square No. 1 with square No. 2. It will be seen that the figures used on the square for the

sheathing cut are exactly the same as those used for the side cut of the jack rafters, but the cut is obtained with the other arm of the square. A little study of Fig. 76 will make this clear. Fig. 77 shows the end of the roof, showing how the tangent, A-B and the length of the common rafter, B-C are taken on the square in order to obtain the side cut of the jack rafter, and by comparing square No. 1 with square No. 2, as in Fig. 76, it will be seen that the sheathing cut is again obtained by using the arm of the square on which the tangent has been used; therefore we can say that the length of the common rafter gives the side cut of the jack rafter and the tangent gives the sheathing cut, assuming, of course, that these distances have been transferred to the steel square, reduced to inches. Fig. 77 should be studied and compared with Fig. 76; and the two compared with Fig. 71, in order to understand their relative positions, were such a roof actually to be framed.

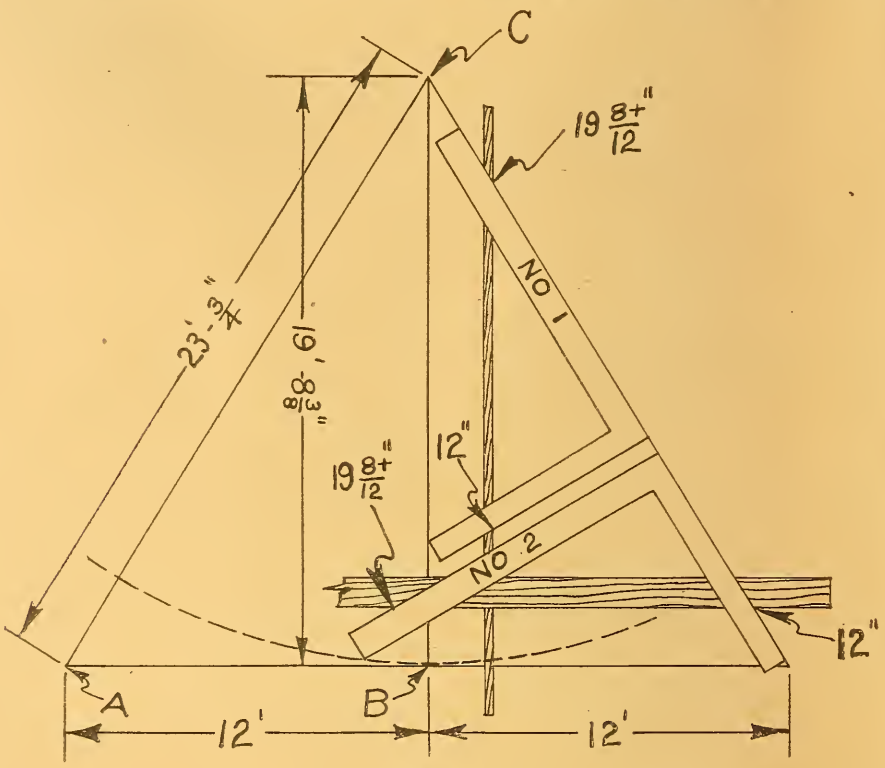


Fig. 77.

Until the next lesson appears, we suggest that the student take a steel square and practice.

Dutch Colonial House

(By R. C. Hunter & Bro., Architects, 501 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.)

This house reflects the good living of old Colonial times. A large living room with an open fireplace where the family congregates, a charming alcove with comfortable seats and a group of windows where one may retire with a book or enjoy the flowers that bloom in the large boxes beneath the windows; this is a real living room that is true to its name.

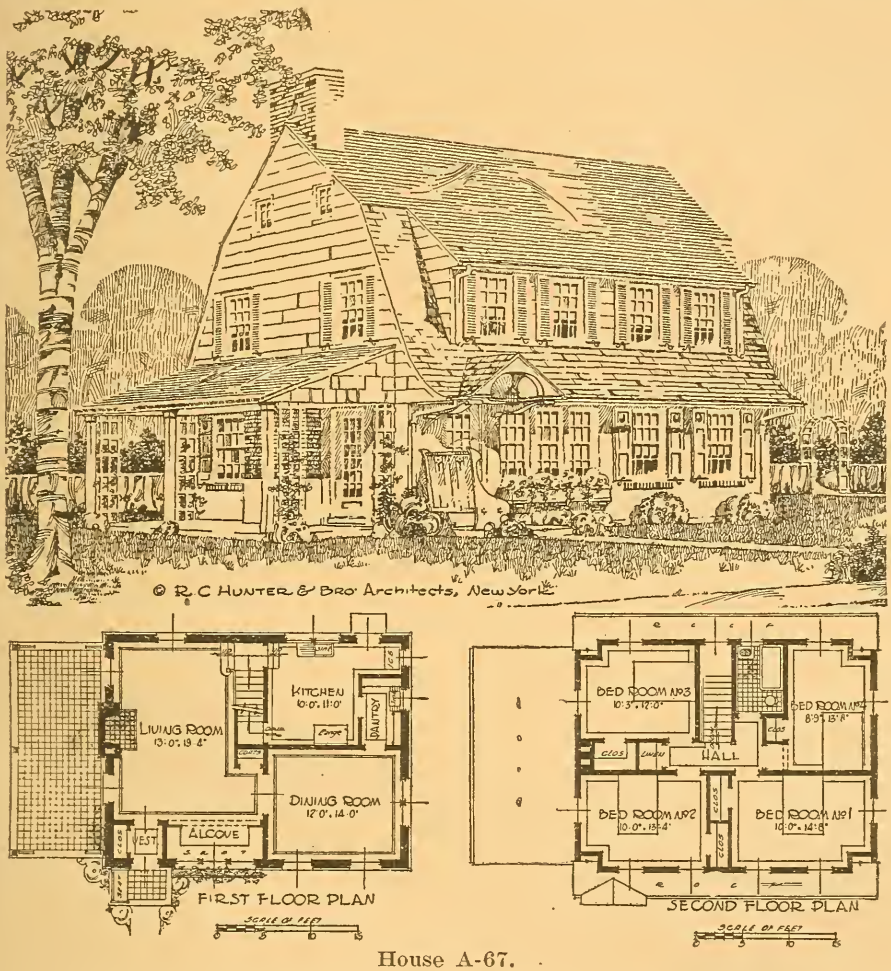
A small entrance vestibule gives the required privacy, a good size dining room with ample windows and a convenient kitchen and pantry that are both completely equipped; these with the large living porch complete an ideal arrangement for the first floor.

Easy stairs lead from the living room to the second story, while the cellar

stairs lead down from the kitchen. The steps from the main stairs to the kitchen have a door at the landing, thus giving privacy and at the same time allowing the use of these stairs from the kitchen, a great convenience to the housewife.

and cheerful interiors while the small panes carry out the old Colonial spirit of the design and give a distinctive character to the house.

The house has modern plumbing, steam heat, electric light and gas. A



House A-67.

On the second story we have a most compact arrangement with four good bedrooms and a bath conveniently arranged about a small center hall. Every foot of space is utilized.

Each bedroom has a generous closet and a linen closet is provided off the hall. Plenty of closets make the housework easy by providing a place for everything and everything in its place —order being a prime requisite to good housekeeping.

Numerous large windows give light

laundry and other utility rooms are provided in the cellar.

Know How To Help Yourself

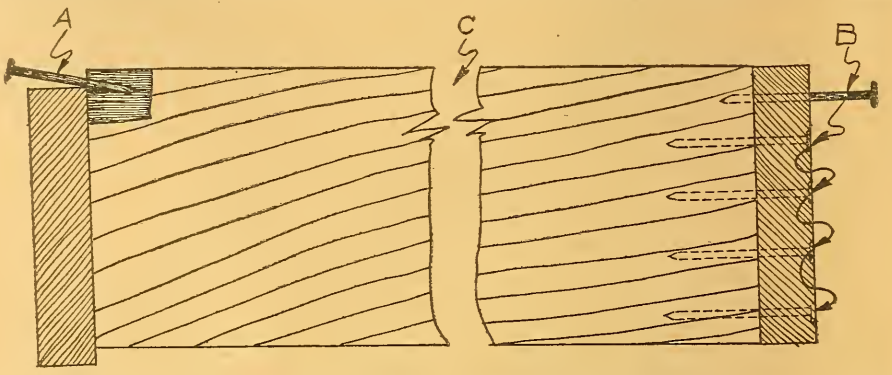
(By H. H. Siegele.)

The title of this article is a translation of a remark the writer's father made to him when he was but a lad, and after he had worked himself out of a difficulty by himself, that other lads or even grown-ups would have needed another person in order to accomplish the same results.

"Man musz wissen," my father said, "wie man sich selbst helfen kann."

Perhaps that remark, coming to him in his childhood, stimulated the writer to always try to work himself out of difficulties, whenever it was possible to do so. However that may be, he has found the habit a very helpful one during all of his experience in carpentry.

The illustration shows a 'help-yourself' trick that is by no means new; but because it was unknown to the writer until he discovered it, he believes that there are many apprentices that would be helped by its publication. In fact, we have never seen it published. To the left of the illustration, at A, we are showing a nail driven partly into the upper part of the end of a joist—we will call it a porch joist, but the trick can be applied to any kind of a joist that is nailed between two headers. The purpose of the nail is to hold up the one end of the joist, while the workman nails the other end into place—the other end is shown nailed in place with all but the last nail driven home. This is shown to the right, at B. The greater part of the joist has been omitted in drawing the illustration by cutting it off at C. The end at B nailed, the workman goes to the end marked A, pulls the nail and proceeds to nail that end into place.



Brother Carrier Defends His Door Problem Solution

In reply to Brother L. E. Highberg's correction to my solution of Brother J. W. Miller's door problem, will say it is surely surprising how a door weighing only 50 pounds can cause such terrific stresses on the hinges supporting it. The combined vertical and horizontal forces as he has them (added up), total 146.8 pounds, or about three times the weight of the door in question, which is absolutely impossible. Brother Highberg did not show what method he used to obtain his figures, but he says they are correct within one or two pounds. Wrong again, Brother Highberg, as I will prove to you. I will correct both of our solutions, and try and make it as easily understood as possible.

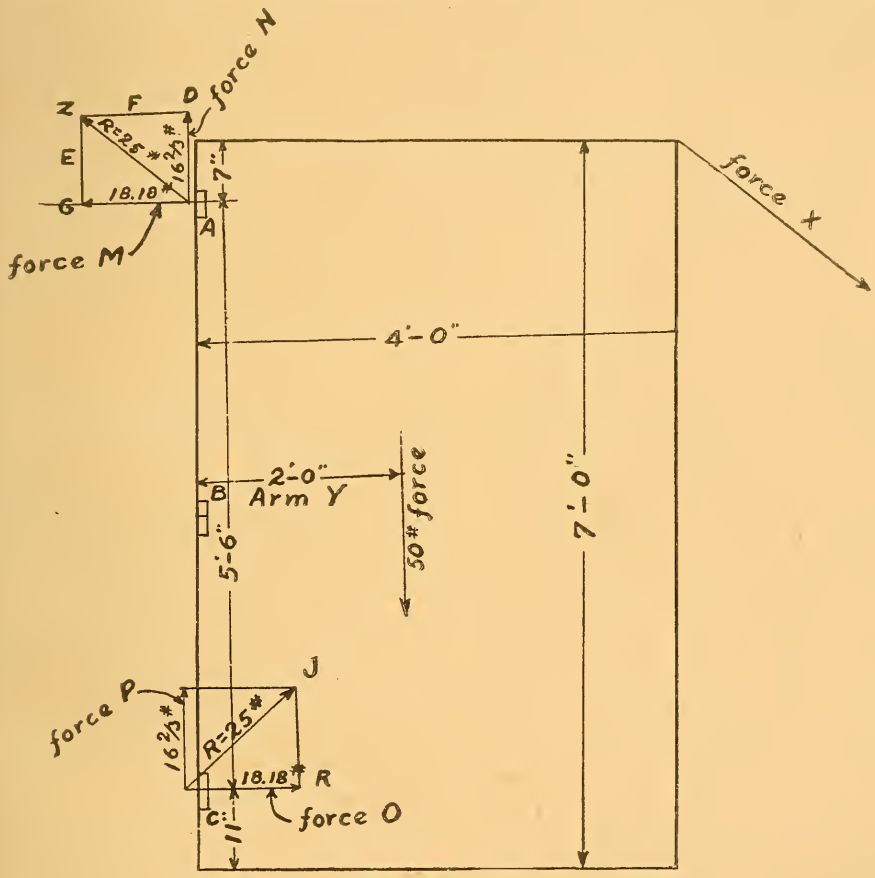
I have mislaid the June issue of "The Carpenter," so will assume a door 4′ 0″ x 7′ 0″, we will also assume that center of hinge A is 7″ from top of door, and center of hinge C is 11″ from bottom, I have lettered top hinge A, middle hinge B, and bottom hinge C. There are two forces acting on hinges A and C, and one on B, the only force acting on hinge B is the vertical force of 16 2-3 pounds, or 1-3 of the weight of the door.

The two forces acting on A and C are the vertical force and the force "X," which tends to pull the door over because of its own weight.

Each hinge carries an equal amount of vertical force, or each hinge carries 1-3 of the weight of the door.

Since hinge B is in the center of the door, it will not carry any of the weight caused by force X. As center of hinge A is 7″ from top of door, and center of hinge C is 11″ from bottom, the distance, therefore, between the center of hinges A and C is 5′ 6″. Force M and O will be the same with the exception that force M is pulling on the door in the direction of G and the force O is pushing on the door in the direction of R. In order to find force M and O we must first find the length of the arm "Y," which is the center of gravity of the

door and in this case is 2′ 0″ or ½ the width of the door. The next thing to do is to multiply the weight of the door, which is 50 pounds, by the length of the arm "Y" (2′ 0″), then divide by the distance between hinge A and C (5½′), the result will be force "M" is pulling in



the direction of G, and O is pushing in the direction of R.

50 times 2 divided by 5.5 equals 18.18 pounds force M and O. Now, that we have the two different forces acting on hinges A and C, we can find the resultant of these two forces which will be the exact force carried by each hinge.

Since the resultant for both hinges A and C will be the same (with the exception of the direction shown in the sketch), we will figure the resultant for hinge A only.

We know that the force exerted upward by hinge A or the vertical force, is 16 2-3 pounds, or 1-3 of the weight of the door. We will therefore, let 1 inch on the ½″ scale represent 1 pound of force and therefore draw the force N 16 2-3 inches long (½″ scale), or to represent 16 2-3 pounds.

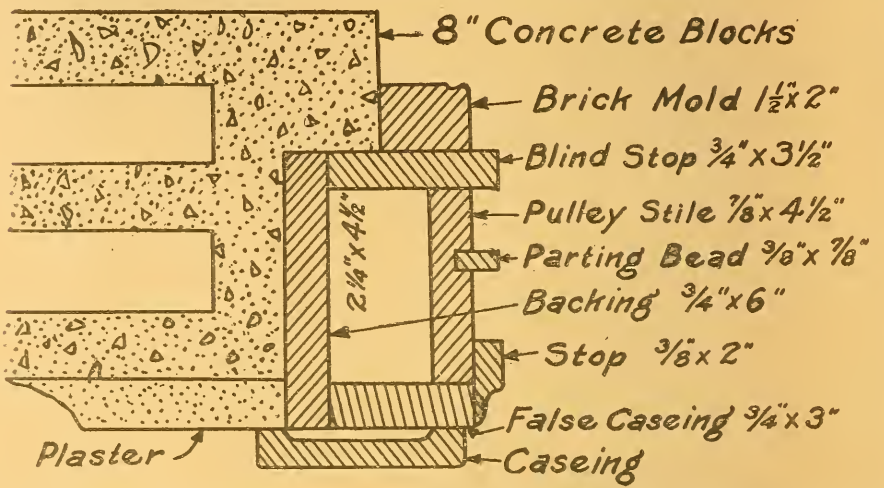
We found that the horizontal force M exerted by the hinge is 18.18 pounds, and therefore we will use the ½″ scale and draw force M 18.18″ long. We will now complete the parallelogram by drawing side E parallel to force N and the same length as N, and the side "F" parallel to the force M and same length as M. After the parallelogram is completed we will then draw the resultant (R) of the forces M and N, which is the same as the diagonal of the parallelogram. We will then scale the resultant (R) with the ½″ scale and we find it scales 25″. Since we allowed 1 inch to represent 1 pound, the resultant will be 25 pounds, or the exact load carried by hinge A. Hinge C will carry the same load. The only difference is that hinge C is exerting a force of 25 pounds

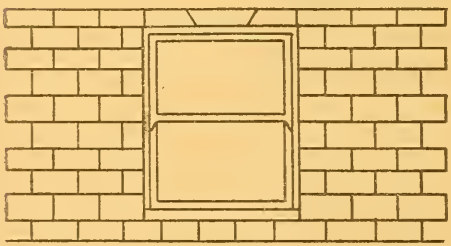
in the direction of "J," while hinge A is pulling a force of 25 pounds in the direction of "Z."

If the width and height of the door varies the vertical force will not change, but the horizontal force will change and thus change the resultant, which will change the load on the hinges.

C. A. Carrier,
L. U. No. 448, Waukegan, Ill.

Answer To Brother Elwell's Window Problem





In the February issue of our Journal, Brother Elwell asked for information regarding window frames for weights to be used in a concrete block wall.

I herewith submit drawings of a window frame that is generally used in a concrete or brick wall. The drawings are self explanatory. I hope this will be of use.

Wm. E. Horn,
L. U. No. 1040, Oakland, Cal.

Regarding Brother Siegele's Roof Framing Lessons

Referring to the article on advanced roof framing by Brother H. H. Siegele in the June issue of "The Carpenter," I beg to submit a plan of the irregular roof which seems to present a more pleasing appearance than either the four cornered deck, or the three cornered deck plans and the framing is practically the same, with this slight addition, the

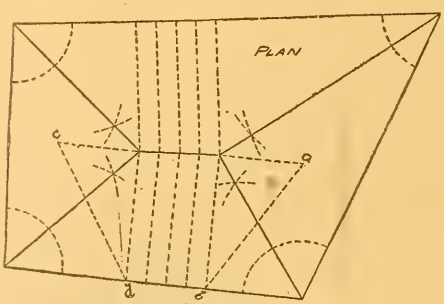


Fig. 1.

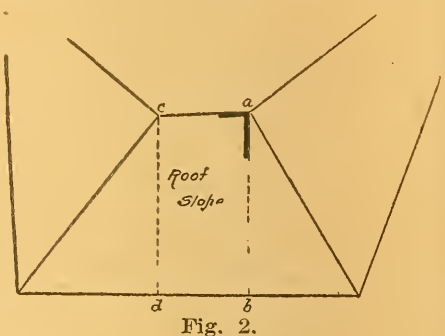


Fig. 2.

main rafters have a side cut against the ridge board, but the foot cut is square across.

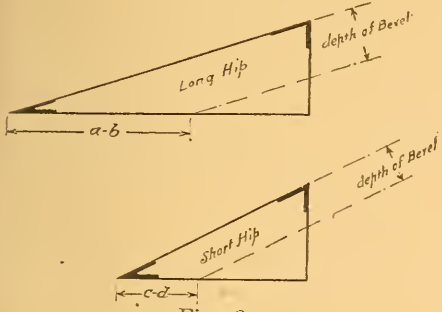


Fig. 3.

All the framing described in Figs. 57 and 58 of Brother Siegele's article in the June Journal will do for the plan submitted here, if it is made to conform to the extended hips, and Figs. 59 and 60, are in harmony with my plan.

The bevel shown on sketch of roof slope, Fig. 2, is slight, it would be increased perhaps, if the flare of the roof plan was broadened, but it can be readily determined as shown.

I am also submitting three sketches, describing the bevels of hip backing for irregular roofs, which were set forth in Figs. 61 and 62 of Brother Siegele's article.

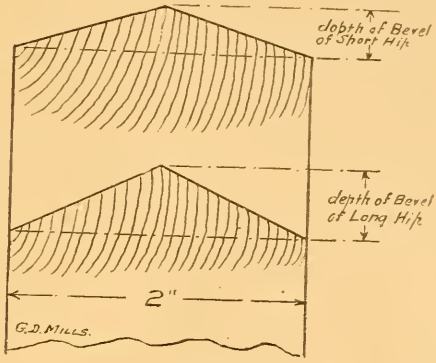


Fig. 4.

My method described in Fig. 3 readily defines the depth of bevel, by drawing the thickness of hip rafters at either corner of plan, as in Fig. 5, in order to determine the lengths a-b and c-d, which are transferred to the respective foot cuts and paralleled with the edge of hip

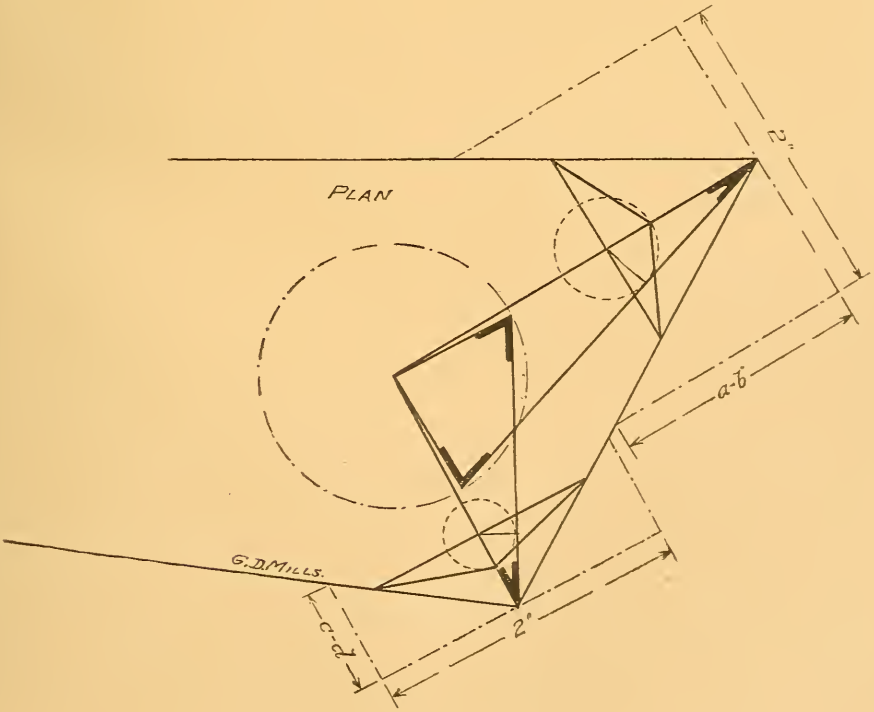


Fig. 5.

as shown in Fig. 3, which presents a very easy solution of the bevel problem when required, which is not often. For 45 degree framing this distance is always one-half the thickness of rafter marked from edge on foot cut, and is described in my book on roof framing.

The interior of the plan contains the method described in Fig. 62 of Brother Siegele's article, and the bevels are transferred to Fig. 4 in order to compare with my method and they both agree

G. D. Mills,
L. U. No 808, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A Correction

In the article, "Estimating Board Measure," by C. A. Carrier, which appeared in the June issue of our Journal, there occurs a mistake in figuring the amount of lumber needed for the roof framing.

The paragraph on page 56, which reads, "So we have an area on pitch which is 745 plus 4 hips at 18′ 0″ equals 745 plus 72 equals 817 square feet times 0.38 equals 310 feet, board measure, framing material for this roof," should read as follows, "As the area on pitch is 745 square feet, 745 times 0.38 equals 283 feet, board measure, plus 4— 18′ 0″ hips or 72. 282 plus 72 equals 355 feet board measure, framing material required for this roof."

Brother DeGuerre Defends His Method

In defense of my suggestion to Brother Frank Smith (in April number), to balance the board on the point of a scratchawl to determine the position of cut that would bisect the trapezoidal board into two equal areas, I was aware that this method was not absolutely correct, but near enough for all practical purposes, and on a par with the usage of 17 inches as the hypotenuse of 45 degree angle for 12 inches or 3 1-7 for pi. Furthermore, a line drawn through the center of gravity of Brother Smith's board is much nearer the position of correct line which I submitted (5.495097575 inches from the narrow end of board), than is obtained by the incorrect geometric method submitted in June issue by Brother Paul W. Intas.

In justice to me, please publish the above.

Frank DeGuerre,
L. U. No. 22. Villa Grande, Cal.

Answers To Brother Linkous' Board Problem

Editor's Note.—We received numerous answers solving this problem. Some of the answers took it for granted that as the board was 12 inches square at one end and 6 inches square at the other, the average thickness would be 9 inches. This however, isn't quite correct. If this piece of timber is ripped lengthwise through the center, and reversed, in order to make the timber 9 inches square at both ends, it will be found that they will not fit snugly together. There will be a strip in the center which prevents them from doing so. The correct method of solution is the frustrum method.

In the June issue of our Journal, Brother Linkous asks, "How many board feet of lumber in a stick 12 inches square at the large end, 6 inches at the small end, and 12 feet long?"

The stick is a frustrum of a pyramid, so I'm using one of the two rules I know and I think this rule is universal.

The area of the big end 1 foot by 1 foot equals 1 square foot. The area of small end, .5 foot by .5 foot equals .25 square feet. Then one side of the large end, or 1 foot multiplied by the side of the small end, or .5 foot equals .5 foot thus (1 x 5 equals 5). These three figures added, 1 foot plus .25 foot plus .5 foot equals 1.75. One-third the distance between the ends of the stick, or one-third of 12 feet equals 4 feet. Then 4 feet multiplied by 1.75 equals 7 cubic feet (4 x 1.75 equals 7.) Since there are 12 board feet in every cubic foot, 7 cubic feet multiplied by 12 makes the answer 84 board feet.

Whether decimals or fractions, feet or inches are used, the result is the same.

Olof Fagerstrom,
L. U. No. 22, San Francisco, Cal.

* * *

His stick of timber 12″ square at one end and 6″ at the other and 12 feet high is clearly the lower half of a pyramid of 12″ base and 24 feet high. The contents of that pyramid would be base 1 square foot times 1-3 height equals 8 cubic feet or 96 board feet. Contents of half the pyramid from the top down would be: 36 square inches or ¼ square foot times 1-3 height equals 1 cubic foot or 12 board feet. That leaves for his stick of timber 7 cubic feet or 84 board feet.

Fred Scharpf,
L. U. No. 47, St. Louis, Mo.

* * *

In answer to Brother R. W. Linkous of Huntington, W. Va.

The sum of the area of both ends

added to the square root of the product of the areas of both ends and multiplied by 1-3 of the length and by 12 in all cases gives the number of square feet. There are 12 square feet in one cubic foot.

Solution:

6 squared equals 36; 12 squared equals 144; 6 times 12 equals 72; total, 252; 252 divided by 144 times 4 times 12 equals 84 feet.

C. J. Solie,
L. U. No. 562, Everett, Wash.

* * *

In answer to Brother Linkous of Huntington, W. Va., the problem ("Another One To Figure"). How many board feet in a stick of timber 12" x 12" at one end 6" x 6" at the other and 12 feet long?

Rule: Find area of each end in square inches. To the end areas add their square root of the product. Multiply this product by 1-3 of the length in inches. The result is the volume in cubic inches. Divide the volume in cubic inches by 144 to get the board feet.

Solution: 6 x 6 equals 36, area of small end; 12 x 12 equals 144, area of large end; 36 plus 144 equals 180, the sum of end areas; 180 plus 72 times 48 equals 12096 equals volume in cubic inches; 12096 divided by 144 equals 84, the number of board feet.

T. W. Scott,
L. U. No. 436, New Albany, Ind.

A Church Spire Problem

Here is a problem of my own construction. Many years ago I was building a church. The base of the spire was 12 feet square. The belfry and spire were octagon shaped. My problem was to find the length of the sides of the octagon. After many attempts I finally solved it. I have submitted this problem to people who are supposed to be mathameticians and only one was able to give me a solution, and that was by geometrical formula, too difficult for the average carpenter to understand. Anyone that can use the square can solve this problem.

D. T. Donahoe,
Milwaukee, Wis.

America For Me

'Tis fine to see the Old World, and travel up and down
Among the famous palaces and cities of renown,
To admire the crumbly castles and the statues of the kings
But now I think I've had enough of antiquated things.

So it's home again, and it's home again, America for me!
My heart is turning home again and there I long to be,
In the land of youth and freedom beyond the ocean bars,
Where the air is full of sunlight and the flag is full of stars.

Oh, London is a man's town, there's power in the air;
And Paris is a woman's town, with flowers in her hair;
And it's sweet to dream in Venice and it's great to study Rome;
But when it comes to living, there is no place like home.

I like the German fir-woods in green battalions drilled,
I like the gardens of Versailles, with flashing fountains filled;
But, oh, to take your hand my dear; and ramble for a day
In the friendly western woodland where Nature has her way.

I know that Europe's wonderful, yet something seems to lack;
The Past is too much with her, and people looking back.
But the glory of the present is to make the future free—
We love our land for what she is and what she is to be.

Oh, it's home again and it's home again, America for me—
I want a ship that's westward bound to plough the rolling sea,
To the blessed Land of Room Enough beyond the ocean bars,
Where the air is full of sunlight and the flag is full of stars.

—Vau Dyke.

Let's all turn out on Labor Day.

* * *

There should be no question of duty. Every union man in the Brotherhood should be proud to march in the Labor Day parade.

* * *

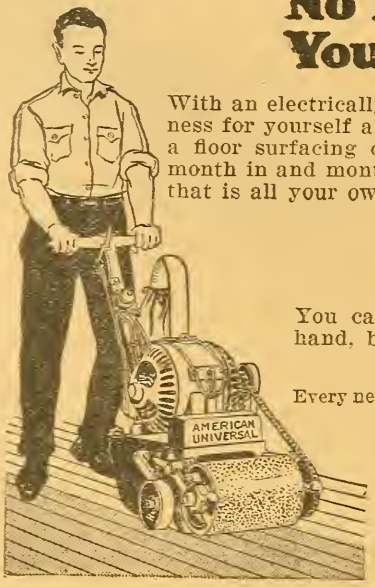
The general public is being constantly fed on propoganda detrimental to Organized Labor. Do your part by marching in the Labor Day parade to create a favorable impression.

* * *

And this month is our birthday, too. Forty-six years old and still going ahead to alleviate the burden of the carpenter. What a change in the conditions of the carpenter forty-six years of organized action has brought. There is still room for improvement.

Make $25.00 to $40.00 a day

No Lay-Offs
Your Own Boss



With an electrically driven American Universal you can start in business for yourself and do what hundreds of others have done—become a floor surfacing contractor. Make from $25.00 to $40.00 per day month in and month out. Create a permanent and profitable business that is all your own with an—

American Universal
FLOOR SURFACING MACHINE

You can not only do the work of six men scraping by hand, but you can do it better. You earn six mens' pay.

WORK EASY TO GET

Every new floor has to be surfaced and every old floor resurfaced. You as a carpenter are well fitted for this work because of your experience and acquaintance with the building trade, to handle this ever-increasing business. You need no special training. Any man with good common sense who is willing to work, can make a success of it. Write today and we will furnish you absolutely free, full information in regard to this wonderful opportunity.

THE AMERICAN FLOOR SURFACING MACHINE COMPANY
Originators of Floor Sanding Machines
522 S. St. Clair St. Toledo, Ohio.

WHEN YOU GET A SIMPLICITY WOODWORKER EXPERTS BECOME YOUR WORKING PARTNERS

The best machine in the world is only worth to you what you get out of it. Because we realize this and want our customers to get full value out of SIMPLICITY Woodworker, we employ experts to help the owners of these machines make good with them, that is, make big money the year 'round.

There are thousands of wanted articles turned out by a SIMPLICITY, and we look into your market and your experience before we advise you what to make.

Would you like to hear the stories about some of the little shops that SIMPLICITY, backed by our experts, has turned into money makers; or about the wonderful increase in business that has come to big shops through SIMPLICITY plus the service of our experts? Write today for these records. Below are a few lines from a letter by an enthusiastic SIMPLICITY user. Letters like this come to us right along. "You have a wonderful machine and I certainly appreciate the service that goes with it." Victor Wood, 1502 W. Cass St., Tampa, Florida.



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$4.00 an HOUR EASILY Made

Many of our representatives are making this amount selling and installing A B C Weatherstrips. Send only $1.00 for complete material and instructions for installing one double hung window. The easiest weatherstrip to install, no moving or grooving of the sash.

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WEATHERSTRIPS

Will give long and satisfactory service. Of spring-bronze construction. Prevent rattling, dust and drafts, follows any expansion, shrinkage or warping of sash. Endorsed by architects, builders and homeowners.

THE HOFFBAUER COMPANY, Inc.
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It's easy to lay these shingles

FIND the center of the roof at its eaves, lay the first shingle and the rest is easy. Each shingle marks the place to lay the next one. You can't go wrong.

When these shingles come to you the nail holes are already punched. The shingles are easily cut to fit when necessary. Simply nail them on.

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Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

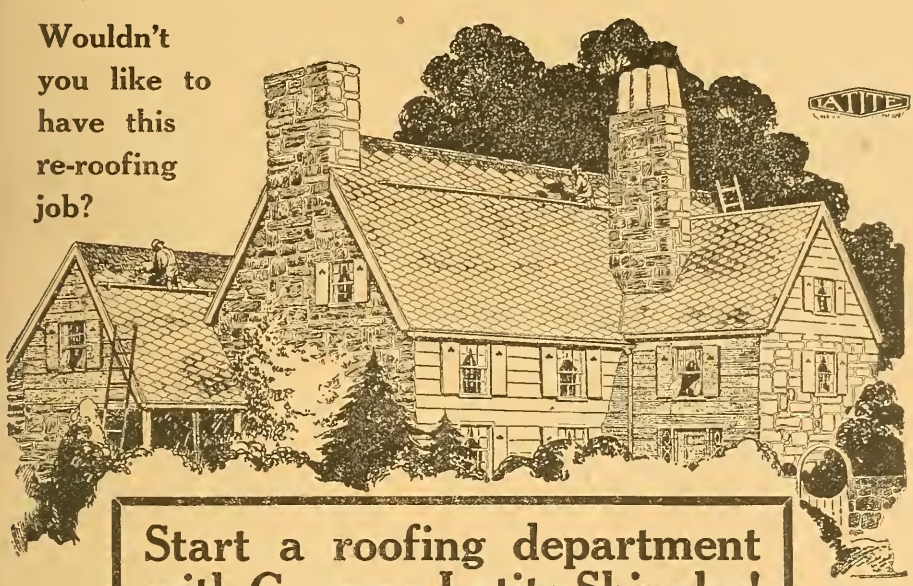
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246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

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General President

CHARLES L. BAINE
General Secretary-Treasurer

Wouldn't you like to have this re-roofing job?



Start a roofing department with Genasco Latite Shingles!

There's money for you in this roofing business—extra profits you might just as well have—additional to your regular business. And it's steady business—re-roofing in the Genasco way, right over the old wood shingles, makes it possible to do the work all year around, for the interior of the house is never exposed to the weather.

There's plenty of business for you, too, with Genasco Latite Shingles because of their exclusive features, and their durability and beauty. You'll readily appreciate the value of the patented "key"—locks each Genasco Latite Shingle tightly to those beneath—makes them particularly adapted for laying over old shingles—saves time and labor and expense of ripping off the worn-out roof.

Genasco Latite Shingles are waterproof, weather-resistant and fire-retardant. Made of tough, long-fibred rag felt heavily saturated and then coated *on both sides* with nature's everlasting waterproofer—the famous Trinidad Lake Asphalt Cement. The undercoating is the exclusive "Sealbac" feature, found only in Genasco, which protects the body of the shingle from condensed moisture and assists in the closer adhesion of the shingles to each other. Furnished in four beautiful non-fading colors—red, green, blue-black, and the new Mix-Tone.

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The Barber Asphalt Company
Philadelphia

New York Chicago Pittsburgh St. Louis Kansas City San Francisco



They lock on the roof!

Look at the front and back views of a Genasco Latite Shingle. Note the patented "key". It doesn't show on the finished roof, but it locks every shingle tightly to those underneath—an exclusive feature which makes Genasco Latite so well adapted for applying over old wood shingles.

On the back view of the Genasco Latite Shingle you can see the metal "key", but on the finished roof the only evidence is the double-thick butt at the turned-under corner. This makes a "shadow line" which adds a note of distinction to the roof.

The Barber Asphalt Company
Philadelphia

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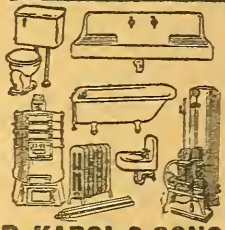
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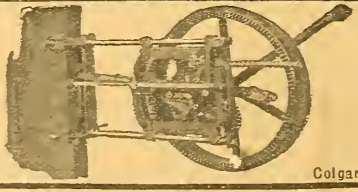
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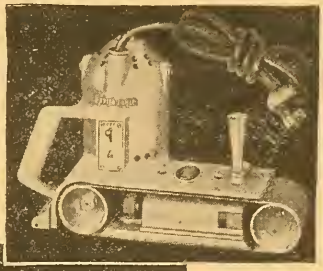
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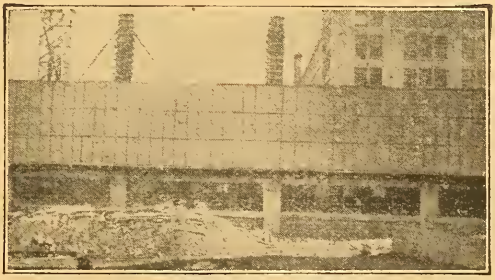
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FLOORS
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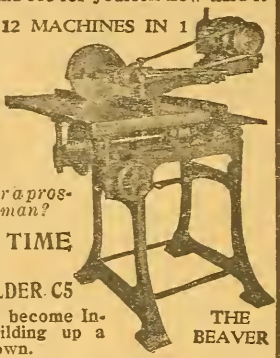
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NO SIR—You can't expect to stay young forever. Someday you're going to be 60. What then? Will you still be bending over the old saw horse?

Look around you and see for yourself how hard it si for the old men to keep on going. Sawing--Sawing--Sawing. Exerting all the strength that is left in them --push--pull--push --pull, digging their grave with a hand saw.

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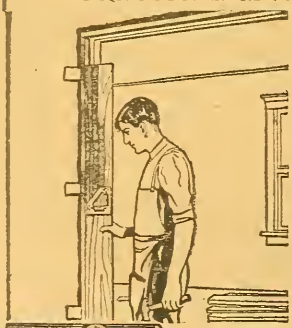


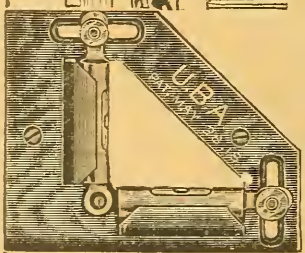
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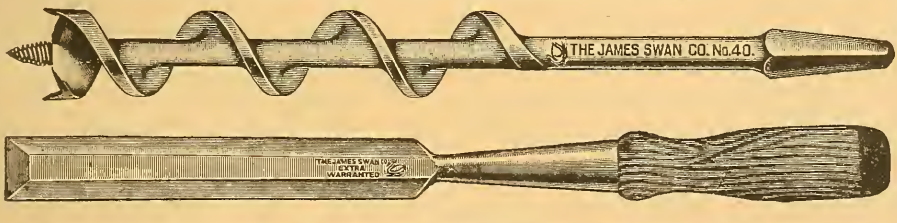
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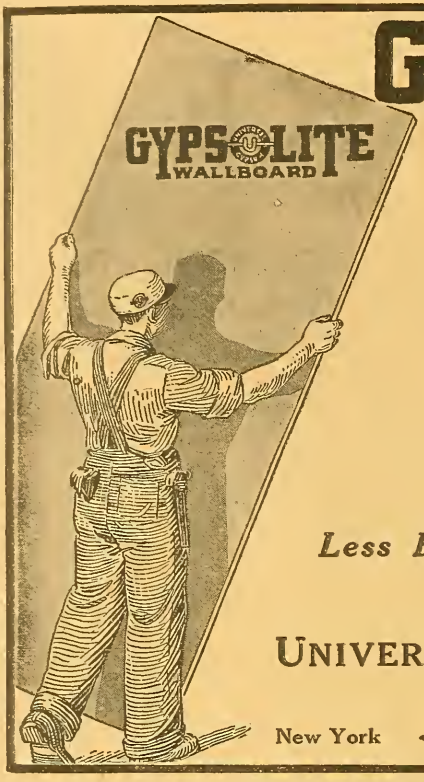
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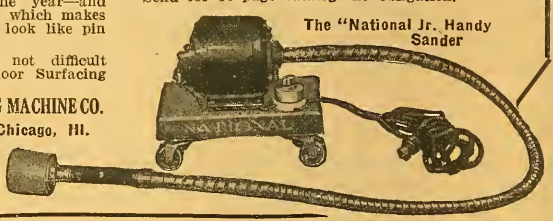
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We are the Pioneer builders of Aluminum Alloy Rules.

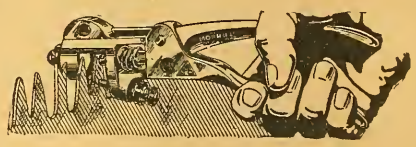
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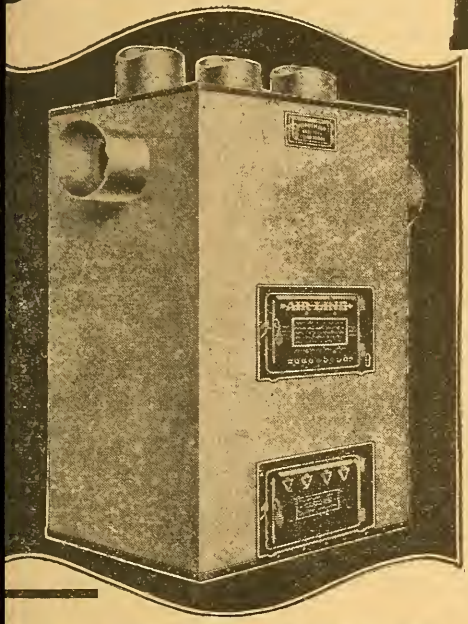
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Have you a basement? Yes ☐ No ☐

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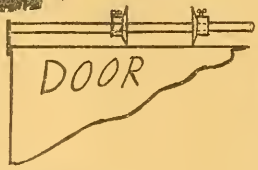


The
DOOR BUTT SCRIBER

is a tool that gives the exact markings for the Butts on jamb and door, allowing the proper clearance between the jamb head and top edge of door.

Can be carried in any tool chest. Weighs only 12 oz's.

Pat. Pending



Try one for 10 days and if you are not satisfied, return the tool and we will refund the money.

Door Butt Scriber Mfg. Co.,
1619 Irving Park Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
Send me, without delay, one of your Door Butt Scribers.
☐ Brass Tubing. ☐ Steel Tubing.
☐ I enclose $4.25 in Money Order.
☐ Send P. P. collect. Check.

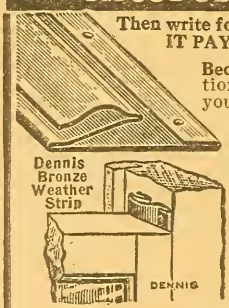
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TOWN OR CITY _____

DOES $35.00 per day interest YOU?

Then write for DENNIS Agency today
IT PAYS BIGGER PROFITS



Because—quick application and low price enables you to double volume of contracts.

Because—no grooving or removing of sash or doors—saves labor and expense.

Made of Spring Bronze that lasts indefinitely. The patented "S" shape provides a snug weatherproof seal that conforms to all warping, shrinkage and expansion of sash. No special tools needed.

Easily Installed in New or Old Buildings

Every property owner can be sold DENNIS metal strip at wood strip prices. A proven success endorsed by Contractors, Builders, Architects and Owners. Write now for details.

DENNIS
ONE PIECE - DOUBLE CUSHION
BRONZE WEATHERSTRIP

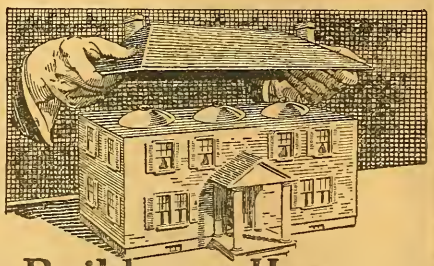
MAIL TODAY FOR FREE SAMPLES

W. J. Dennis & Co., 2110 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
Please send FREE Samples and your Sales plan for Agents.

Name _____

Street _____

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Build your House like a *Fireless Cooker*

A fireless cooker keeps hot because it holds the heat. It cooks the food with only a fraction of the heat required in a stove, because the heat in the cooker cannot escape.

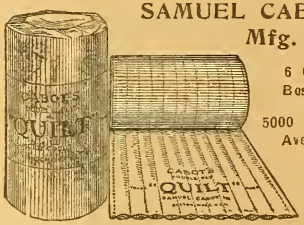
Cabot's Insulating "Quilt"

keeps the whole house warm in the same way. It insulates the house as the cooker is insulated and prevents the heat of the heater from escaping through the walls and roof. It saves coal enough to pay for itself in two hard winters, besides keeping the house warm and comfortable for all time, and reducing doctor's bills.

"Build Warm Houses

It is Cheaper Than Heating Cold Ones"

Sample of Quilt sent free



SAMUEL CABOT, Inc.
Mfg. Chemists

6 Oliver St.,
Boston, Mass.

5000 Bloomingdale Ave., Chicago

Mail this coupon

Samuel Cabot, Inc., 6 Oliver St., Boston.
5000 Bloomingdale Ave., Chicago.
Send me free sample Cabot's Quilt and full information:

Name.

Street.

Town..... State.....



Oak Flooring Jobs Will Make More Money for You

Call on prospects in your neighborhood, and take a copy of "The Story of Oak Floors" with you. Hundreds of homes need to be "toned-up" by laying Oak right over old worn floors. You can easily show the housewife what a saving there will be in housework with clean, bright Oak floors, how sanitary they are, permanent, and beautiful. Everything in the house will look better, newer, more up-to-date.

Oak Flooring is Not Expensive

The cost will be less per room than many articles of furniture. Quote cost by the room, not by the 1000 feet, and the figure will surprise your prospects. Any local lumber dealer will be glad to give you samples and prices of different grades. Figure the cost of laying yourself, and go after this profitable business.

We Will Help You

Wm. J. Benko of New Brunswick, N. J., got 6 jobs by distributing 10 books. You can do it, too. Mail this coupon for copies of this illustrated 24 page book, showing flooring finishes in color; and for other free literature telling you about measurements, standard grades, how to handle, lay, nail, scrape, and finish Oak floors.

OAK FLOORING BUREAU
1251 Builders Building, Chicago

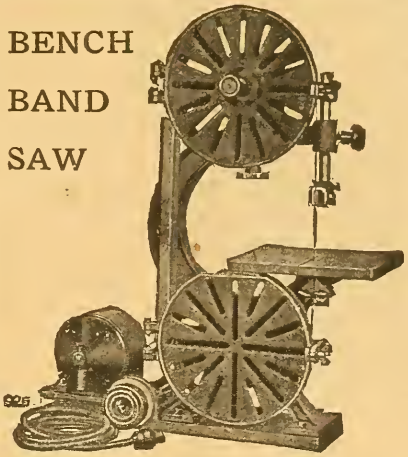
Please send me free literature: "The Story of Oak Floors" and "How and Where to Use Oak Floors."

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Address_____

City_____ State_____

BENCH
BAND
SAW



Fully equipped with motor, switch, cord and plug for lamp socket.

Height, 36". Length, 26". Wheels, 12". Weight complete, 240 lbs. Furnished also for belt drive and with or without wheel guards. This is one of the many machines for the carpenter shop made by

American Saw Mill Machinery Co.
136 Main St., Hackettstown, N. J.

Ask for Catalog

ALLMETAL WEATHERSTRIP

CARPENTERS
BIG MONEY
AND
ALL YEAR WORK FOR YOU

If you are not satisfied with the wages you are earning—install ALLMETAL Weatherstrip and make BIG MONEY.

If you are tired working for somebody else—ALLMETAL Weatherstrip makes it easy for you to GO IN BUSINESS FOR YOURSELF.

Every NEW building NEEDS Alimetal Weatherstrip—millions of OLD buildings now REQUIRE it. GET YOUR SHARE OF THIS BUSINESS—LET US TELL YOU HOW.

WE LOAN NECESSARY TOOLS

Return Coupon Today For Samples

ALLMETAL WEATHERSTRIP CO.,
227 West Illinois St., Chicago, Ill.

Name

Address

City State.....



NEW!

Retail Price $2

5 featured CLAW hammer

Nothing like it. Perfectly balanced, one pound hammer and chisel combined . . . can be used as a scraper and trimmer, too.

Note these five exclusive points:—

1—Chisel Edge.

2—Upper End of Claw—starts stubborn nails.

3—Grip of Claw—Can grip pointed end of nail and pull head through wood

4—Two Side Claws—Gets grip where no other hammer or claw hatchet will fit.

5—Off Set Head—Additional inch fulcrum. 10's can be pulled with one pull.

Write for fully illustrated folder.

Chisel-Edge Claw Hammer Co.
H. A. Ayvad, Dept. K, Hoboken, N. J.

CHISEL-EDGE CLAW HAMMER

You need a

HUTHER Dado head



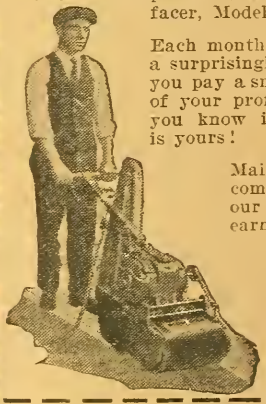
Developed from our own patents, this adjustable groover cuts either with or across the grain. Cutters may be used singly, in pairs or in any combination necessary for desired cut.

Send for one on approval. It may be returned at our expense if unsatisfactory.

Huther Bros. Saw Mfg. Co.
Rochester, N. Y.

Makers of Better Saws for More than Fifty Years

Only $69.50!—that's all you need pay, before we ship you the latest, greatest and most efficient floor sander ever built—the *Improved Schlueter* Floor Surfacer, Model B, 12 in.



Each month thereafter, for a surprisingly short period, you pay a small amount out of your profits, and before you know it the machine is yours!

Mail the coupon for complete details of our Pay-as-you-earn Plan.

CLIP THIS NOW

Lincoln-Schlueter Machinery Co.,
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Please give me complete details of your Pay-as-you-earn Plan on the Improved Schlueter.

Name

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A Prominent Contractor Builds

and see what flooring he chose

FRED R. Johnson, prominent contractor in Los Angeles, has built for himself, what is considered the most beautiful Spanish home in Beverly Hills.

To gain usch prestige, every detail of his house must be in harmony. For his floors, he turned to the leading lumber dealer who advised "Perfection".

From past experience they have found that this well-known brand has a beauty of grain and texture that takes a superb finish. It lays beautifully and retains this same original beauty even after generations of use.

Fortunately, the same brand of oak flooring that is so highly prized by builders of the more expensive homes, is within the means of every home builder. "Perfection" costs no more than a number of other brands.

There's a size and grade of "Perfection" Brand Oak Flooring, for every type of structure, new or old. For full information write today.

Arkansas Oak Flooring Company

Pine Bluff, Ark.

Specify "PERFECTION"

Brand Oak Flooring

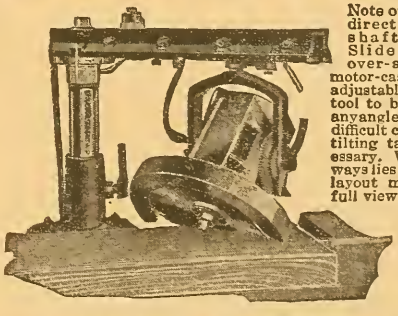
He's Too Valuable for Hand-Saw Drudgery!



MR. BUILDER and Contractor, why should a skilled carpenter push a hand-saw several hours a day? It's much easier for him and more economical for you to let him use a DeWalt. With the DeWalt he can cut thirty 4 x 4 studs in 8 minutes, rip seventy-five feet of pine in 2 minutes, compound miter jack rafters at a rate of thirty in 6 minutes, rout out a stair stringer of 14 risers in 12 minutes.

The DeWalt is the only overhead, direct drive, universal woodworker. Speedy. Accurate. Portable. 2 men carry it. Changes over from cross-cut to rip, to bevel, bevel rip, or miter, without stopping the saw. Change to mortise, routing, dadoing, tenoning or shaping operation made in 1 minute.

The DEWALT Wonder Worker



Note overhead, direct motor-shaft drive. Slide yoke, over-arm and motor-casing all adjustable, allow tool to be set at any angle for most difficult cuts. No tilting table necessary. Work always lies flat with layout marks in full view.

Coupon will bring FREE catalog

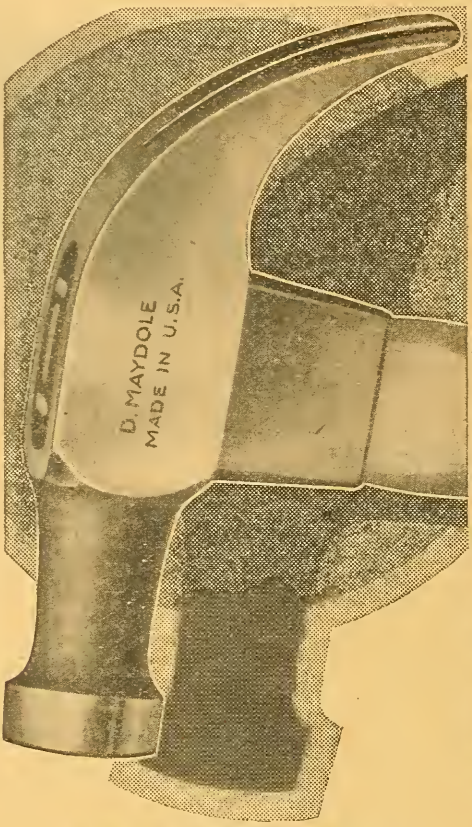
DEWALT PRODUCTS CO.
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Tell me how the DeWalt will make it easier for my men and prove economical for me.

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*Address*_____

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MAYDOLE

for men who appreciate fine tools

Pick up a Maydole Hammer and you will know instinctively that it is worthy of a place among your finest tools.

There is nothing tricky about a Maydole —no fancy colored handle or "patent" features—just the finest hammer that eighty-four years of specialized skill and experience can fashion from press-forged tool steel and clear, second-growth, air-dried hickory—all hammer.

If you really appreciate fine tools, you will be completely satisfied only with the genuine Maydole Hammer. Ask your dealer to show you a Maydole, any style or weight. And ask us to send you a free copy of useful Pocket Handbook 23-A.

YOUR HAMMER SINCE 1843

Maydole Hammers

The David Maydole Hammer Co., Norwich, N.Y.

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STANDARD OF PERFECTION AND ACCURACY

Built for the artisan and discriminating mechanic of the craft

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No. 24-24" 6 Glasses, $6.00.

Also made 26" 28" 30" lengths. Reversible. Can be used in any position. Will plumb any end or level any edge up.

Sand's Levels Tell The Truth

Sold by hardware dealers everywhere, or sent direct on receipt of price. Parcel post charges prepaid. Send for complete catalogue.

SAND'S LEVEL & TOOL CO.
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Get into the Floor Surfacing Business While the Field Is Fresh

$40 to $50 a day easily earned with an AUTOMATIC—



the result of 16 years' manufacturing experience. Force Feed Lubrication — SKF Ball-bearings — Whitney Silent Chain — Roller Pressure Regulator — ALL Dust taken up on forward operation with New Vacuum Nozzle. All working parts inclosed. Write today — Let us tell you how to get started in this paying business. Free trial.

Write us about "Our Year To Pay" Plan.

The Little Automatic Surfacing Machine (on table) is a wonder for removing varnish from desk tops, counters, etc., or for all sorts of new work.



Wayvell Chappell & Co.
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Dept. W
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When to use Structural Grades of Douglas Fir

There are two types of Douglas Fir grades used for supporting loads. One type is the common grade, the other is structural grade. Loads which can be supported by dimension sizes of lumber can almost always be safely held with common grade. Heavier loads, which require timbers, should usually be held with structural grades of Douglas Fir.

Studs, joists and rafters, which are usually made of dimension lumber, are seldom called on to carry loads which develop their bending strength. Almost always, their stiffness is their most important property and stiffness does not depend upon grade, therefore for studs, joists and rafters either Number 1 or Number 2 common grades of lumber are perfectly satisfactory.

Whenever timbers are required, it it better to choose structural grades because structural grades require close or thin grain. Timbers exposed to weather should always be close-grained, especially if boxed heart and only in structural grades can you be sure of getting this close grain which has greater durability and resists checking better.

Your retail lumber dealer can supply you with structural grades or common grades of Durable Douglas Fir in any length required and in large sizes. Send us your name and address for interesting free literature on structural and common grades of Douglas Fir. Address West Coast Lumber Bureau, 560AA Stuart Bldg., Seattle, Washington.

Durable **Douglas Fir**
America's Permanent Lumber Supply

Important West Coast Woods—Douglas Fir, Sitka Spruce, West Coast Hemlock, Western Red Cedar.

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THE building trades are booming. Employers everywhere are looking for men who can read architects' blue prints. Splendid salaries and rapid advancement are offered men who have this special training.

There is an easy, delightful way to learn. The International Correspondence Schools will teach you right at home in an hour a day of the spare time that now goes to waste.

You will like the course because it is so PRACTICAL. You work on actual blue prints—the same blue prints a contractor would use if asked for an estimate, or a foreman would receive from a contractor.

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Without cost or obligation, please send me a copy of your booklet, "Who Wins and Why," and full particulars about the course *before* which I have marked X:

☐ Architect	☐ Plumber and Steam Fitter
☐ Architectural Draftsman	☐ Electrical Engineer
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Street Address.....

City.....State.....

Occupation.....

If you reside in Canada, send this coupon to International Correspondence Schools Canadian, Limited, Montreal

When *you* select a hammer



The Cheney

—it's not the gayest label or the prettiest trimmings that interest you most, it's whether or not the hammer is a good tool and "Cheney" on a hammer handle assures you positively of that.

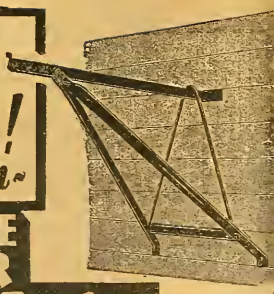
A Cheney Hammer draws nails as well as it drives them; its hickory handle with the "Never-Slip" grip conforms to the shape of your hand. The head is specially tempered, the handle specially made and the hammer as a whole has a wonderful "hang" that makes your hardiest jobs easier and your best work better.

Ask your dealer for Cheney Hammers, the hammers that are backed by more than 90 years experience in good hammer making.

PRENTISS VISES
PRENTISS VISE CO.
106-110 LAFAYETTE ST. NEW YORK CITY.
CHENEY HAMMERS

1050

PLAY SAFE! Work On-



TROUBLE SAVER Carpenter Brackets

Use **Trouble Saver** Carpenter Brackets and avoid the possibility of serious accident. **Trouble Savers** are many times stronger than wooden scaffolding—will support a ton weight.

Trouble Saver Brackets are made of steel—practically unbreakable. With ordinary care they'll last a life-time. Quickly erected; often pay for themselves on the first job in time savings. No nails. Just hook them around the studding and lay the planking—that's all. Stand firmly on two legs.

Write for prices, full information and details of our 30-Day Trial Offer. Tell your boss to specify TROUBLE SAVERS.

The Steel Scaffolding Co.
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Trouble Saver Wood Shingler. No nails—just snap them in place. Will hold on the steepest roof.



Trouble Saver Asphalt Shingler. Will not mar or streak roof. Two nails hold it securely.

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A CANVAS ROOFING
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SPECIFIED BY ARCHITECTS
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For the Roofs and Floors of Sleeping Porches, Piazzas, and Sun Parlors.

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GARNET still serves a very definite purpose in Floor Sanding. Its field of use is on the old floor, covered with varnish and shellac, and on the softwood floor. The conditions met on such floors very quickly load and spoil any sheet of abrasive paper long before it has cut as much as it might. Here, GARNET, with an open High Speed coating which prevents a great deal of loading, and a lower first cost, proves itself the most economical abrasive. Cheaper—you can afford to use it on this tough work. With a High Speed coating—you don't use so much.



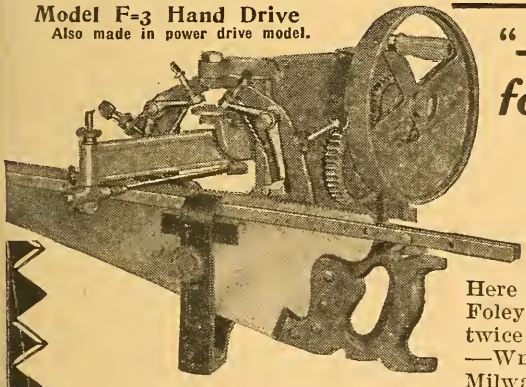
DURUNDUM is, by far, the most successful abrasive for good fast going, and fine finishing on new hardwood floors. Hardwood, which quickly breaks down brittle garnet grain, hasn't a chance against the tough, hard, electric furnace grain of DURUNDUM. Originally a metal cutting abrasive, DURUNDUM speeds merrily onward and finishes a hardwood floor in about one-third the time required with garnet, and with about one-quarter the material.

GARNET for softwood, and old varnish-covered floors.
DURUNDUM for the new hardwood floor.
YOU NEED THEM BOTH!

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The TRIANGLE TRADE MARK is on every roll of *Speed-grits* GARNET and DURUNDUM

Model F-3 Hand Drive
Also made in power drive model.



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"—I have filed saws for 40 years, but the Foley Filer has me beat."

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Files and joints in one operation—all kinds of hand saws. Retooths old ones. Also files band and crosscut circular saws. Saves eye strain and does mechanically accurate work in one-half the time.

Guaranteed—to do speedy, accurate saw filing that will satisfy you. May we send you complete information and names of large users? Write today.

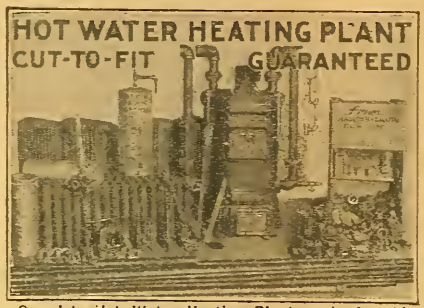
Foley Saw Tool Co., Inc., 456 Foley Bldg., 9 Main St. NE., Minneapolis, Minn.

SAVE MONEY BUY PLUMBING & HEATING FROM Manufacturer Direct

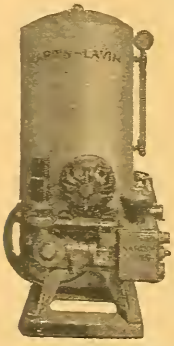
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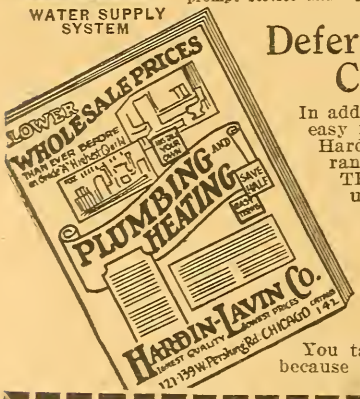
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Send us blue print or rough sketch of room arrangement and our trained engineers will figure the exact cost of a Hot Water, Steam, or Warm Air Heating Plant, Bathroom Outfit, Kitchen and Laundry Plumbing, Water Supply System or complete equipment. Every Hardin-Lavin outfit is individually designed to eliminate long runs of pipe, expensive material and costly labor. Our New Easy Method of installing and low wholesale prices will surprise you. We are helping thousands to SAVE MONEY and to MAKE MONEY. Let us help you. All orders are shipped from our Chicago Plant the day they are received. It means a lot to know that you will get prompt service and square dealing.

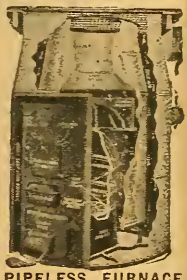


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CITY _____ STATE _____

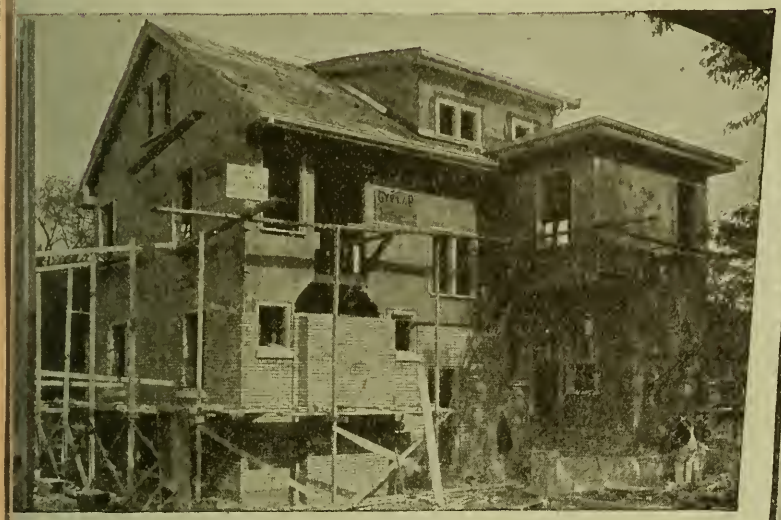
Our Bonded Guarantee and Diamond Label Protect You

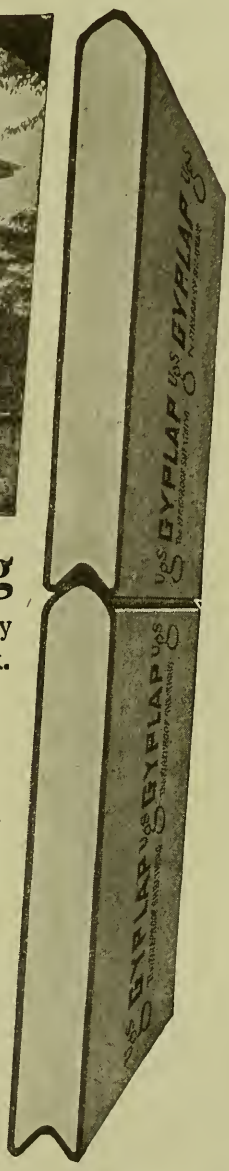
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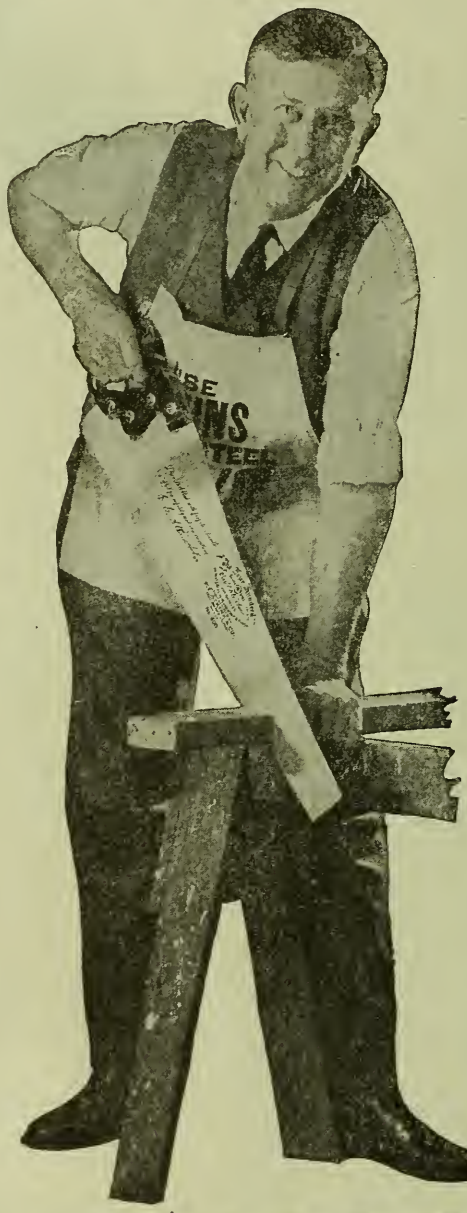
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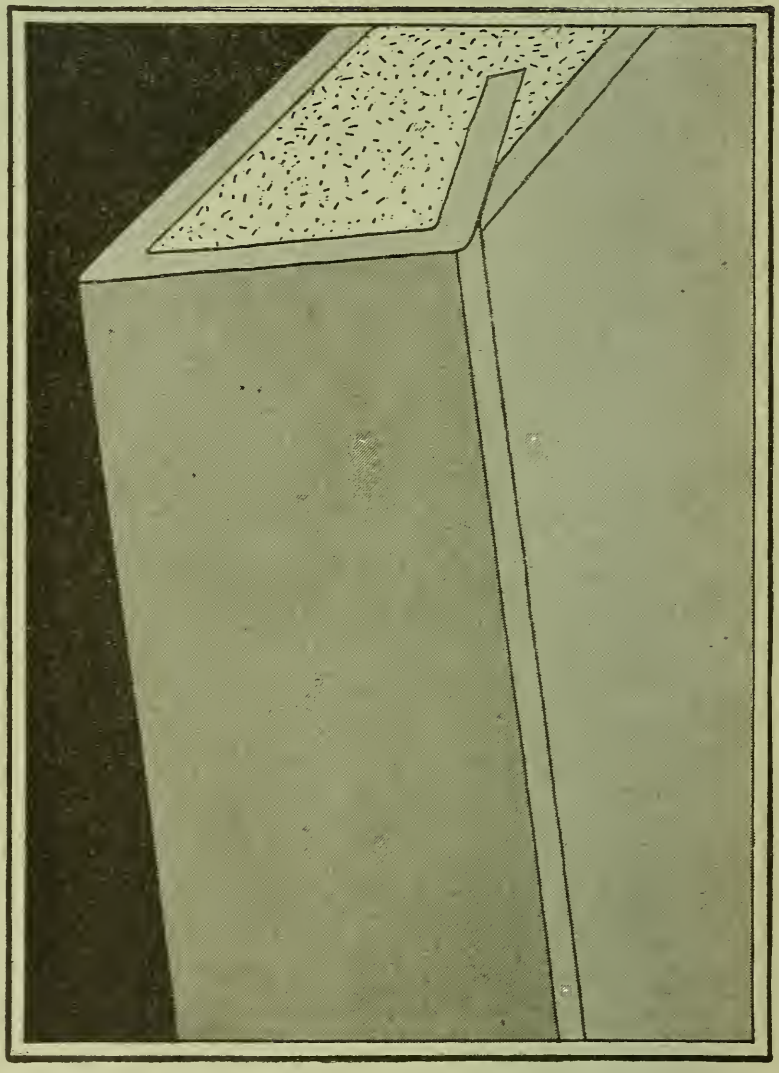


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Volume XLVII, No. 9.

SEPTEMBER, 1927

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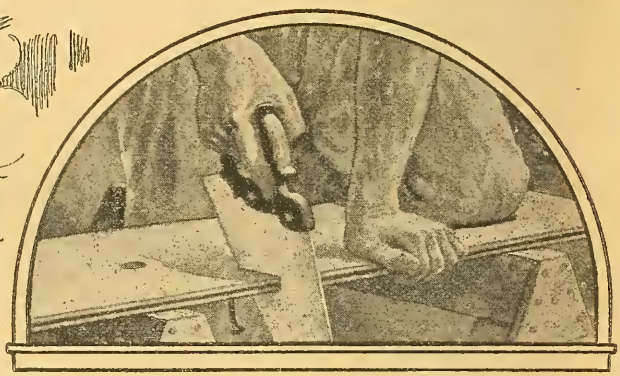
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Sargent Auto-Set Jack Plane No. 714, 14 inches. Other sizes from 7 to 22 inches.

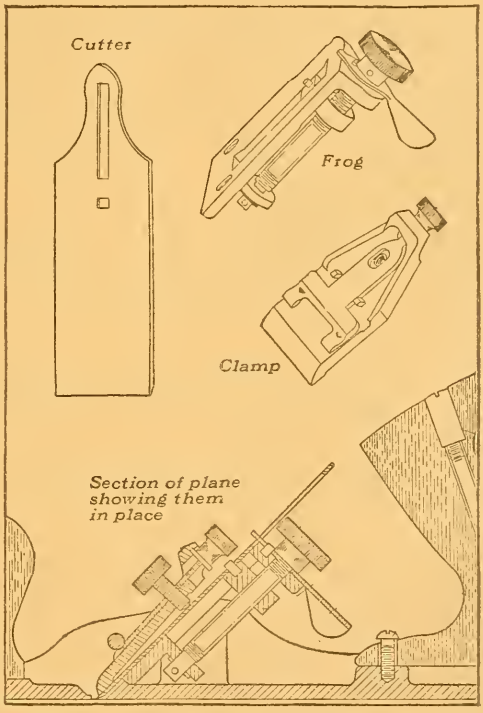
No plane is more solid or rigid than the Sargent Auto-Set

THESE illustrations explain why the Sargent Auto-Set is used by master craftsmen everywhere.

Look at the photograph. How long and lean the plane is! No excess weight—not an ounce more than is needed. How free and roomy the grips are! The Auto-Set doesn't cramp your arms or bruise your knuckles. Note the adjusting screw—easy to work, and accurate. And the lever that gives instant sidewise adjustment to the cutter.

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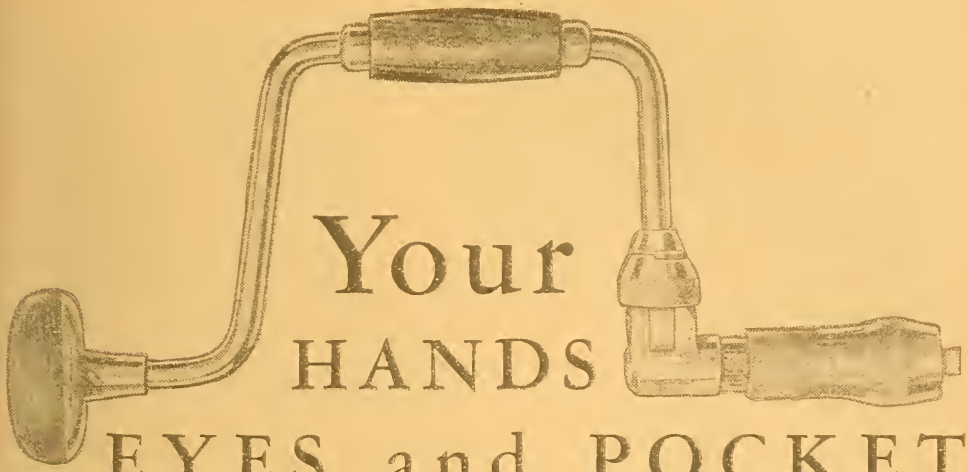


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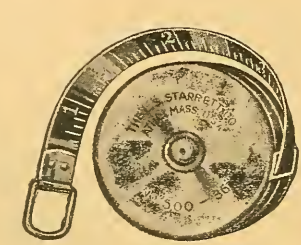
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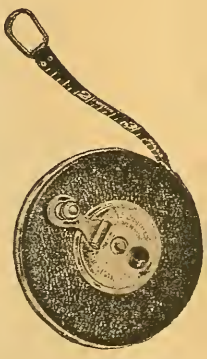
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—How circular and band saws are handled.
—How to use the steel square.
—How to sharpen tools.
—How to file and set saws.
—How to make wood joints.
—Complete information regarding joints and joinery.
—How to build furniture.
—How to make a tool box.
—How to make a work bench.
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—How to make a mitre box.
—How to make a mitre shooting board.
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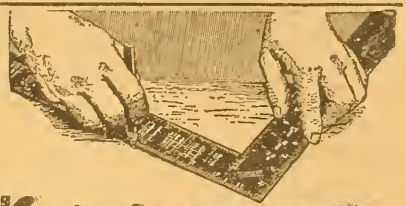
—How to excavate foundations.
—How to build foundations.
—How to make foundations water proof.
—How to erect post foundations.
—How to build forms for concrete foundations.
—How to proportion foundation footings.
—How to frame houses.
—How to set girders and sills.
—How to construct built-up sills.
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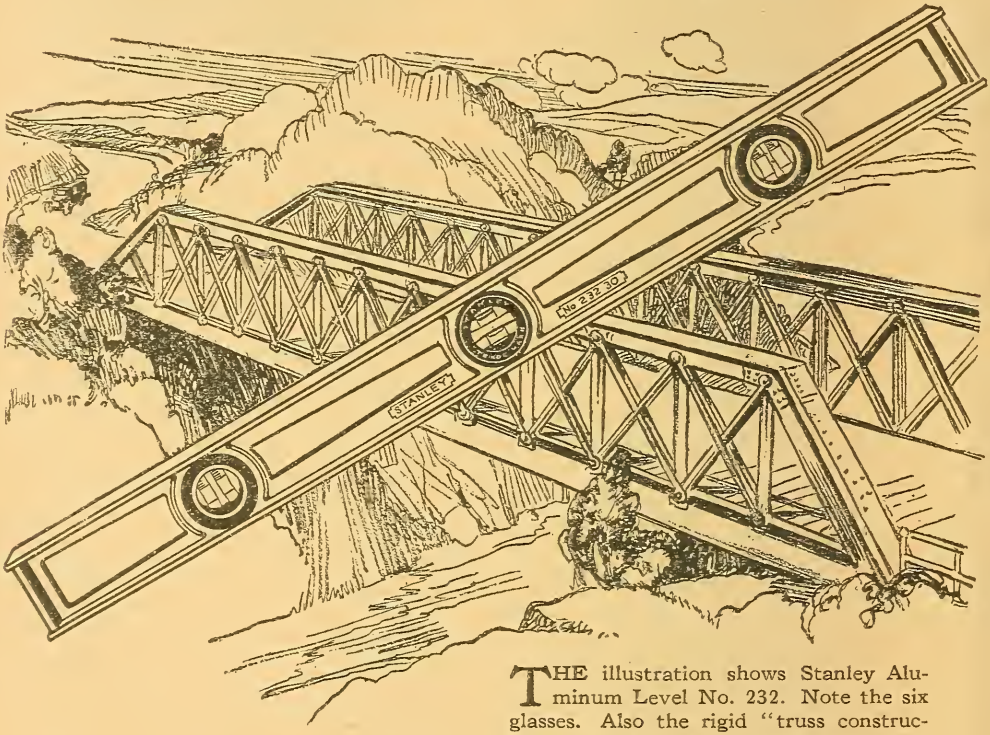
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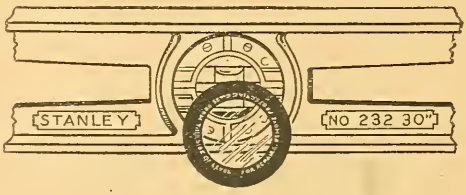
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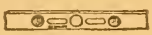
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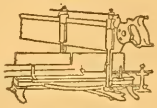
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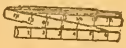
Planes 

Levels 

Hammers 

Hand Drills 

Mitre Boxes 

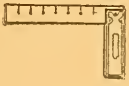
Rules 

Bit Braces 

Screw Drivers 

Breast Drills 

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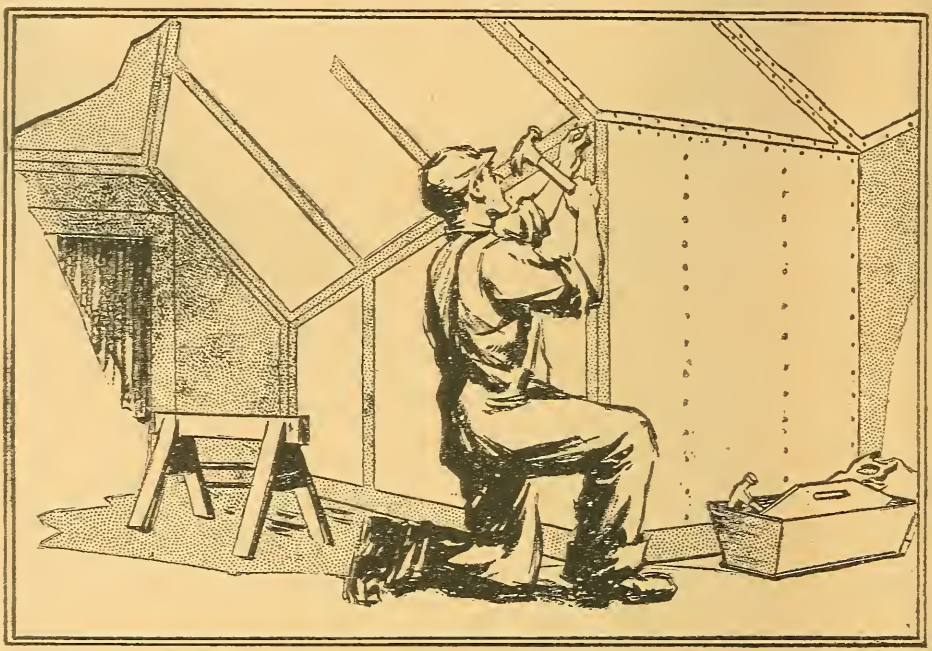
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Depend largely on materials of workability and merit. Only quality products satisfy the experienced craftsman.

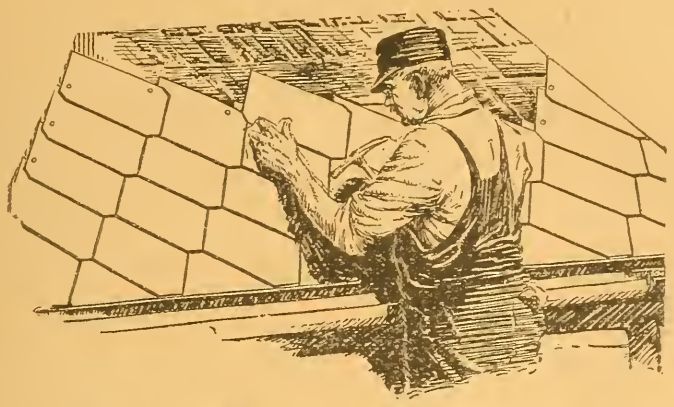
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ASBESTOS SHINGLES

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For Fruit Cellars



WHITE ROCK *Wall Board*

THIS is only one instance of where WHITE ROCK Wall Board can be used to advantage in your work.

Build fruit cellars of this durable, insulating wall board, making clean, sanitary, vermin-proof construction.

This is the board with the famous four-ply nailing edge and both sides alike which make the job so much easier to handle. Tell your dealer you want WHITE ROCK.

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Send for copy of this valuable 64-page Carpenter's Time Book. Full of helpful information.

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White Rock fireproof WALL BOARD



Announcing the RUBEROID "Hurricane" Strip!

"OLD MAN HURRICANE" can blow his hardest without lifting this lock-down Ruberoid Hex-Strip. Here is a shingle built with the strength of a giant that will "stay put" through the worst of wind and weather.

And with this strength and stamina there is unmatched speed in application! 50 shingles—3 nails per strip and a square is laid. That means more jobs per crew and greater profit per job.

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The exclusive features and low price of Ruberoid Hurricane Strips will enable you to outdistance competition in your community.

Samples of *genuine* Ruberoid Hurricane Strips and full particulars will be sent you on request.

The RUBEROID Co.

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In Canada: RUBEROID (division of Building Products, Ltd.) Montreal

Genuine

RU-BER-OID

SHINGLES ~ ROOFINGS

Specifications

Type: Lock-down Hex-strip. Size: 20 in. x 36 in. Weight: 160-170 lbs. per square. Bundles per square: 2. Head-lap: 4 inches. Strips per square: 50. Nails per square: 150.

Colors

Green Blue-black
Red Vari-tone



The illustration above shows the ease with which these shingles slide in place and lock securely.



Note the unusually large head-lap—4 inches. Ideal for re-roofing work.

The RUBEROID Co., Carp.
95 Madison Ave.,
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Would like to see this Hurricane Strip-shingle! Send along samples, literature, etc. Also the name of the nearest Ruberoid Dealer.

Name_____

Address_____



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QUICK-GRIP CLAWS that won't break.

A successful Chicago contractor said to me: "When a workman applies for a job, the first thing I do is to make him show me his kit. If it contains the best makes and grades of tools, and they are in first class shape, I give him the preference.

Vaughan's Forged Steel Vanadium Hammer

Hand-Shaved Second-growth HICKORY Handle

in any kit marks that carpenter as a man of intelligence, and good judgment, who is proud of his skill, and interested in his work.

WHY IT IS BETTER.

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5. **Easy on the Hand.** Sand-shaving of the seasoned second growth Hickory Handle between grip and head, makes the handle so flexible that it takes all jar away from the hand and arm.
6. **Wax Hole** in end of handle, for storing a little ball of wax, for use in driving nails in hard wood.

HOW TO GET THIS HAMMER

First try your Hardware Store. Look for the "Vaughan's Vanadium" label on the handle. If you don't find such a hammer in stock, send us $2.25 **and the name and address of the dealer you wish to favor.** We will ship you the hammer by parcel post prepaid.

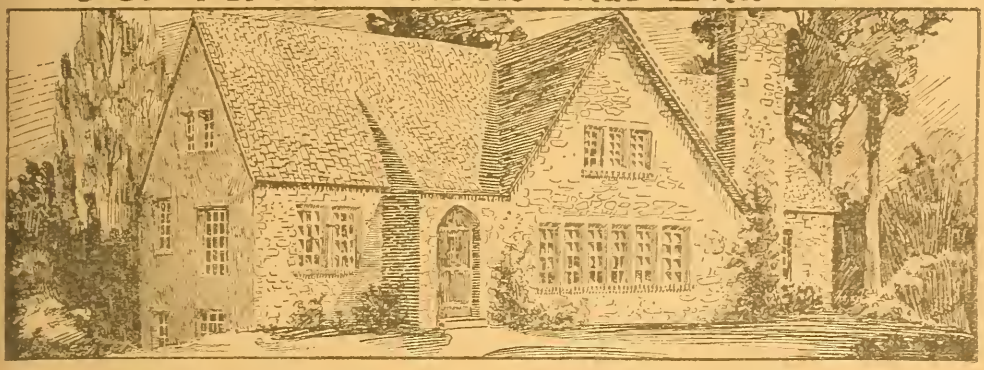
Ask Your Dealer. If he has none in stock order from us.

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Can be applied by any carpenter who can put on wood shingles and they are—

FIREPROOF WEATHERPROOF CURLPROOF

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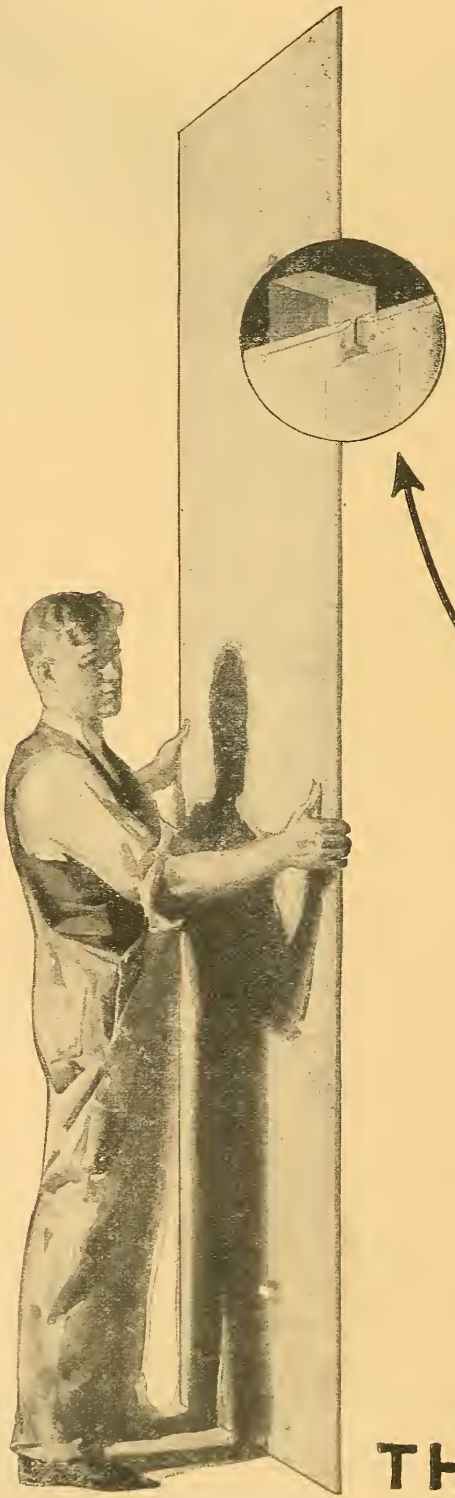
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FOR SAMPLES and Special Carload proposition, return this clipping.

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Ask for—"How Jim Built a Business."



The beveled edge illustrated in the circle to left, makes smooth seamless joints possible without resorting to artificial means. It is an exclusive feature of Beaver Bestwall.

Manufacturers, also, of Beaver Board, Beaver American Plaster, Gypsum Lath, Gypsum Block, Thermocrete (Cellular Gypsum), Varnishes and Enamels, Beaver Vulcanite Asphalt Shingles, Mineral and Smooth Surfaced Roll Roofings, Asphalt Paints and Cements.

THE SUPERIOR

A sensational success everywhere!

The Bestwall BEVELED edge

The great success of Beaver BESTWALL, "The superior plaster wall board," is now evident in every section of the country. Sales have reached the highest point in Bestwall history.

This sensational triumph of *quality* is the result of three important factors:

First, the amazing strength of Bestwall, produced by the superfine rock plaster core and the extremely tough *fibre* facing—a Beaver product.

Second, the exclusive Bestwall Beveled Edge, a most valuable improvement which insures invisible joints and smooth, seamless walls, without artificial means.

Third, the experience behind it. Beaver Bestwall was the first of all plaster wall boards and is made by the company that produced the first wall board of any kind. The experience behind Bestwall has no parallel.

Bestwall is approved by the Board of Fire Underwriters for fire-resisting qualities. Thousands know of its excellent insulating properties, as well as its great strength and susceptibility to more beautiful decorative effects. *Yet it costs no more.* Bestwall is also made with the square edge for those who prefer it.

Specify Bestwall by name. Identify it by the distinctive *cream*-colored surface. For sample and literature address Department 1709.

THE BEAVER PRODUCTS CO., Inc.
Buffalo, N. Y.

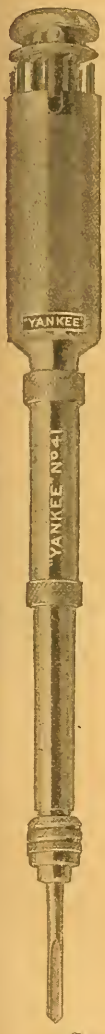
BEAVER BESTWALL

PLASTER WALL BOARD

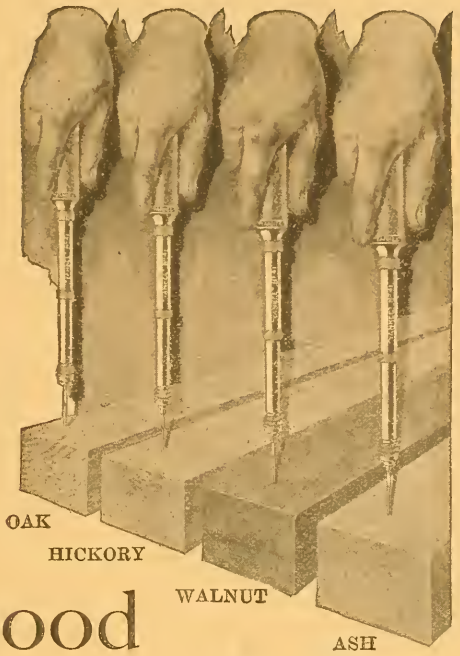
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Sweet-Orr & Co., Inc.



Eight drill points 1-16 to 11-64 inch in handle. And every one of them has been given the "Yankee" individual test.



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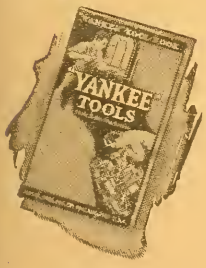
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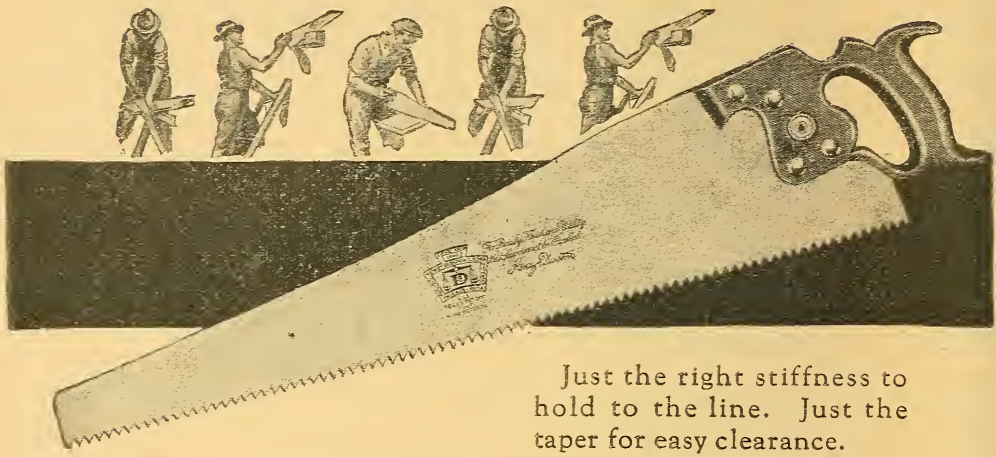
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Save strength; speed work

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modern type of saw



Disston Lightweight Saws designed by skilled saw makers in the world's greatest saw factory to fill the needs of modern sawing.

A lighter blade,—less width! less weight! Keen and sharp. It glides through a cut with just an easy swing of the arm.

No extra metal in the blade; no excess weight to tire you. You can saw all day with ease.

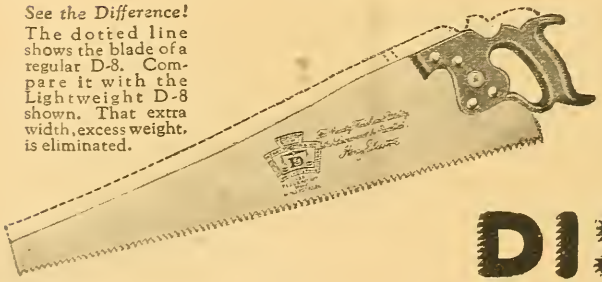
Just the right stiffness to hold to the line. Just the taper for easy clearance.

Temper, tension, hang and balance like you always expect in a Disston.

Disston Lightweights! The saw for today's sawing. Ask your hardware man to show you a Disston Lightweight (Ship Pattern) Saw in your favorite model.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Inc.
Makers of "The Saw Most Carpenters Use"
Philadelphia, U. S. A.

See the Difference! The dotted line shows the blade of a regular D-8. Compare it with the Lightweight D-8 shown. That extra width, excess weight, is eliminated.



DISSTON

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at
Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana
Advertising Department, 25 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y. 51

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NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

The employment of non-union men of our trade is favored by the Lufkin Rule Company of Saginaw, Michigan, who manufacture a number of tools used by carpenters such as rules, tapes, combination squares, trysquares and other measuring devices.

This concern recently constructed a large addition to their plant on which were employed non-union carpenters.


HINKLEY PHOTO
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CHICAGO, ILL., DEDICATES PUBLIC SCHOOL IN HONOR OF SAMUEL GOMPERS

THE memory of that great man and remarkable labor leader, Samuel Gompers was recently honored in Chicago by the Board of Education, who dedicated and named in his honor a new public school, which cost $500,000 and has accomodations for 900 school children. It is the custom of the Chicago Board of Education to name its school buildings after people who have distinguished themselves in some particular line of endeavor.

This beautiful school is surrounded by the homes of the class of workers to whom Gompers dedicated his life. It is particularly fitting and appropriate to dedicate a school in his honor because he was very much interested and labored most earnestly for the welfare of children and their education. Children especially were very close to his big heart. He realized that the children of today would be the men and women of tomorrow, and that education would make more easy their future struggle for existence. Through his efforts and those of his colleagues, who were associated with him in the Organized Labor movement, millions of children have been taken from mills, factories and other industrial plants, and are, in consequence being sent to schools, to receive at least, a primary education before they go out into the world to earn their living. Surely, the children of this country, especially those of our working people, should be told what Samuel Gompers did and tried to do for them, and in no better way can that be done, than to erect schools that bear his name.

A handsome bronze tablet, presented to the Samuel Gompers Public School by the Calumet Joint Labor Council and South Chicago Trades and Labor Assembly contains a likeness of him and bears the following inscription.

"In memory of Samuel Gompers, this School is Named.

"Born under a foreign flag, as a child brought across the water to the land of his parents' adoption, he loved his country with a flaming and consuming passion. He knew the hardships of early life. His constant aim was to transform despair into courage, to inspire hope for despondency, to guide the faltering steps of the weak into the pathway of strength and duty. To turn tears of grief into the swelling tide of joy, to bring sunlight out of darkness. Ambition spurred him to give of self in the service of humanity. He had the courage which inspires a man to do his duty. His constant aim was to make today better than yesterday and to make tomorrow better than today. Liberty was his passion, justice his devotion, humanity his love. In his heart malice found no place. He forgave his enemies and forgot them. To him poverty was no cross. Riches would have been a burden. He lived with his own self respect. He believed in his own country, in the matchless greatness of its institutions. To quote his words. 'America is not merely a name. It is not merely a land. It is not merely a country. It is a symbol; it is an ideal. The hope of all the world can be expressed in the ideal America.' He was a firm believer in our public school system. He did much to encourage and promote education among the masses. The legacy he left is the memory of a true, an honest, an unstained life, consecrated to the service of justice, freedom and humanity.

Over the doors of the school are carved the words of the French philosopher and moralist Joubert, "Genius begins great works, Labor alone finishes them." Samuel Gompers was both genius and laborer. It is to be hoped that more public schools of our great industrial country will be dedicated to the memory of that stalwart champion of children and education, Samuel Gompers.

LABOR DAY, 1927

(By Wm. Green, President, American Federation of Labor)

IT is an historic fact that those who have done the work of the world have had to fight persistently and aggressively for improvements in their standards of life and living. Their struggles and sacrifices have been many and have called for heroic courage. Many times they have been attended by deepest tragedies.

Although struggle and effort on the part of the workers have wrought amazing changes the contest between right and wrong is still in progress. While Organized Labor has made substantial progress in many ways during the past year there were developments which aroused our deep interest and caused grave concern.

The Judiciary has rendered some amazing decisions which to the layman appear to be directly contrary to the Constitution. The decision of the Supreme Court in the stone cutters' case was startling. By that decision stone cutters cannot refuse to cut stone transported in interstate commerce without being liable to suits for damages. Justice Brandeis, in a dissenting opinion, said that if the "refusal to work can be enjoined Congress created by the Sherman law and the Clayton Act an instrument for imposing restraints upon labor which reminds of involuntary servitude."

Then there were the decisions against the milk drivers of Boston, the street carmen of Indianapolis and a number of other decisions which tend to curtail the normal and, as we believe, the legitimate activities of labor.

The struggle of the miners in Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and other states, which has been going on for practically four months, attracts our attention. In characteristic, courageous fashion they have fought and sacrificed in such a way as to challenge our admiration.

Many other trade unionists have been forced to cease work to maintain wage scales and working conditions or to secure advances.

The needle trades have been suffering from organized attempts to destroy their organizations. The campaign against them is to advance the interests of the Soviet Government of Russia by turning the American trade unions into communist organizations.

This brings us to that most important question—organization. A year ago, as before, I urged that every effort be given to the organization of the unorganized. I am glad to state that the labor movement is gradually increasing in membership and in strength of purpose. Despite all the obstacles placed in its way it is moving onward and forward.

The great majority of organized working men are to be congratulated upon their successes.

Another matter of great importance is the political campaign of 1928 when a President, a Vice-President, Members of Congress and State Legislatures and other public officials are to be elected.

More and more elected officials have come to understand the aims and objects, the hopes and aspirations of the labor movement. They are learning that what labor asks is not for the benefit of labor alone but for the benefit of the whole people.

The attempt to destroy the primary and restore the old "boss" controlled conventions must be aggressively antagonized in every state. With a knowledge of what has gone before and of the records of public men let me call upon you to earnestly, persistently and courageously carry out this slogan:

"Only those who vote for the interest of labor and the people should receive the votes of the wage earners no matter what political party they represent.

"Those whose votes are always against the interest of labor and the people should be opposed no matter what political party they represent."

One of the most amazing changes in the attitude of employers as well as financial and commercial interests is the recognition of labor's contention that high wages make for prosperity. Dur-

ing the last few years the domestic market has grown marvelously because of the success of the wage earners in maintaining adequate wages.

Here and there, however, can be heard demands that the wages of all workers shall be reduced. Only those who fail to comprehend the true basis of our nation's prosperity can favor or urge such a proposal.

It is the duty of the organized wage earners of America to oppose with utmost vigor any attempts to impose a general reduction in wages. Wage earners should turn their thoughhts toward the maintenance of high living standards. No matter what comes Labor should direct all its efforts toward the further advancement of its economic and social welfare.

SOME LESSONS IN UNIONISM

ALL members of our Brotherhood no doubt consider themselves good union men. But may we ask does a working card and a paid up due book guarantee that? We are often told not. Many things must be observed and lived up to before we can be considered good union men.

First and foremost, are you a union man as a matter of principle and duty? Are you a union man because you believe in the principles, objects and aims of Organized Labor? The man who belongs to a union to better his own conditions, has a selfish interest at heart. His first consideration is for himself and his own welfare. After that come his union and fellow workers. That isn't true unionism. There are some men who get along without the aid of the union, but that does not prove that they might not do much better with it and at the same time have the happy consciousness of helping their fellow workers while helping themselves. Every true union man gives a reasonable amount of attention to the affairs of his organization. He does what he can consistently to help it, for he realizes that it helps him.

Then again, the true union man attends the meetings of his Local Union as regularly as possible and keeps in touch with its business and affairs. We are sorry to say that there are some members who rarely attend meetings, unless there is some special business to be transacted and a fine is placed for non-attendance. If it wasn't for the fine they wouldn't be there. They do not come of their own free will and consequently hold a grudge against the Local for forcing their attendance. These men leave others to look out for their interests. They practically do nothing to help themselves. They often criticize their officers, but rarely, if ever, do they offer a helpful suggestion. A conscientious critic is a help, but a plain, knocker often blocks the wheels of progress. The meeting is the place to criticize and air your views, not on the job or on the street. At the meetings your remarks will be given the consideration they deserve.

If you are tendered an office of any kind accept it, gladly. It may mean time, work and inconvenience to you but remember it comes to you because of your fellow workers' respect for you and their confidence in your ability. It is therefore an honor and should not be cast lightly aside.

You have lots in comon with your fellow workers. Get acquainted with as many of the members of your Local as possible. Frequently, you will find that much real worth is concealed beneath a rough exterior, and a little rubbing will reveal a polish and disclose a value that casual contact does not permit.

These are a few of the things that go toward making a real union man. If they are followed, both you and your union will benefit.

Don't forget to pay your dues. We have published so much on this subject that many of our readers will be tired of it by this time. But everyone will agree that it is a very important matter. To illustrate what happens when a member neglects to pay his dues.

Recently, the writer was conferring with the Secretary of one of our District Councils, when a man came in for advice. He had his due book showing he had paid his dues up until the first of November, 1926; and also a working

card for the last quarter of 1926. The working card was given him when he paid one months dues in October. He explained, that as he had a working card that entitled him to work the last three months of 1926, he forgot he had paid but one months dues and that he still owed for November and December. To make a long story short, he did not pay any more dues until the latter part of June when he was told he was reported suspended on the first of May. The Secretary of the District Council of course could not help him, for this man, through his own carelessness had suspended himself, and our General Laws provide that he can only become re-affiliated with the Brotherhood as a new member, besides paying an additional fee. He had been a member of the Brotherhood for seventeen years. As a new member, he will lose all that time, which is going to count when our Home and Pension go into effect. It is easy to neglect paying dues, but to do so is risky, and the risk is too great. We advise therefore to attend your meetings regularly, pay your dues promptly, and be entitled at all times to the rights, benefits and privileges prescribed by our laws.

"A good thing to remember
And a better thing to do
Is to work with the construction gang,
Not the wreckin' crew."

GREAT PRODUCTIVITY IN AMERICAN INDUSTRY

(By N. C. W. C., Dept. of Social Action)

MANUFACTURING industry employs 7 percent fewer persons than just after the war and produces twenty-five perecent more goods. Each wage earner on the average produces over a third than seven years ago.

This fact appears from figures collected by the Census and the Federal Reserve Board, collated by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In relation to population one seventh fewer persons are employed in manufacturing industries. In a country nine percent larger, seven percent fewer persons were producing twenty-five percent more goods.

To keep American manufacturing industries operating, and to avoid depression, unemployment and an industrial crisis, large buying power is necessary among the masses of the people. Fewer manufacturing employes producing more goods requires higher wages among them so that they can do their part to avoid depression and unemployment by being able to buy up their share of the goods produced. High wages are a requirement of economic statesmanship to help America to preserve the degree of prosperity it now enjoys.

The 1919 Bishops Program of Social Reconstruction, before the great increase in American manufacturing productivity, took cognizance of this fact. "The large demand for goods," it says, "which is created and maintained by a high rate of wages and high purchasing power by the masses of the people is the surest guarantee of a continuous and general operation of industrial establishments. It is the most effective instrument of prosperity for labor and capital alike."

The International Union of Social Studies, covers the ground by declaring that on grounds of either justice or equity employes are entitled to a higher than a living wage because of "a larger, better, or cheaper product, scarcity of labor, and the greater or less prosperity of the conern in which a person works."

This body advocates that the amount of wages thus due be normally paid in part at the end of a certain period when it is discovered how much profits are forthcoming and that instead of being paid in cash it be paid in stock of the company which will cancel capital stock.

This would not increase the demand for goods except in so far as the new type of stock would permit a wider distribution of the national income. This would be in the future. But by providing the means of a readier and wider distribution of income it would tend towards steadying the demand for goods and thus help to stabilize industry.

This body advocates this arrangement first to satisfy the requirement of just and equitable wages. By this very reason it aids in industrial stability. The variable increase in industrial productivity appears to require some such arrangement.

LOW WAGES A MENACE

THERE are still some employers who cling to the old idea that the lower the wages they pay to their employes, the more profitable will be their operations. The following statement of Owen D. Young of the General Electric might well be read and heeded with profit by some of these business men. At a recent dedication of a business school at Harvard, Mr. Young said:

"Slowly we are learning that low wages for labor do not necessarily mean higher profits for capital. We are learning that an increasing wage level is wholly consistent with a diminishing commodity price level. We are learning that productivity of labor is not measured alone by the hours of work, nor even by the test of physical fatigue in a particular job.

"What we need to deal with are not the limits to which men may go without physical exhaustion, but the limits within which they must work with zest and spirit and pride of accomplishment. When zest departs, labor becomes slavery. Zest is partly a matter of physical condition, but it is also largely influenced by mental actions."

Another statement of a claim adjuster for the fraud bond department of a surety company doing business in Indianapolis, Ind., is as follows:

"What this town needs is more union organizations, and especially the organization of delivery wagon drivers who solicit orders for tea and coffee houses, bakeries, ice cream and other products.

"Employers of these establishments pay their men such meager wages that they steal in spite of themselves. I am in a position to know because I adjust an average of one claim a day for embezzlement. If these men were paid an adequate wage, they would not have to steal to eke out an existence."

According to this claim adjuster, the average wage paid driver-solicitors is $18 a week. In some instances the tea and coffee houses give their men a ten percent weekly commission over sales of $250. This figure however is so high that very few ever get it. Most of these concerns are opposed to union labor of any kind, but talk much of what they do for their men—and pay them starvation wages.

One young married chap, with three children, who worked on a tea and coffee wagon was short $250 in his accounts. He admitted that he was forced to use the money to pay his rent, keep his little flock from starvation and pay a doctor bill. He earned $22 per week.

This claim adjuster, who is brought in daily contact with such cases said unequivocally that adaquate wages paid these men would practically eliminate embezzlement among them. He declared that the majority of them were honest and used their employer's money for their own aid only in the last extremity. He further declared that a union organization with a union wage scale would not only be of vast benefit for the men themselves, but would be of inestimable benefits to the employers who suffer from embezzlements of their poorly paid employes.

In the Labor Review a publication issued by the United States Department of Labor, Secretary of Labor Davis says that from 10 to 20 million persons, counting women and children, are failing to share in the nation's prosperity.

"Morally, economically, and on the grounds of simple humanity, this inequality should not be allowed to exist in the richest nation of history."

Statistics gathered by the Labor Department show that several million laborers in America are underpaid to a point of moral and economic peril.

Wages for adult workers average in some cases as low as $10.34 a week.

Common laborers are receiving less than a subsistence wage, not in isolated instances, but throughout industry.

The actual earnings of more than 200,000 railroad laborers averaged only $17 a week in 1926.

Thousands of day laborers in the lumber industry received for a maximum of 57½ hours only $17.77 a week in 1925. Actual earnings, due to loss of time, were probably much less. In the lowest paid districts the average maximum wage was only $10.48 a week.

Machine shop laborers received on the average in 1925 only $11.78 in the lowest paid districts and only $23.07 a week in all districts.

Inside laborers in the bituminous mines in 1926 earned a maximum average of only $10.34 a week in the lowest paid districts and only $22.78 in all districts.

Other average wages for common laborers in various industries were: Woolen dye-houses, (1926) $21.98; paper box-board factories (1925) $23.99; blast furnaces, (1926) $24.34; foundries, (1925) $25.25; motor vehicle factories, (1925) $28.75.

FROM APPRENTICE TO CONTRACTOR

(By H. H. Siegele)

"MY apprenticeship was the key to my success," remarked the busy contractor, when he was interviewd by a young newspaper man. A twinkle was playing about his eyes as he continued, "That's where most of our failures fail—right in their apprenticeship. It is true, many men seemingly get along quite successfully who have never served an apprenticeship, but few ever make a real success in life. Take a boy, for instance, who is starting out as a carpenter apprentice. One of the first things that he must learn is how to take 'hard knocks.' He must have plenty of 'pep,' and more of what is commonly termed, 'stick-to-it-tiveness.' An apprentice is supposed to do what the boss tells him to do, and be satisfied with his wages. What he knows about the trade he is not to display excepting through his work. If he can stick to his job long enough, he will find men who will gladly help him through the difficult places. Those men will be his best friends, and if he has the metal in him, they will stay with him until the foundation of his success is firmly laid. Once the foundation is laid, it will be an easy matter for him to step up to the first round of the ladder of success, after that he will be known as a journeyman carpenter."

The contractor, whose business had reached up into the millions, paused a few moments—scratched his head and continued, "The journeyman carpenter is not, what is so often believed, a 'knows-it-all'—far be it from him. Every piece of work that he undertakes to do presents to him new problems which he must solve. If he can solve those problems so that the expenditure of labor and material will be kept near the minimum, then you can rest assured that his apprenticeship has not only been served, but it has been a success—one that will help him throughout his entire career. A man who has these qualifications has rights on a job that his superiors are in duty bound to respect. He has a right to expect full information relative to the work that he is to perform, and, also, to do that work in his own way, provided he brings about the desired results. He should not be expected to hunt for material—that should be distributed before he gets to the work. If there is anything about the work that he does not fully understand, he has a right to ask for more information, and his inquiry should receive a civil answer. Journeymen who can measure up to the standards that I have briefly outlined to you are indeed scarce, and they seldom work through a job of much importance without, at least, becoming a 'straw-boss.' Straw-bossing is the preliminary examination that a journeyman must take and pass satisfactorily, before he can take upon himself a foremanship."

Rising from his seat, the contractor stepped to the window of his office, and pointing to one of the finest building of the city, said, "There is where I took upon myself the duties of a foreman." Then he went back to his desk and seated himself again—the expression on his face at once revealed his character and his ability; for he was beginning to speak—very earnestly did he speak, and this is what he said:—"The scarcity of well qualified journeymen carpenters today is alarming, but the scarcity of well qualified foremen for general construction is much more so. There are too many foremen today who 'get by,' and getting by they go from one job to another and the common run of the people think that that is an indication of wonderful skill and ability, but it is not true. There are many foremen who are thought to be remarkable men, who, if they would have to depend on their own ability to handle a job, would make a successful failure every time. The reason for this is very simple, there are too many superintendents of general

construction and too many contractors, who have failed in the very first principles of the game—their apprenticeship. By reason of this fact they can not distinguish between a foreman who understands his business and one who does not. Consequently, the man who can put up the biggest bluff—the smoothest talker, perhaps, holds his job the longest. What I call a well qualified foreman is a man who builds the whole structure mentally, a week or more before the actual work is done. On the the other hand, he not only knows where every one of his men are working all the time, but he knows how they are getting along, what material they have to work with and where he will put them to work next. A foreman who can do that will seldom have to speak to his men above the ordinary tone of his voice, and, he will very seldom have men standing around not knowing what to do. He himself will be busy but not with tools. I remember—," then that peculiar twinkle began to play about the contractor's eyes again. " I remember," he repeated, "how hard it was for me to get the superintendents and contractors to see that a foreman could save more money on a job without tools than he could with them. Let a bunch of men know that the foreman on the job is expected to turn out a day's work with the rest of the men, and they will soon 'kill' more time in one day than the foreman can make up in two. Moreover, it will be utterly impossible for him to keep the work and the men organized. The foreman who keeps his men organized must have complete control, not only of the men, but of the material as well. Any interference by the superintendent or contractor, no matter how well their intentions may be, will do to the organization what the little boy did to the chicken that he tried to help out of the egg. If the superintendents or contractors want to help their foremen, they can do no better than to keep their own work, relative to the job, always up to date. An experienced, well qualified foreman is the best timber any contractor can get for a superintendent."

Pointing to an up-to-date cabinet letter file, the contractor said:

"There you can read the names of the superintendents that I have on the various jobs now under construction. Those men are representing me; in other words, if I had but one job under construction, I would superintend the work myself, I would need no representative. The distinctions between the contractor and the superintendent, speaking from a technical standpoint, are not very great. They are almost eliminated in cases where the superintendents work on a percentage basis. That is the system I am using and each one of my superintendents is a partner of mine, not of the whole firm, but of the particular job that each one is handling for me, respectively. The step from superintendent to contractor is so short that it can hardly be defined. There are today dozens of responsible contractors throughout the country who were at one time employed by me as superintendents."

The contractor, after a short conversation about other matters, went to the door with the young newspaper man, where they heartily shook hands, the latter feeling that he had learned the secret of the former's, almost miraculous rise from a carpenter apprentice to a successful contractor.

OF BENEFIT TO CARPENTERS

Celotex Company's Million Dollar Home Owning Campaign

IN a recent issue of the Department of Labor's Monthly Review was an article on the trend toward apartment house living that had a particular significance for carpenters. In the construction of apartment buildings there is less work for carpenters than in the building of individual residences.

Any propaganda for the owning of individual homes is therefore worthy of especial support by the carpenters—for the more private residences there are erected the better the carpenter's prospects for continuous employment.

It is of interest therefore to record here a most unusual undertaking by the Celotex Company of Chicago, which makes an insulating lumber from cane fibre. The President of this company, Mr. B. G. Dahlberg, has directed that the entire Celotex

advertising appropriation, which exceeds a million dollars annually, shall be devoted to home-owning propaganda.

An illustrated booklet "You Can Own That Home" has been carefully prepared, giving all the information that any one wanting or hoping to build a home of his own needs to know. The book tells how much cash has to be saved to make a start, and gives budgets for saving. It tells how to select a home-site, how costly a house should be built in proportion to a man's income and, most important of all, it tells how to get the money to pay for a home and to whom to apply for it.

This booklet, "You Can Own That Home" is being distributed free to all who apply for it and eight national magazines and thirty-six of the leading newspapers are being used to advertise it.

This home-owning message given each month to twenty million families is certain to stimulate home building in all parts of the country.

How unselfish and altrustic this great expenditure on the part of the Celotex Company is, is endorsed by the fact that if it inspires the building of 10,000 additional homes this year the best that the Celotex Company can hope for would be to sell not more than three percent of the building materials used.

The Celotex campaign has been warmly endorsed by Hon. James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, and by many of the leaders in the building and loan associations.

It is the belief of Mr. Dahlberg that if sales of automobiles radios and excursion trips can be greatly increased by national advertising so can the building of homes.

To no one is increased residential construction more important than to the carpenters. Both because this Celotex campaign is rendering a real national service and because it will help provide more work for carpenters, this campaign should have whole-hearted support.

And it seems only logical to add that if the Celotex Company is unselfishly financing such a home-building campaign the carpenters of America should encourage the use of the desirable product the Celotex Company manufactures.

THE RELATION OF THE ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER INDUSTRY TO LABOR

(By Wm. Green, President, American Federation of Labor)

I AM convinced that electricity and electric power are destined to play a more important part in the further development of our modern civilization. There does not seem to be any limit to its possibilities or to the service which it will render to mankind.

The electric power industry is constantly growing. Day by day men of high ability are busily engaged in making mechanical and scientific experiments in the laboratories and plants of the different electrical companies and they are discovering new methods and new processes in the use and distribution of electric current.

With a business sagacity which challenges our admiration the leaders of the electrical industry adopt and put into force each new invention and discovery as soon as it is perfected and ready for market. In this way the people are speedily given access to improved mechanical devices and are enabled to enjoy the relief from drudgery and toil which they bring. I am certain that no other industry is devoting so much time, money and effort to the successful expansibility of its service and products.

It is in the field of industry and labor that electric light and power has made its most marked advances and extended its service to the greatest degree. The lives and welfare of the great mass of working people associated with industry have been vitally affected through the introduction and use of electricity in industry. There is a very close relationship between the electric light and power industry and labor. It is a relationship which affects wages, productivity and efficiency. Labor is thoroughly conscious of the active and potential possibilities in the great domain of industry and industrial expansion.

In 1925 there were 1,739 establishments manufacturing electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies of all kinds and they employed 239,931 wage earn-

ers. The horse power used in 1925 by these manufacturing plants was 589,000, an increase of more than 100,000 or 22.7 percent in two years.

The use of machinery in industry antedated the use of electricity. A great change was brought about through the introduction and installation of machinery of various kinds in practically all lines of industry. During this period of important changes capital, labor and machinery were regarded as the three factors essential to production.

With the advent of electric power another factor was added. This factor increased the value of machinery manifold and the productivity and efficiency of the individual worker was increased in ratio to the increase in value. Electric power has proved to be a revolutionary factor because through its adaptability and its general use it has been proven that the wages of wage earners can be substantially increased while the cost of manufactured articles is materially reduced. The effect of this economic development was so far-reaching that it made an appreciable difference in the real wage that the workers received.

With great rapidity it became apparent that a readjustment of the distribution of the proceeds of industry was imperative if the workers were to receive a fair and just remuneration for the services they rendered.

In addition, this caused the workers to understand, as never before, that the wage policy of the working people of our country must rest upon a new basis in which due emphasis could be placed upon production and efficiency. A study of these economic facts caused the delegates in attendance at a convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Atlantic City, N. J., October, 1925, to make the following declaration regarding wages:

"We hold that the best interests of wage earners, as well as the whole social group, are served by increasing production in quality as well as quantity and by high wage standards which assure sustained purchasing power to the workers and, therefore, higher national standards for the environment in which they live and the means to enjoy cultured opportunities."

The American worker is highly efficient. Electric power and machinery enable him to use that efficiency to its fullest capacity. An analysis of the industrial situation shows that electric power is the greatest contributing factor toward the increase in the efficiency and productivity of the working people of our country. While productive standards have been raised in every industry which has been electrified, the most notable increases in individual and industrial efficiency are shown in the automobile industry, shoe manufacturing, textile industry, coal production and the printing industry. The output of these industries shows how the use of electric power has increased the volume of commodities produced and multiplied the producing capacity of the millions of workers employed.

Successsful as we have been it must be apparent to all students of human relations and economic development that the future success of industrial effort depends upon the creation and maintenance of a co-operative relationship between the human forces connected with industry. There must be team work influenced and inspired by a spirit of fair play and justice.

Employes must be accorded the privilege of exercising their rights, as guaranteed to free, independent, American citizens. Employers and management must not withhold from the workers the exercise of any right to which they are entitled and which employers and management rightfully claim for themselves. There is no basic hostility or feeling of hate on the part of working people toward industry, management and employers. Naturally the worker appreciates his job and the opportunity to earn his livelihood at his chosen work. This appreciation is immeasurably increased when he is made to realize that he is the employe of a fair and humane management. Pride in craftsmanship and in service is fostered through the exercise of his legal and moral right to asssociate himself with his fellow workers in a labor organization of his own choosing and creation.

Invariably where you find among the workers a spirit of discontent and evidences of class hatred it is directly traceable to the denial, on the part of the management or employers, of the exercise of some right to which the workers feel they are justly entitled. A spirit of resentment is aroused when the workers are conscious of the fact that they are treated unfairly or imposed upon by

the management or their employers. Frank discussion and common understanding are necessary to industrial co-operation and a satisfactory human relationship in industry.

The highest and best interests of all can be served through co-operation and understanding. I sincerely hope that the wage earners and the employers and management associated with the electric power industry will establish a happy reciprocal relationship based upon a recognition of their common interest and common welfare. Through the adoption of such a plan agencies can be established through which they may solve their economic and industrial problems and further the uninterrupted operation of their plants in the interest of the public good and the public welfare.

There is no industry in America which occupies a more strategic position than the electric power industry. With all the advancement it has made there is still a great and ever-broadening opportunity in the homes, in the factories and in the transportation systems of all countries for its further extension and use. The comforts of home life, the heat, light and service supplied the communities and the commercial, scientific and educational use, all mean that the electric power industry will succeed even though other industries may be affected by violent or moderate economic or industrial changes.

American labor welcomes the extended use and development of electric power and electric service. We wish to be helpful in promoting the success of this great industry. Labor offers its service, its skill and its constructive effort in building up and in extending this industry so that the human race may enjoy, in full measure, the advantages and opportunities of our modern civilization.

THE SUNDIAL

THE vogue of the sundial is increasing. Large optical houses, firms dealing in garden "furnishings" and even department stores report a steadily growing sale of these ancient time-tellers.

With the invention of clocks and, later, of watches, it was thought that the knell of the sundial had sounded. Apparently, progress was too rapid for these ancient devices, which were everywhere superseded by millions of fast-ticking timepieces. It was not until comparatively recent years that the sundial began to come into its own again, enjoying an honored place in the modern garden, where it is valued for its antiquity, its slow, dignified and noiseless record of the eternal passing of time—and as a warning, too, perhaps, against the hurry and rush of today.

The pyramid and the obelisk, by intercepting the sunlight and casting shadows, served to show the time of day to the Egyptians. But though it was the Egyptians and Babylonians who first began to reckon time by scientific methods, a Greek living about one hundred and forty years before Christ is credited with inventing the first sundial. His was not altogether a popular invention among the philosophers and thinkers of ancient Greece, who did not enjoy being reminded of the passage of the hours.

Modern sundial makers marvel at the skill and the knowledge of the ancient workers, with their passion for perfection and their studiousness. For the making of sundials is an art by itself, calling not only for artistic feeling but a thorough knowledge of mathematical and astronomical principles involved. A description of a modern sundial reads as follows:

"This dial is guaranteed to record local sun time accurately. Every hour, angle and division thereof appearing on the plate is exactly figured for the latitude at which the dial is to be placed." Other dials are described as achieving "an equation of time table, showing the difference between sun and clock time for every day of the year." The description of these complicated devices explains that: "A beam of light through a small hole in the gnomon acts as an accurate calendar, falling daily, at noontime, on the day of the year as engraved on the analemma."

The faces of these dials are covered with figures, with circles, with arrows and annotations, and also bear the names of the months. They are decidedly complicated affairs, which the early Greek who invented the sundial would probably never recognize as an expression of his ancient life. But though design may change, the symbolism of the dial remains forever the same.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
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INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1927

State of Trade

THE latest statistics issued by the F. W. Dodge Corporation show that building and engineering contracts let in states of the central west in July were of sufficient volume to keep the average of contracts for the first seven months of the year 19 percent ahead of figures for 1926.

July construction was somewhat smaller in volume than the year's record established in June but compared favorably with the volume of July in 1926.

The total amount of new building started in the states of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, southern Michigan, Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma in July was of the value of $149,971,800. The more important items in the July construction record were $55,266,300, or 37 perecent of all construction, for residential building; $39,451,500, or 26 percent, for public works and utilities, $22,738,900, or 15 percent for commercial buildings; $11,898,400, or 8 percent, for educational projects, and $6,635,100, or 4 percent, for industrial plants.

The total volume of construction started in this district during the last seven months amounted to $1,023,423,800, as compared with $860,518,300 for the first seven months of last year, being an increase of 19 perecent.

Contemplated new work reported in the central west last month reached a total of $168,304,100.

Union Labels Registered In Canada

AFTER more than thirty years of effort, Organized Labor in Canada has finally been sucessful in its fight for legislation that would permit the registration of the labels of the various trade unions. Without registration these labels could be copied by unscrupulous employers with the intent to deceive the buyer who demanded union made merchandise.

The Canadian Organized Labor movement has for years, fought steadily to obtain the registration of union labels, and due to the perseverance of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada together with the loyal support of the representatives of many International Unions and the organized workers themselves, the Act was passed by both the House of Commons and the Senate. On three previous occasions this Act was passed by the House, but met opposition and defeat in the Senate. Being successful the fourth time, it is now an established law throughout Canada.

Organized Labor in Canada, is unanimous in feeling that by the passage of this Act, it has won a great victory, and has advanced one more step toward the protection of trade unionists

A Significant Statement

IF we take the hint of the Electrical World, Organized Labor may look for an attempt to outlaw the Union Label. This paper which is the organ of the employing electrical interests, in a recent issue says:

"Recent Supreme Court decisions under the Sherman anti-trust law offer a precedent for not recognizing the efforts of labor to put the union label on all products."

Counsel for electrical manufacturers, it is stated, hold that any union label agreement that applies to electrical appliances "would constitute a violation of the anti-trust laws by both the unions and the contractors participating therein, and that contractors who connive or acquisce would be equally responsible under the law nothwithstanding the fact they might not be the moving parties. The belief has been expressed by several men in the industry that should it become established that electrical fixtures must bear a union label there will be no limit to the number of commodities which will fall under the same ban."

Court Holds International Laws of Labor Organizations Must Be Observed By Members

JUST recently, in New York City, Justice Black of the Supreme Court held that members of a Local Union of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers were bound by the laws of the International body, and that the National Officers, when those laws were violated, had the right, and it was their duty, to step into a Local Union and suspend the officers and appoint new ones to take over the affairs of the local body.

The case briefly was: that the International had inaugurated an organizing campaign which was bitterly contested by the officers of the union, notwithstanding the fact that the union had voted full authority to the International to carry on the campaign.

Investigation revealed that officers of the Local Union were not in harmony with this program, and were doing all they could to circumvent the International in the organizing campaign; consequently a member of the Executive Board of the International, through delegated powers of the President, suspended these men from office, and then the Local Union attempted, by court action, to prevent the International from not only doing this, but seeking their reinstatement as officers of the Local.

The court squarely held that the International acted within the power and duties assigned to them under the General Law of the organization and dismissed their suit entirely.

Judge Hutcheson Blasts Company Union

RECENTLY, at Houston, Texas, Federal Judge J. C. Hutcheson, Jr., issued a restraining order against the Southern Pacific Lines from attempting to dictate to their clerical employes the form of organization they should have.

When the case was heard the Secretary of the company's union was figuratively on one side of the table, and the railroad corporation on the other side of the table, but the judge in his decision said that both belonged on the same side of the table, and that this, so-called, company union, fostered, aided and abetted by the railroad could not dictate to the clerical employes the organization with which they wished to affiliate.

This indeed, was a victory for the Railway Clerks and it means the growth of the Railway Clerks organization throughout the southern states.

In finally summing up the judge warned the chief clerks and other company officials that any interference with the order he issued, would subject them to citation for contempt, and ordered that printed copies of his decision be posted in conspicuous places wherever railway clerks of the Southern Pacific Railway Company were employed.

It has been several months since we mentioned the Union Label on this page. But because we don't agitate, don't you forget to demand the Label, the trade mark of Organized Labor.

* * *

A man is something that can see a pretty ankle three blocks away while driving a motor car in a crowded city street, but will fail to notice in the wide open country the approach of a locomotive the size of a school house and accompanied by a flock of forty-two box cars.—American Auto Digest.

Official Information

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THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
Of
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

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Third District, JOHN H. POTTS
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Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
106 E. Plymouth St., Tampa, Fla.

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
3948 S. Grand Blvd., St Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE
810 United Bank & Trust Co. Building
San Francisco. Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1712 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Proposition of the Connecticut State Council

At the Thirty-first Annual Convention of the Connecticut State Council, the following proposition was made to the General Executive Board:

"The Connecticut State Council of Carpenters at their 31st Annual Convention has set aside the sum of Five Hundred Dollars for the purchase of furniture in the aged members Home of the Brotherhood. This money is in the State Council Treasury at the call of the General Executive Board, and is to be used for the purpose above mentioned to furnish a room or rooms in conformity with the plan as laid out by the Board.

"It is the request of the Council that this room be marked as furnished by the Connecticut State Council."

At a meeting of the General Executive Board held in Indianapolis, Ind., on June 14th the proposition was accepted with thanks, as the action of the Connecticut State Council shows a spirit of good will and co-operation in helping to establish the Home for the Aged at the earliest possible date.

A. F. of L. Convention Call

The call for the Forty-Seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor has been issued. The convention will be called to order in the Cinderella Roof Ball Room, Los Angeles, California, at 10 o'clock, Monday morning, October 3rd and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention shall have been completed.

Union Label Trades Department Convention Call

The Twentieth Convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor will convene in Los Angeles, California on Sept. 29th, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

A Commendation

The following resolution was adopted at a meeting of the Sacramento, Cal., District Council of Carpenters held on June 20th. Secretary W. L. Rickett requests that we publish it in our Journal.

To Whom It May Concern:

Greeting:

Whereas: That as a means of manifesting our appreciation to Buster Keaton Inc. for his mutual selection of Organized Labor in the construction of his Temporary City that is to be used in depicting the scene for his picture "Steamboat Bill." and for a further purpose of conveying to Organized Labor and the public in general, that the construction of above mentioned city was strictly 100 percent union. Therefore, Be It

Resolved: That the Sacramento District Council of Carpenters, commend Buster Keaton Inc., for his loyalty to Organized Labor, and that a copy of this Resolution be spread on the Minutes of the District Council; a copy sent to the General Office of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; and that a copy be sent to Buster Keaton Inc.

Sacramento District Council of Carpenters. W. L. Rickett, Secretary. (Adopted July 20, 1927.).

Local Unions, Notice

The membership of L. U. No. 882, Martinsburg, W. Va., asks all Local Unions of the Brotherhood to be on the lookout for one H. M. Jerow. He operates the old game of coming into a town, securing credentials from a Local Union to solicit advertisements from the business men of the town for a paper or catalog which he is to publish, with the understanding that the Local Union will receive a percentage of the proceeds. In the case of L. U. No. 882, Jarow had his catalog printed, collected his money, and left for parts unknown, forgetting both to leave his address and to give the Local their share of the money.

Through our Journal we have repeatedly warned all Local Unions to have nothing to do with men who present this or similar schemes, for in a majority of cases the Local never sees a cent of the money and sometimes the proposed paper isn't even printed, and serious trouble for the Local therefore develops.

Without the sanction and credentials of a Local Union, these gentry wouldn't have a leg to stand on and would soon turn their attentions to other fields of endeavor. So once more we advise all our Locals to absolutely refuse to have any dealings with men of this ilk.

Travelling Members Attention

The Florida State Council of Carpenters requests that the following notice regarding conditions in that state be published.

Building operations in all parts of Florida are below normal. Many men are idle in spite of the fact that nearly half the membership of every Local has cleared to other localities. All carpenters are therefore advised to stay away from Florida as the prospects for winter building aren't very encouraging.

* * *

There are many more carpenters than jobs in Miami, Florida, advises Business Agent George M. Wright, of the East Coast District Council. Many men are idle and any more carpenters coming into the district will only work a further hardship on those there now. All travelling members will confer a favor by steering clear of Miami and Dade County, Florida.

* * *

The Carpenters' District Council of Milwaukee, Wis., advises that work there at present isn't very brisk and that more than enough men are there now to take care of all available jobs under construction. All carpenters are advised to stay away from that district.

* * *

Syracuse, N. Y. is not having a building boom advises Fin. Sec., W. S. Quinn, L. U. No. 12. Many men are walking the streets and future prospects aren't very encouraging. Give the vicinity a wide berth.

* * *

Recording Secretary R. E. Hurley, L. U. No. 63, Bloomington, Ill., advises that work in and around that place is very slack. Many men are idle and future prospects aren't very encouraging. Steer clear of that vicinity.

* * *

There is no building boom at Jamestown, N. Y., reports Business Agent, C.

J. Alden, L. U. No. 66. One third of the men there now are idle. Give the vicinity a wide berth.

* * *

Over half of the members of L. U. No. 253, Omaha, Neb., are idle and future prospects are worse than they have been in years, reports Recording Secretary Wm. M. Beaver. Travelling members are requested to give that vicinity a wide berth.

* * *

Steer clear of Paterson, N. J., advises Recording Secretary Thomas W. Ward, L. U. No. 325. Work is dull, and many men are working only part time. Keep clear of that vicinity.

* * *

Secretary D. Lem Bowers, L. U. No. 531, St. Petersburg, Fla., writes that conditions there are worse than they have been since 1920 and 1921. Floaters coming in and working for wages below the union scale has resulted in an effort being made to reduce wages. Prospects for work this winter are very poor. Travelling members are advised to stay away from St. Petersburg, Fla.

* * *

There is no building boom at Idaho Falls, Idaho. Over half the members there now are idle advises Secretary J. Larson, L. U. No. 609. All carpenters are requested to steer clear of that vicinity.

* * *

Business Agent W. L. Ivey, L. U. No. 627, Jacksonville, Fla., advises that many tourists coming into that district and working at the carpenter trade at wages below the union scale has resulted in making conditions for our members, very bad. Eighty percent of the work there now is being constructed under non-union conditions. All carpenters are therefore advised to stay away from Jacksonville, Florida, and vicinity during the coming fall and winter.

* * *

There is a surplus of carpenters at Zanesville, O., advises Recording Secretary Fred W. King, L. U. No. 716. Any more men coming into that district will only make matters worse. Give the vicinity a wide berth.

* * *

Newspaper advertisements stating that there is a building boom at Kokomo, Ind., are erroneous and misleading advises Rec. Sec., H. E. Vincent, L. U. No. 734. Work is slack and more men are there now than jobs. Steer clear of Kokomo, Ind.

* * *

Most of the carpenters at Springfield, Mo., are walking the streets in search of work advises Recording Secretary J. W. Rook, L. U. No. 978. Therefore, give the vicinity a wide berth.

* * *

Recording Secretary C. H. Knight, L. U. No. 1008, Venice, Fla., advises that work in that vicinity is very scarce. Travelling members will find it to their best interests to steer clear of that vicinity.

* * *

All carpenters are advised to stay away from Clearwater, Fla. Recording Secretary Fred Wylsie, L. U. No. 1275, writes that work is very scarce and more carpenters are there now than employment can be provided for.

* * *

Travelling members expecting to find work in San Diego, Cal., will be disappointed advises Recording Secretary K. G. Richey, L. U. No. 1296. Many men are idle and future prospects aren't very encouraging. Steer clear of that place.

* * *

Newspaper advertisements and articles featuring the prosperity and large amount of work in Pontiac, Mich., have resulted in a large influx of mechanics of all trades into that vicinity, until now there are two men for every available job, advises Business Agent Jack Gray, L. U. No. 1932. Work is scarce, wages low and the cost of living high. All carpenters are requested to stay away from Pontiac, Mich.

* * *

Rec. Sec. E. M. Auten, L. U. No. 1942, Winston-Salem, N. C., requests all carpenters to stay away from that vicinity. There are plenty of men to take care of all the work available. The Secretary further says that even under these conditions the Local is growing both in membership and influence every day. At a meeting on August 16th, six new members were initiated and this is a small number compared to their previous initiations.

Probably the difficulty of teaching an old dog new tricks is in finding the new tricks.

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

Now...CELOTE

All *national advertising of The Celotex Company now features the need of building a home and the ease of buying it. Watch for these advertisements in leading magazines and newspapers; see how they are designed to create business for you.*



Reproduced above are two of a series of color advertisements appearing in The Saturday Evening Post every month.

ADVERTISING

makes more jobs for carpenters!

tremendous nation-wide campaign for home ownership has been inched by The Celotex Company, mulating home building everywhere. Read what this means to you.

HE powerful force of national advertising will now be used by The lotex Company to sell home ownerp and home building.

Beginning August 20th, *all* national vertising of The Celotex Company l feature the need of owning a home d the ease of buying it. These adverements will show how easy it is to own omfortable home. More homes, bethomes will be built. In your comnity *you* will build them.

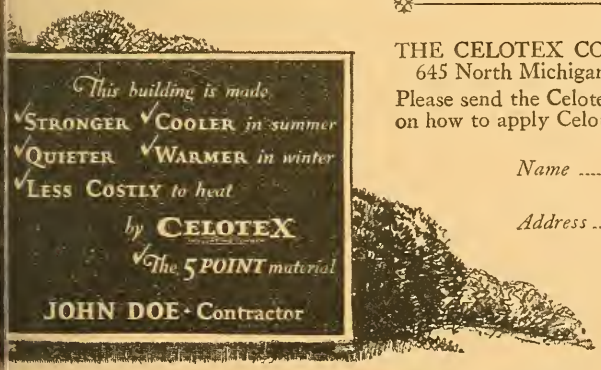
The first advertisements in this nationde home-building campaign are shown the opposite page. They appear in or in The Saturday Evening Post, and in many other leading magazines and newspapers.

This national advertising campaign cannot fail to stimulate building everywhere. And we believe that anything that increases home building will increase the sale of Celotex, the 5-point material that makes homes warmer in winter, cooler in summer, stronger, quieter and less costly to heat.

Carpenters everywhere will benefit by this advertising. You will benefit by it whether you use Celotex or not. But if you are not now using this remarkable material you owe it to yourself, and to the customers we are creating for you, to find out about Celotex. Write us for complete information.

THE CELOTEX COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.
Mills: New Orleans, Louisiana
Branch Sales Offices in many principal cities
(See telephone books for addresses)
Sales Distributors throughout the World
Canadian Representatives: Alexander Murray & Co., Ltd. Montreal
Reliable lumber dealers can supply Celotex

The Sign of a Well-built House



Carp.—9-27

THE CELOTEX COMPANY
645 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois
Please send the Celotex Building Book and specifications on how to apply Celotex.

Name

Address

City

State

Correspondence

From The American Federation of Labor

To All Organized Labor:

Greeting:

My attention has been called to printed circulars addressed to the membership of organizations affiliated to the American Federation of Labor and signed by Ben Gold and L. Landy and Ben Gold and Louis Hyman. These circulars state that a strike is in effect in the Fur Workers' industry in New York and appeal for funds to support this strike and to supply relief and legal expenses.

The membership of Organized Labor is requested to ignore this appeal and to refuse to contribute funds to these committees. This request is made because there is no strike in effect between the Fur Manufacturers and the membership of the American Federation of Labor. An agreement was signed by the officers of the International Fur Workers' Union and the Fur Manufacturers. Said agreement was approved by the American Federation of Labor and is in effect. All members of the bona fide international Fur Workers' organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor are employed in the Fur Manufacturing shops. They are working under terms and conditions agreed to between their representatives and the Fur Manufacturers.

Ben Gold is not connected with the American Federation of Labor or with the International Fur Workers' Union. He was legally and constitutionally expelled from membership in the International Fur Workers' Union. He is now leading a dual movement and is calling upon the membership of the American Federation of Labor for funds with which to support and carry on this dual organization. Neither Ben Gold nor any member of his committees is authorized by the American Federation of Labor to solicit or collect funds from those who are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

If the members of Organized Labor would answer the appeal of Ben Gold and send money to him they would be contributing funds to further the cause of a dual organization committed to communistic principles and policies. The membership of the American Federation of Labor can not consistently make financial contributions to those who are seeking to destroy the American Federation of Labor.

Industrial peace prevails in the Fur Manufacturing industry and in the Ladies' Garment Workers' industry in New York City. The agreements in effect between the manufacturers and Organized Labor will continue in effect for more than a year, at least. These workers who are employed under these contracts are loyal to the American Federation of Labor and are refusing to have anything whatever to do with the dual organizations represented by Ben Gold and Louis Hyman. The American Federation of Labor will assist and help the workers who remain loyal to the Organized Labor movement in every possible way.

Please give publicity to this communication. Read it at your next meeting and refuse in a most definite way, to respond to the appeal of Ben Gold and Louis Hyman. Do not make financial contributions to any of these appeals which are sent you as they do not bear the signature or approval of any representative of the American Federation of Labor. In this way you can avoid making contributions to communists and to the communist organization. By refusing to respond to these appeals you pervent your funds from being used against you.

Fraternally yours,

Wm. Green, President,
American Federation of Labor.

Home And Pension

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Three old time members undertake to write on the Home and Pension. We notice that many letters have been published in our Journal on this matter, which would lead one to believe that

some of the old members have lost heart on this subject because of the delay, but do they know that the rules and laws adopted at the last convention on the Home and Pension were defeated by the rank and file when submitted to referendum vote? Then the question arises, who is to blame for the delay? Surely not the General Executive Board. We agree with the old pioneers writing to the Editor explaining their conditions, wishes, and desires, but we don't agree with them finding fault with the G. E. B. We believe the G. E. B. is stretching every little dime to the limit in order to carry out the orders of our members as expressed by the referendum vote. The magnificent sum of 10c per member per month is paid to the Home and Pension Fund and out of this the G. E. B. is expected to build a Home and create a Pension. That means 5c goes to the Home and 5c goes to the Pension.

In these days of top-notch wages we should be paying more than 10c per month to this worthy cause.

The U. B. is conferring no favors on their old members in giving them care and rest in a Home or paying them a Pension when they can no longer make a living at the trade. They joined the Brotherhood years ago—helped to build it up to its present standing—went through the stress and storm of strikes and lockouts and hard times without flinching—and now in their declining days they are entitled to all the care we can give them.

The G. E. B. could do big things if they had the money to do them with, so it is up to us to devise the ways and means.

We have done great things in our time and we can do more. We laid the foundation of the organization and created thereon a magnificent structure—a great union. We developed and branched out in many directions. Now let us stop fault-finding and put our shoulders to the wheel and establish a Home and Pensiou that will be a monument to the generations to come. Our name Brotherhood and especially United Brotherhood should be an incentive to us all to pull together to make the Home and Pension a success. Cheer up old timers, you don't know what good is in store for you yet!

T. O. Timers.

Don't Force The Old Heads Out of the Brotherhood

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have read every letter published in our monthly Journal, and often thought of giving my views on the Pension question.

Brother Chas. Herbert of Alexandria, Va., has shown and defended his case against Brother Staniland, fair and upright. Brother C. W. Pressell of Warren, Ohio, says, "Headquarters should levy a $2.00 assessment and also an assessment of 15 cents per month." That Brother sure must have the money. Lots of the old heads have to quit and in that way are forced out of the Brotherhood. These remarks surely make a sore spot. The member thinks of himself and nobody else. He refers to the young carpenters and says they give him anything he needs. No wonder he is in good standing with the younger class. I am glad we have such fine young carpenters in Ohio. The Brother should at least remember all of the old heads who built up the Union and fought for its existence. I am one of them and will continue so.

My case is quite different from a good many. In 1883, I started to learn the trade in Breese, Ill. Made an agreement for three years at $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 respectively for a ten hour day.

In 1904, we secured a Charter from the U. B. of C. and J. of A. We fought for a long time and the hourly scale of wages, kept climbing, 35c, 42½c, 55c, 70c, and now up to 90c an hour with an eight hour day. In 1904, we started with 10 members, and have at present, in spite of the dull times, 28 members in good standing. I am now 69 years old, and worn out.

Brother Staniland, proposes to give the old heads a pension of $10 per week, which amounts to $520 per year. My opinion is to give them $20 per year which would enable them to pay their dues, so they won't be forced out of the Local. Then, later, if the Brotherhood can afford to, increase the Pension as much as possible. I think the treasury would not suffer through it. At least it would show a good will and all would appreciate the good beginning.

Now Brothers, if you think my words

are not true, call me down in the next issue of our Journal.

With best wishes to all members, especially the dear Brothers I criticized.

B. C. Meyer,
L. U. No. 1675. Breese, Ill.

Help All The Needy

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have been reading in "The Carpenter," for the past few months many letters concerning the Home and Pension. Of course everyone has a right to think and naturally we differ a great deal. I do believe our Home in Florida will be fine, if well managed which I believe it will be. But I do not have much faith in the Pension plan. If we wish to make a lot of bums just start paying pensions to men who can work and they will soon quit work altogether. Now to my mind I think we should look beyond ourselves and try to do something for the good of our aged brothers and fellowmen who are not one of us. Every aged man in all classes of life nowadays finds it difficult to get a job and I believe we as a great body could help bring about something that would not only help our aged carpenters but others as well, as nearly all the aged men would rather do something than sit around idle. I would suggest that we try to get the government to establish in every city of fair size a factory of some kind, to employ aged men and women only. I know the problem is a big one, but that is one reason why we as a great organization should go after it and do something that will bring blessings to millions of men and women in the future, keeping the home fires buring, and keeping aged couples from being separated at the poor house or separated from their home surroundings.

C. Martin,
L. U. No. 212, Akron, Ohio.

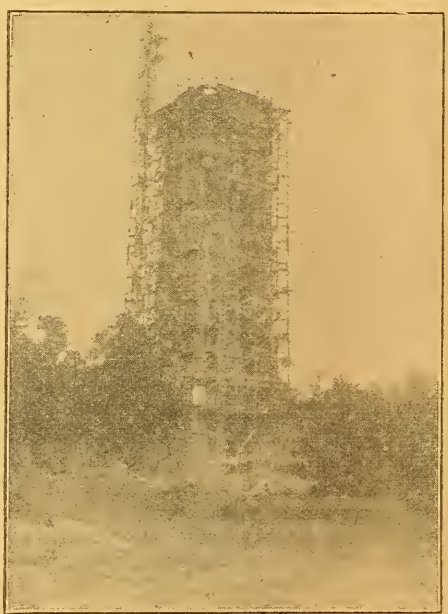
Says Our Home A Perfect Wonder

Brother J. B. Hawk, member of L. U. No. 734, Kokomo, Ind., writing from St. Cloud, Fla., to Financial Secretary Smith of L. U. No. 734, Kokomo, Ind., under date of July 23, 1927, says:

"I am enclosing some kodak films that I took a few days ago of our Home that is being built north of Lakeland, Fla. I was over to see it and it is a perfect wonder. The main building is in a U shape and a good guess is 250 feet for each wing, or 750 feet around it. The building is solid poured reinforced concrete, strictly fire-proof, three stories



and basement. You will note the stack on the right for the power plant. The boilers are set and bricked in. The Home lies on an incline facing the east and overlooking a wonderful lake with big



orange groves close by. The tall tower is an observation tower and water tower combined, paved road running from main entrance back to the Home."

Urges Patience For The Great Work

Editor, "The Carpenter":

By the various letters published in our Journal, I see that there are many complaints made. Some say, 'I am too

old,' others, 'I am too young,' and still others, 'you are trying to sidestep,' etc.

I find you are engaged in a great work in caring for the aged and afflicted. We are putting forth our best efforts to see that right prevails, in our homes, in our state, in our nation and in the world, and we have accomplished much. We represent the backbone of society. We feed, clothe and shelter the world. Our task is mighty. Let us be proud that we are union men. Let us be proud of what we have accomplished, and of what we are going to accomplish. Let us bid all who labor to join with us that we may help them and they help us.

Let us be patient, the Home and Pension are coming. Think of what you have done for posterity and be proud that you have done your best.

W. E. Horn.
L. U. No. 1040, Orleans, Cal.

The Foreman

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In the June issue of the "The Carpenter," the article on Gray Hair appealed to me very much because it "rang true." I have noticed the same thing happen as stated by the writer of the article.

But a far greater menace to the carpenter trade are the bull-dozing tactics of the average foreman. Instead of being the overseers of the tradesman, they are rapidly becoming loud mouthed drivers.

If these tactics are to continue, it behooves the apprentices of the future to pay more attention to prize-fighting than the art of carpentry.

Around the Bay District the feeling seems to be that one qualification of a foreman is to be a driver. He will enjoy a better stand-in with the contractor if he hands out abuse. These tactics seem to be the miscarriage of the American Plan.

These same foremen seem to forget that it is the journeymen carpenter who got them their raise of wages. Had the union carpenter failed in his organizing plan and wages were three and four dollars a day with longer hours, what would they be getting? A few cents more than the journeymen.

Every time we have raised our wages and shortened our hours, we have raised the wages of the foremen. A foreman with ability doesn't have to use these tactics. It is the fellow who is incompetent and is getting by on bluff, who resorts to them. I am sorry to say that the carpenter is about the only mechanic who is putting up with him.

F. J. Mallet,
L. U. No. 828, Menlo Park, Calif.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 164

Editor, "The Carpenter":

We are proud to inform you that we are having wonderful success in our Auxiliary. We have helped the brothers of Carpenters' Local Union No. 1408 organize a baseball team and we certainly are proud of them. By co-operating with each other we are having wonderful success. At our meeting on July 12th, we held a joint installation and after the ceremony the carpenters gave a buffet supper in our honor. Brother E. H. Buckley was the installing officer.

Recently we initiated five new members and we hope to have a membership of 75 by the first of the year.

Mrs. Dessie Miller, Rec. Sec.,
L. A. No. 164, Redwood City, Cal.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted regarding the present whereabouts of W. F. Thompson, age 37, whose last known address was 441 State St., Brooklyn, N. Y., and who has not been heard from since December 22, 1926. Anyone knowing his whereabouts kindly communicate with his father, J. W. Thompson, Cisco, Ga., or Edward M. Olson, Secretary L. U. No. 1456, 67 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.

* * *

Information is wanted regarding the present whereabouts of Harry G. Ball, a lawyer, who is thought to be somewhere on the West Coast, possibly in California. Anyone knowing his whereabouts kindly communicate with his brother, W. M. Ball, L. U. No. 1964, 1108 2nd North St., Vicksburg, Miss.

DEATH ROLL

W. L. BARBER, L. U. No. 2027, Fulton, Ky.

WM. HEISLER, L. U. No. 122, Philadelphia, Pa.

Craft Problems

Advanced Roof Framing

LESSON V.

(By H. H. Siegele)

Because valley rafters, speaking from a practical standpoint, are framed just the same as hip rafters, we shall say very little about them here. However, where hips and valleys are backed, which is very seldom done, the backing for the valleys is just the reverse from the backing of the hips. In theory, though, rafters are framed with the center line as a base to work from; and so long as the roof framer is working to the center line in laying off hips and valleys, the framing of one is the same as the framing of the other. That is to say the principle is the same; and in cases where everything else is equal, the rafters, after they are framed will be the same. To prove this we are giving Fig. 78, where the rafter marked A, represents a hip rafter; and the rafters marked B and C are valley rafters. B, it will be seen, is exactly the same as the hip marked A. The reason for this is that the seat of B is parellel to the seat of A, and exactly the same in length. Another thing, the rise of the valley rafter is the same as the rise for the hip, hence the two rafters are exactly the same, though one is a valley rafter and the other is a hip rafter.

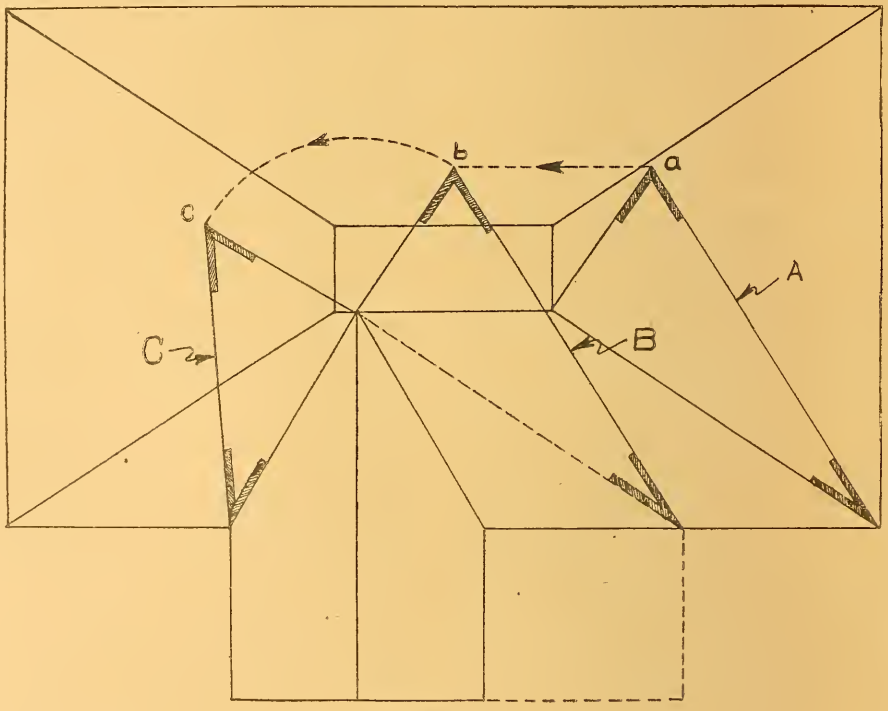


Fig. 78

Coming to the valley rafter marked C, it will be noticed that while its rise is the same as the rise for either A or B, its seat is different, which accounts for the difference in the length of the rafter. The dotted lines connected with the valley rafter marked B, show what the plan of the roof would be if such a rafter were needed.

Fig. 79 shows the same roof plan, in part, with the common and jack rafters shown by single lines. To obtain the side

cut for the valley-jacks on the side of the roof marked A, take the run of the common rafter marked B, on the tongue of the square, and the length of the common rafters marked A on the body, the body gives the cut. The side cut of the valley-jacks for the part of the roof marked B, is obtained by taking the run of the

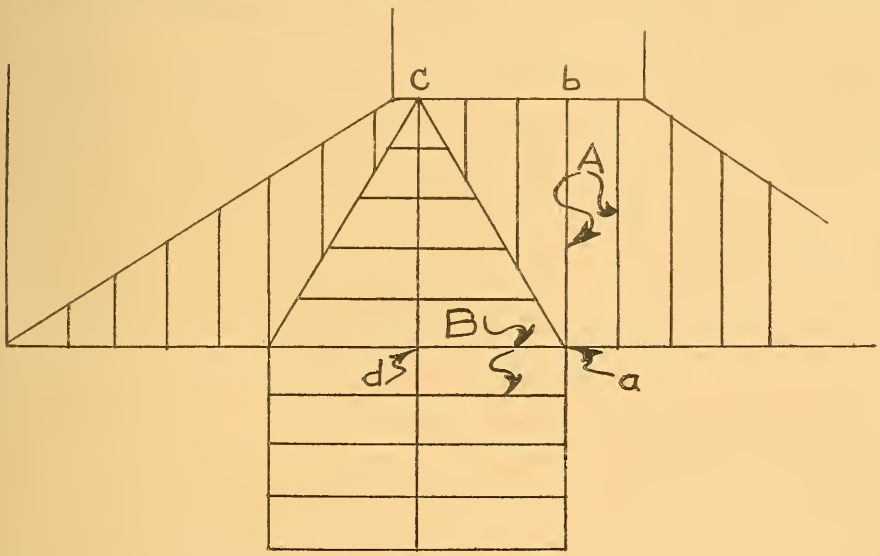


Fig. 79

same results will be obtained by taking the distance between c and b, on the tongue of the square, and the length of the common rafter for the run shown between a and b, on the body, the body gives the cut. For the other side of the valley, take the distance between c and d on the tongue of the square, and the length of the common rafter for the run shown between a and d on the body, the body gives the cut. We are illustrating the second method by Figs. 80 and 81. Fig. 80 shows how to obtain the side cut of the valley-jacks for this side of the valley rafter.

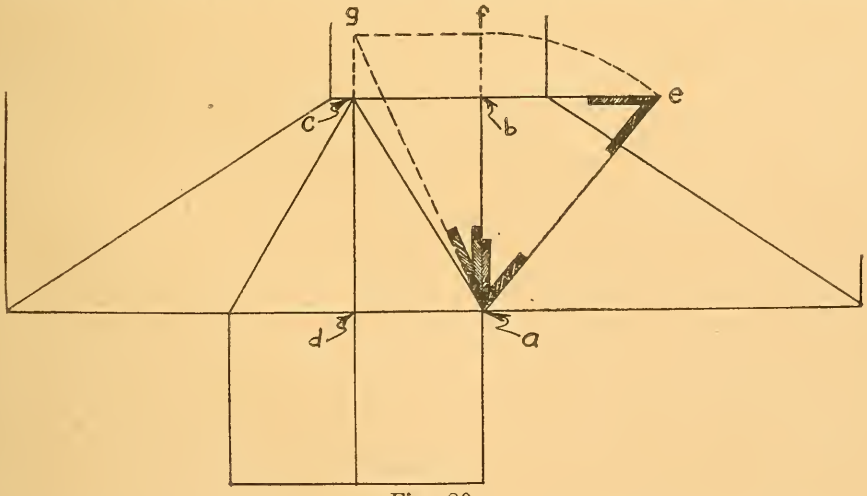


Fig. 80

common rafters marked A on the tongue of the square and the length of the common rafters marked B on the body, the body gives the cut. To get the cut for the sheathing, use the same figures but mark along the tongue of the square. The

Here a-b represents the run, a-e the length of the common rafter. Continue a-b to f, making a-f equal to a-e. Continue d-c to g, making c-g equal to b-f. Now connect g and a, and the shaded bevel shown at point a, in the triangle a-f-g, gives the bevel of the side cut for the valley-jacks. The cut for the valley-jacks for the other side of the valley is obtained as illustrated in Fig. 81. Here a-d is extended to f, making a-f equal to a-e.

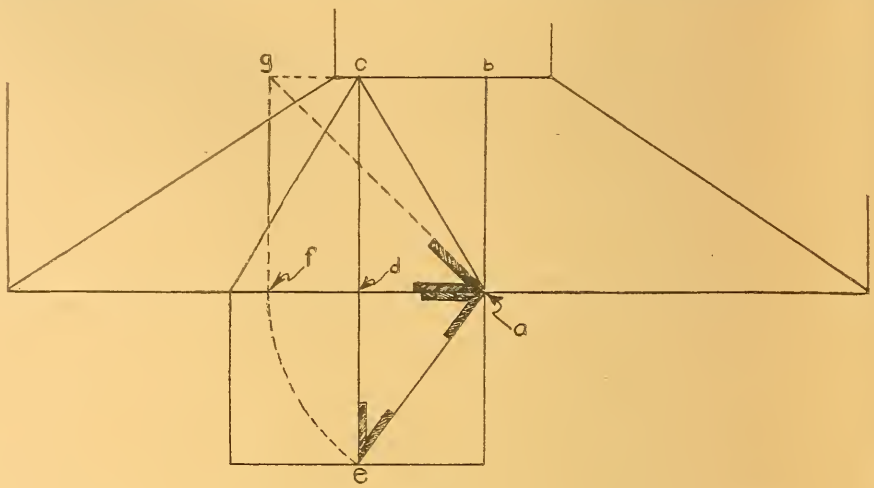


Fig. 81

Then b-c is extended to g, making c-g equal to d-f. Connect g with a, and the shaded bevel shown at point a, in the triangle a-g-f, gives the bevel for the cut.

We have said nothing about an irregular-pitch on an irregular-plan roof. However, if the student has fixed in his mind the principles involved in framing the irregular-plan roof, and those involved in the irregular-pitch roof, he will have no trouble combining the two, and frame what we are calling the combined-irregular-roof. Fig. 82 shows a combined-irregular-roof; that is to say, the roof is irregular both in plan and in pitch. We have developed one of the hip rafters,

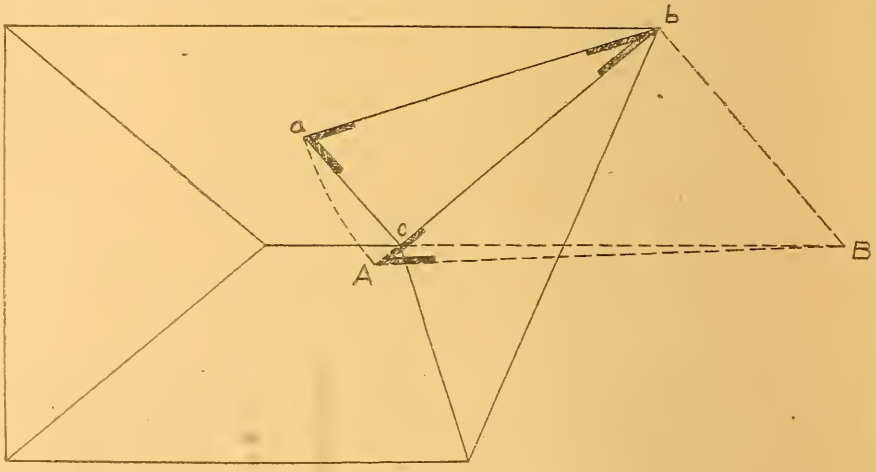


Fig. 82

which is the same as what we have shown in a previous lesson. The shaded bevels shown at point a and at point b, respectively, give th top and bottom cuts of the hip shown. To obtain the side cut of the hip, continue the ridge-line as shown to

point B, or to the point of intersection with line b-B, which is drawn at a right angle to b-c. Continue b-c to point A, making b-A equal to b-a. Now connect A and B, and the shaded bevel shown at

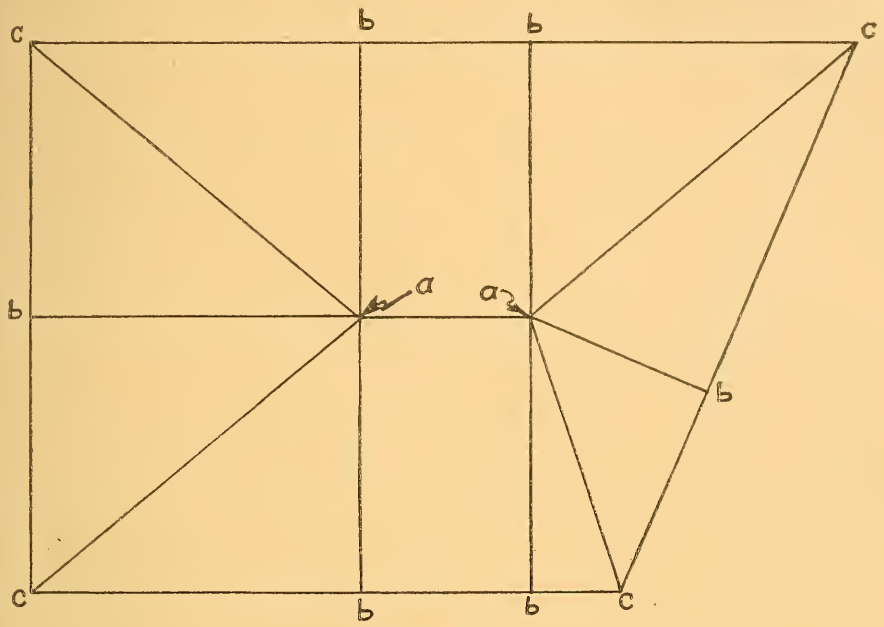


Fig. 83

point A, in the triangle A-B-b, gives the side cut of the hip rafter. The student is asked to develop the three remaining hip rafters in the same way, thus making the impression on his mind more lasting. Fig. 83 shows the plan shown by Fig. 82 with the seats of the intersecting common rafters shown. The intersecting points are marked a, and the toes of the common rafters are marked b, while the toes of the hips are marked b, while the toes of the hips are marked c. Now to obtain the side cut for the jack rafters, take the distance between b and c on one arm of the square, using a convenient scale, and the length of the common rafter for the run shown between a and b, an the other arm, the arm on which the length of the rafter has been transferred to, will give the cut. On transfering the figures to the steel square, transfer them to whichever arm that will give the best results—remember, though, that the arm to which the length of the common rafter has been transferred, will give the side cut for the jack rafter, while the figures used on the other arm will give the cut for the sheathing. It should also be remembered that on a combined-irregular-roof, the side cut of the jack rafters is different whenever rafters for a different section of the roof are framed. Fig. 84 shows a development of obtaining the side cuts of jack rafters for the roof we are showing. Here the common rafter for the irregular end of the roof has been

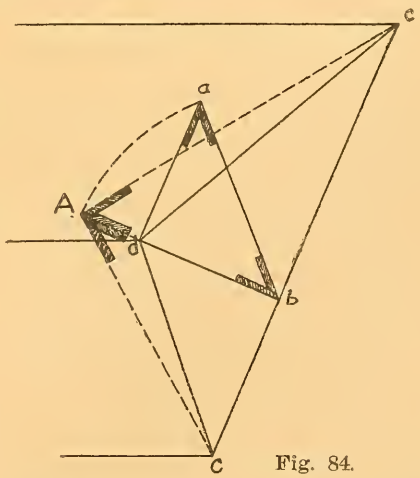


Fig. 84.

developed. by extending b-d to A, making b-A equal to b-a—b-a representing the length of the common rafter. Now join A with each of the two corners marked

c, and the shaded bevel at point A, in the upper triangle, A-b-c, gives the side cut for the jack rafters fitting against the long hip to the right; while the shaded bevel at point A, in the lower triangle, A-b-c, gives the side cut for the jack rafters fitting against the right of the short hip. We will again ask the student to study this diagram carefully; answering the 'Whys' and Wherefores' as they come up in his mind, and then proceed to make diagrams, using a convenient scale, for the purpose of obtaining the side cuts of the jack rafters of the sections that still remain, of the roof shown in Fig. 83. Fig. 84 is a development of the two sections shown to the right of Fig. 83, or the irregular end.

A Convenient Home

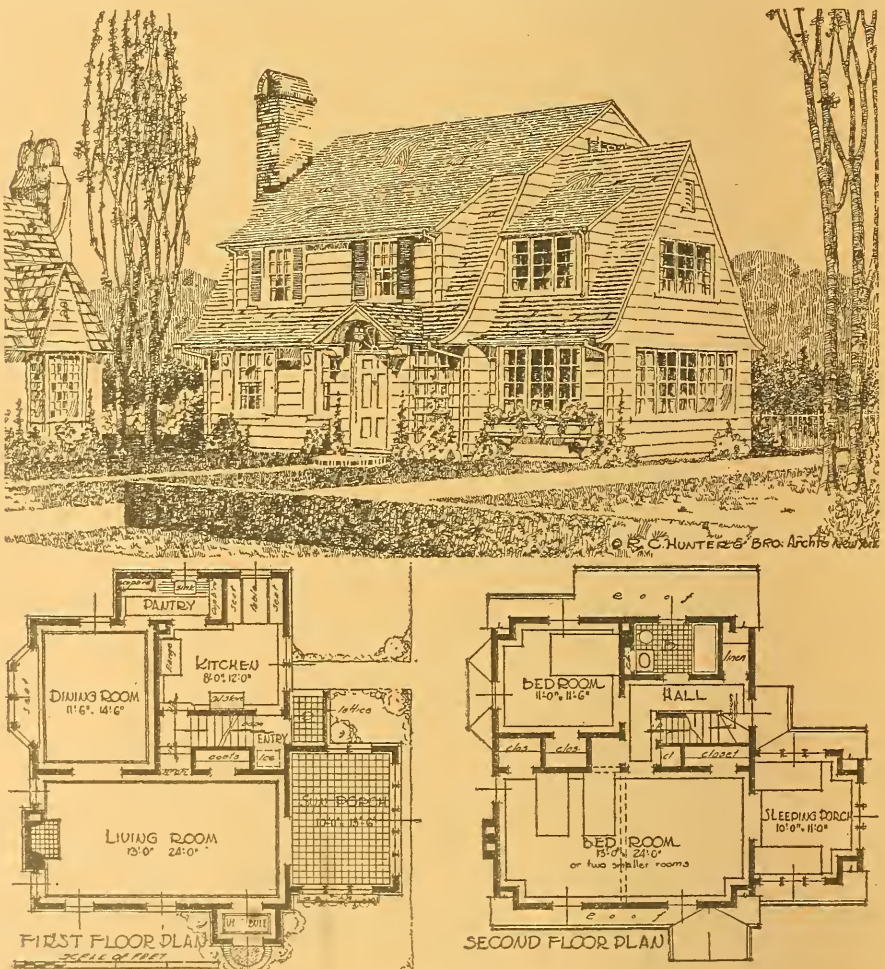
(By R. C. Hunter & Bro., Archts., 501 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.)

The architects have designed this house as a model for home convenience. The plans embody many novel and practical features.

This house can be built comfortably on a fifty foot lot, leaving good yard space and plenty of room for the driveway.

A large living room occupies the entire front of the main body of the house, giving a fine large room. A vestibule at the entrance provides the desired privacy.

The sun porch, or living porch, is a real practical affair. Large casement windows on three sides give the desired exposure,



House A-82

with plenty of air and sunshine; the flower box gives an out-door garden effect and the floor is of tile so that moisture from plants (those needed adjuncts to the successful sun room effect) can do no harm.

The kitchen has light on two sides. Provision is made so that one can use coal, gas or oil for cooking, as desired. The rear entry provides space for the ice box, so the iceman does not enter the kitchen, it also opens directly on the cellar stairs giving access to the cellar from the outside.

The main stairs serve the living room and the kitchen directly, avoiding a first floor hall.

The architects have laid out the second floor so that either a very large bedroom and a smaller one, or three medium size bedrooms can be provided, as the owner selects.

A well planned sleeping porch provides space for two single beds, plenty of free space and large casement windows on three sides.

A laundry, coal bin, heater space, cold room and storage space are provided in the cellar.

The architects have so arranged the attic that a large servant's room and bath, a cedar closet and very generous storage space can be provided in this space. A large dormer on the rear of the house insures good light and ventilation.

Lumber

(By L. Perth.)

Editor's Note: This article is a supplement to the articles that appeared in the August and September, 1926, issues of our Journal, under the same heading.

Fig. 10 gives a clear idea of how a log is being reduced to boards by both methods; quarter and bastard sawing.

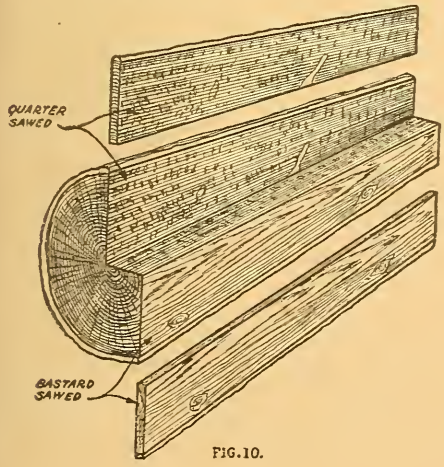


FIG.10.

Defects

The various imperfections commonly found in lumber are: heart shakes, star shakes, wind or cup shakes, knots, pitch pockets, pitch streaks, worm holes and rot. These defects must be considered as to how they affect the strength of the material.

Heart shakes are cracks radiating from the center of the tree. These cracks are wider at the pith than at the outer end, and are caused by the shrinkage of the heart-wood. This defect most commonly occurs in overmatured trees. Fig. 11.

Star shakes are also cracks radiating from the center of the tree, but are wider towards the bark. They are usually caused by the rapid drying of timber while it is full of sap.

Wind or cup shakes are curved cracks formed by the pulling apart of the annual growth rings and is caused by the swaying of the tree in a strong wind. Wind shakes may be found in sawn and planed boards, planks and posts in the shape of cracks narrow and wide, always running parallel to the grain. It is a serious defect in lumber if they are many and close together, for they greatly reduce the structural value of timbers that are intended to stand strain.

Knots are caused by limb growth and are portions of branches included in the wood of the trunk. The fibers of a branch grow approximately at right angles to that of the main stem and consequently produce a local cross grain or a knot when the log is sawed. Knots materially affect the strength of timber and depreciate its value for structural

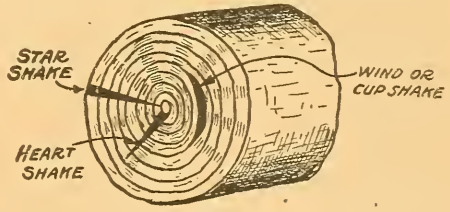


FIG.11.

purposes, especially when it is subjected to bending.

Knots may be classified as: sound, loose, rotten and pin knots.

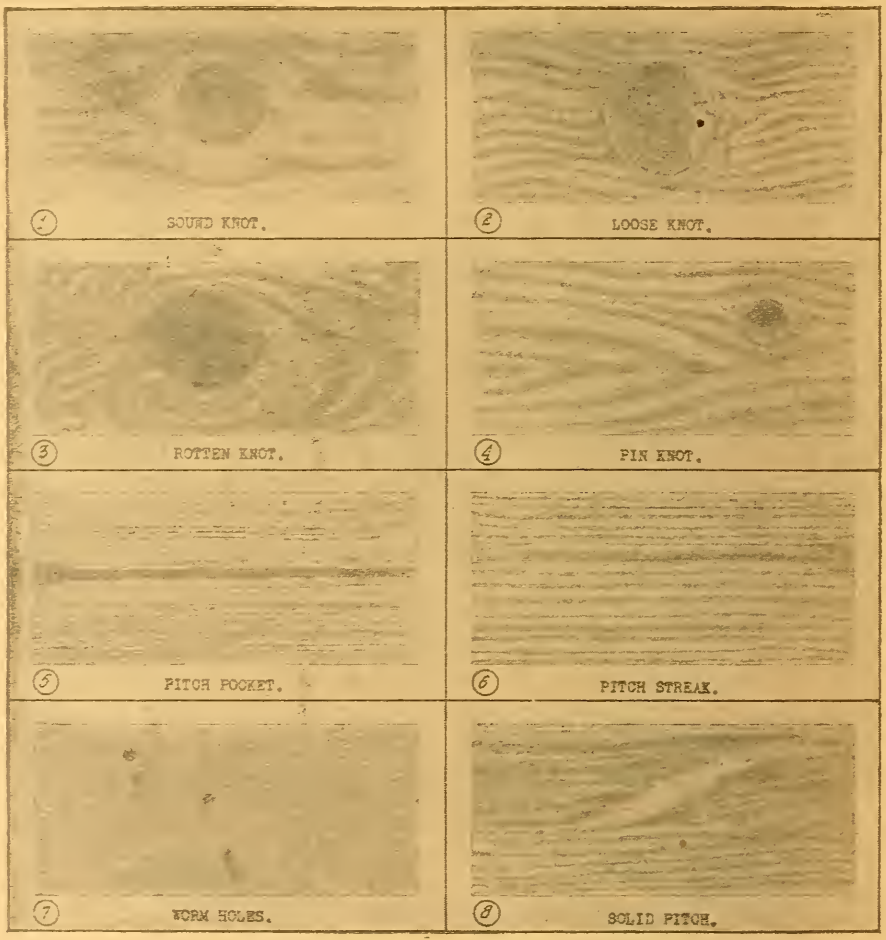
A "sound knot" is one solid across its face; it is as hard as the wood it is

in and is so fixed by growth or position that it will retain its place in the piece.

A "loose knot" is one not held firmly in place by growth or position. Such a knot will ultimately fall out, loose knots being stubs of dead branches.

A "rotten knot" is one that is not sound and not as hard as the wood surrounding it.

ture. This includes what is commonly known as "dry rot." Dry rot is very dangerous and is caused by the presence of moisture and the absence of free circulation of air. Timber thus affected is of no permanent value, since the rot will continue to spread insidiously, slowly, until the fibers are reduced to powder. The various kinds of knots,



Defects In Lumber

A "pin knot" is a small sound knot.

A "pitch pocket" is an opening between the grain of the wood, containing pitch and surrounded by sound grain.

A "pitch streak" is an accumulation of pitch at one point in the piece.

"Worm holes" are very small holes caused by minute insects or worms, working on timber during its growth.

"Rot" is any form of decay, which gives the timber a dotty or rotten tex-

pitch imperfections and worm holes are shown on the accompanying drawing entitled "Defects in Lumber."

Selection of Lumber

The selection of the right kind, grade and quality of lumber to be used in building construction is quite important. The location, strength and appearance of the wood to be used for a certain kind of work should be first taken into con-

sideration. It quite often is possible to substitute a cheaper grade of wood for an expensive one and obtain just as satisfactory results.

In good lumber the heart-wood should be mature and sound, the sap-wood being entirely removed. The texture of the wood should be uniform, straight in fiber and free from defects and blemishes which are liable to impair the stability or appearance of the structure. Knots, shakes, coarse grain and other imperfections may or may not reduce the structural strength of the timber—all defending on their location.

Close, narrow rings are an indication of strength. When freshly cut the wood should have a pleasant smell; a disagreeable odor is a sign of decay. Good lumber should be uniform in color; discoloration and spots indicate a diseased condition.

Species and Properties

Certain varieties of wood due to their specific qualities are more desirable for some purposes than others. On the other hand, in many instances, different kinds of wood may be successfully used for the same purpose. Therefore to properly select the right kind of lumber for a certain job a knowledge of the properties of various woods is essential.

The following are the species and chief characteristics of the woods most commonly used in building construction:

1. White pine also called northern pine, is one of the most common of our woods. It is soft, straight-grained, white or yellowish-white in color, slightly resinous and of medium strength and weight. It is easily worked and is used for outside finishing lumber and interior finish, when work is to be painted. It grows in the northern section of the United States and Canada.

2. Yellow pine, also known as Georgia pine or hard pine, is heavy, hard, strong and close-grained. It is very durable when dry—but decays rapidly in damp places. Its color is yellow or dark yellow and on account of being highly resinous does not take paint well. It is used for framing timber, floors and interior finish. Should not be used in contact with the ground. Grows chiefly in the South.

3. Sugar pine is soft, straight-grained and of compact structure. It is easily worked and used for interior finish. Sugar pine resembles white pine and grows on the Pacific Coast.

4. Douglas fir, sometimes called Oregon pine, is usually quite coarse grained, contains very little resinous matter, is hard but of medium weight and strength. It is durable, but difficult to work. Is found in both red and yellow varieties, of which the yellow is the more valuable.

Douglas fir is used in all kinds of construction and owing to the long lengths in which it can be obtained it is in demand for long framing and flagstaffs. It is obtained chiefly from the forests of the Northern Pacific Coast states.

5. Spruce is very similar in appearance to white pine. It is of a reddish color, light in weight and, though easy to work, is very tough in fiber and is a moderately strong soft wood. It is used for framing timbers, piles, submerged cribs and cofferdams as it preserves well under water and resists decay.

6. White cedar is a soft, light, fine grained and a very durable wood. Is not very strong nor tough. Resists moisture. Its color is light brown, the sap-wood being very thin and nearly white. Used for water tanks, boat buildings, shingles, posts, fencing and cigar box manufacture.

7. Red cedar, while similar in texture to white cedar is more compact and durable. Its color is reddish-brown and due to its strong pungent odor repellant to moths and other insects it is extremely valuable as lining for chests, trunks and closets. It also is being used for posts, sills, fencing and shingles.

8. Hemlock in appearance is similar to spruce, but much inferior in quality. The wood is of medium weight and strength, is soft, not durable and splits easy. It has coarse, uneven grain, brittle and is liable to be "shaky." It is free from resin and usually is of a reddish-gray color. Used for cheap, rough framing lumber.

9. Chestnut is light, moderately soft, stiff and close-grained. Works easily, is very brittle and shrinks and checks considerably in drying. The color of the heart-wood is dark and the sap-wood is light-brown. Is exceedingly durable when exposed to weather and is used for telegraph poles, railway ties and exposed heavy construction. Recently it also has come into use for cabinet work and interior finish.

10. Popular or whitewood is light, soft, very brittle, close and straight-grained but not very strong. It shrinks

exceedingly in drying, warps and twists with the slightest atmospheric changes. It is of whitish-gray to yellow color, works easily and is largely used for cheaper grades of carpentry and joinery work. The tree is large and straight and is obtained from the forests in the eastern part of the United States.

11. Basewood in general appearance resembles pine. It is a very light soft wood of fine texture but not very strong. It shrinks both across and parallel to the grain and has a great tendency to warp. The wood is white to light-brown in color, is very flexible and is used largely for curved work.

12. Redwood is a native of California and is noted for its enormous size. It grows to a height of from 200 to 300 feet. The wood is light, soft, close-grained, easily worked and very durable in contact with the soil. It has a tendency to shrink both ways across and parallel to the grain. Its color is dull-red, resembling pine and is used for general building construction as well as for posts, telegraph poles and shingles. As an interior finish it takes a high polish, but should be thoroughly kiln dried for interior work.

13. Gum is a very strong, heavy, hard tough and close-grained wood. It takes high polish and is very handsome in appearance when properly selected and well finished. The wood is not durable when exposed, shrinks and warps badly in seasoning, which makes it very unreliable. Its color is brown tinged with red and is used in the manufacture of furniture, interior trim and cabinet work. It grows in the central and eastern states.

14. Cypress is one of the most durable of woods, well adapted for outside and inside work. It is light, hard, close-grained and contains some resinous matter. It is easily worked, is brittle and takes a high polish. Its color is clear yellow with nearly white sap-wood and is used for interior finish and cabinet work. Cypress grows in the southern states, where it is used as extensively as pine in the North.

15. Black Walnut is heavy, hard, strong, tough and coarse grained. Is very durable and easily worked. Color, rich dark-brown with light sap-wood. Used mostly for interior finish and cabinet work.

16. Birch is a very popular wood of a light reddish-brown color and close grained. It is hard, very durable and can be finished in natural color or stained. It takes paint exceedingly well and there is no better surface known for white enamel. Is used for interior finish and floors.

17. Ash is heavy, hard, very elastic and exceedingly tough. Its grain is straight, course, compact and in appearance it resembles bastard sawed oak. It is white, reddish-white or slightly yellow in color and is used for interior and cabinet work. Due to its tendency to decay it is unfit for structural purposes.

18. Maple is heavy, hard, strong, tough and of a very compact texture. The medullary rays are small but distinct, giving a silver grain to quarter-sawed lumber. Its fiber is sometimes distorted, producing "bird's eye" or "curly" effects. Its color is very light-brown or yellow and is used for flooring, furniture and interior finish.

19. Oak is a heavy, hard wood, rather coarse in texture and usually very tough and strong. Its color is light yellowish-brown with lighter sap-wood. White oak is considerably tougher and stronger than red oak, which is of somewhat coarser texture, more porous and often brittle, and therefore less durable than the white variety.

Oak is used where strength and durability are required, such as in car construction, ship building, carriage making and in building construction for interior finish and floors. The well known "silver grain" and the high polish the wood is capable to receive make it especially prized for cabinet work. Oak is found practically in all timber bearing sections of the United States.

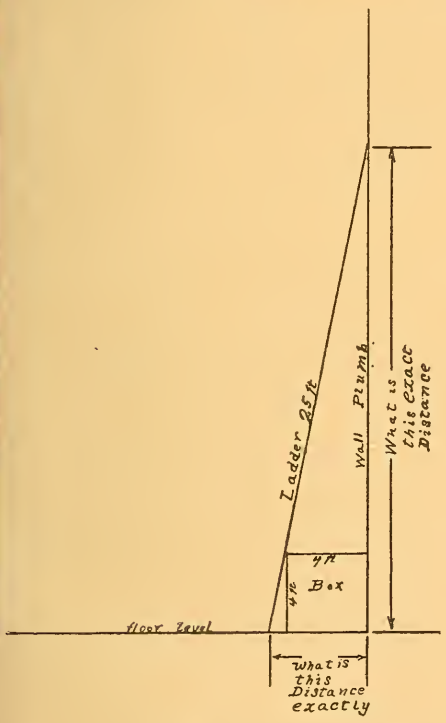
20. Mahogany is a very strong, durable and flexible wood of a red-brown color. The color, grain and hardness of the wood depend largely upon its age and locality of growth. Straight-grained mahogany does not warp or shrink with atmospheric changes, while the cross-grained varieties warp and twist and therefore can be used only when veneered upon some more reliable wood. The wood usually is free from shakes and resists the attack of dry rot and worms and is used for the highest grades of interior finish and cabinet work. The tree is a native of the West Indies and Central America.

Here's A Teaser

I am submitting a problem to be published in our Journal. I can work the problem by drawing a sketch and scale the different sides, but I would like to know if there is a mathematical way to figure this problem.

I have heard of men well educated and holding high positions that say it can't be done.

I will state my problem as simple as



possible, but the question could arise in many different ways. It is as follows:

A box 4 feet wide and 4 feet high is standing on a level floor, against a perpendicular wall. A ladder 25 feet long is standing on the floor and leaning against the wall so that it just touches the corner of the box.

How high up the wall is the top of the ladder and how far from the wall out on the floor is the foot of the ladder?

Can anyone give me a method of solving this problem?

Henry Oberlander,
L. U. No. 47, St. Louis, Mo.

Boatbuilding Information Wanted

I would like to ask some of the brothers who use the Craft Problem Department of our Journal to give us an idea about building boats. I, for one, don't know the first principal about building a boat, that is, the connection of the ribs to the keel, kind of lumber used, inforcement for an engine, ice reinforcements, etc. This is in regard to small motorboats or pleasure boats.

John A. Johnson,
L. U. No. 33, Boston, Mass.

Answer To Brother Tielborg's Well And Log Problem

Somebody was digging a well 5 feet in diameter. A horizontally buried log also 5 feet in diameter was dug through, thereby cutting the log into two pieces. How many feet of lumber were removed?

As I understand, the thought involved in the above proposition, is that the log is a cylinder, and upon this hypothesis will proceed to discuss some of the features of the proposition.

Sec. 1. The well, when dug, will present a cavity, whose form is that of a cylinder 5 feet in diameter and 5 feet deep.

Sec. 2. The solid contents of a cylinder equals the product of the radius times 7.854 times that altitude equals

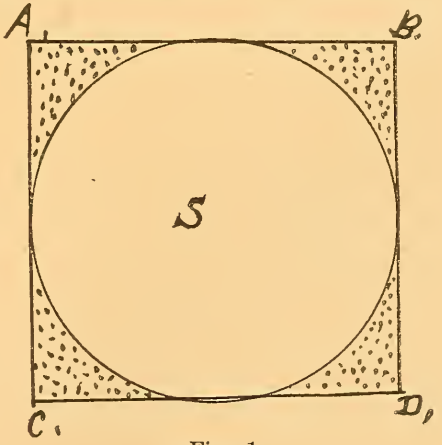


Fig. 1

2½ feet times 7.854 times 5 feet equals 98.175 cubic feet of material (wood and earth) removed in digging the well.

Sec. 3. In order to ascertain what portion of this 98.175 cubic feet (the contents removed), of material is wood and what portion is earth, let us illustrate a cube 5 feet by 5 feet by 5 feet, showing a cylinder 5 feet in diameter passing horizontally through said cube.

Let the square A B C D in Fig. 1 represent an elevation of one side of the cube, showing an end view of the log cut through, and supposing the well to be 5′ square dug 5′ deep and through a cylinder 5′ in diameter, (S representing end of log). Now, the solution of the proposition of this cubical well containing the log 5′ in diameter, consists simply of finding the relative area (or proportion) of the end section of the log, to entire area of the square A B C D.

Sec. 4. Now, the area of the end section of the log is found by multiplying the radius (2½′) by 7.854 equals 19.635 square feet of surface. The area of the square equals 5′ times 5′ equals 25 square feet of surface which is covered by log and earth of which 19.635 square feet is wood and the remainder (25 square feet minus 19.635) is 5.365 square feet of earth.

Now, the solid contents are as follows:

Solid contents of cube equals area of end section 25 square feet times length 5 feet equals 125 cubic feet.

Solid contents of log equals area of end section 19.365 times length 5 feet equals 98.175 cubic feet.

Solid contents of earth equals area of end section 5.365 times length 5 feet equals 26.825 cubic feet. Total, 125.000 cubic feet.

Now, as the solid contents of the log and the earth material were each found to be the product of the area of end section by the length (5 feet), we see that 19.635 area of log, is to 5.365 area of earth, as 98.175 cubic feet of log, is to 26.825 cubic feet of earth.

Hence the solid contents of the log (removed) is to solid contents of the earth (removed) as the area of the end section of the log is to the area of the end section of the earth removed, and visa versa.

Sec. 5. We have found that, in a cubical well, the proportion of wood to that of earth matter are as 19.635 is to 5.365.

We will next endeavor to show that these same proportions are maintained and exist in the circular well.

We shall next present an elevation of Fig. 1, which we shall call Fig. 2.

Elevation of the cubic well.

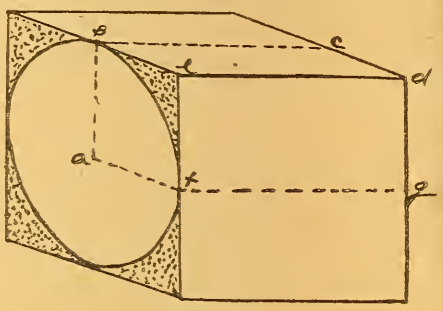


Fig. 2.

A Represents End of Log. Shaded Sections, Earth.

Sec. 6. Now, let us lift, from Fig. 2 the upper right hand quarter of the cube, viz., a b, b c, c d, d g, g f, f a, and construct Fig. 3 of it.

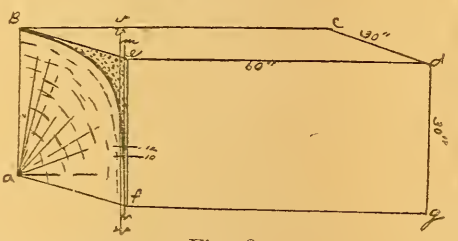


Fig. 3.

B F A Represents The End Section of ¼ of the Log. Shaded Section Represents Earth.

Now, let us treat this ¼ of the cubic well as though it were a piece of timber at the sawmill, placing the side e f g d parallel to the saw and cutting through the log and earth on the line n m in the direction of d g. Now, suppose that upon measurement we find that the slab sawed off, is 10 inches wide along the line m n and continues the same width throughout its entire length of five feet, and earth above this board on the line m n is 20 inches deep throughout its entire length.

The other side of the slab comes to a feather edge at the point f, and earth

extends from point f to e 30 inches and this is true the entire length of the slab, except an immaginary line at the center of its length, where it is tangent to the vertical circular well dug through it.

Now, let us saw off the adjacent board on the line v w, and when measured on the line v w, we find it to be 12 inches wide, its entire length and with 18 inches of earth directly above it extending its entire length.

Thus may it be shown that for any board cut from said log, that it will be of equal width from end to end, at any and all points throughout its entire length. Also that the earth above each board has the same depth throughout its entire length that it had at the beginning. ,

Now, we have a circular well passing from the top of this cube vertically downward five feet—this well is five feet in diameter.

The log we have been sawing passes through this well.

The slab we first sawed was ten inches wide throughout its length, it was 10 inches wide on the line m n, it also was 10 inches wide where it passed through the well.

The earth was 20 inches deep throughout its length; it is 20 inches deep where it passes through the well.

The same may be shown of the 12 inch board we cut from the log on the line v w.

Also the same may be shown to be true for any point or intermediate point at which one may wish to start the saw through the log.

Therefore, as all boards cut from said log are of equal width throughout their entire length, then they are of the identical same width where they pass through the circular well as they were at the end of the cubical well.

The same is true of the earth above the boards and sawed off with the boards.

Not only are the quantities of wood and earth proportional from end to end, but they are identical.

Now, in section 5, we found the proportion of wood and earth to be as follows: wood, 98.175 parts and earth 26.825 parts, making a total of 125 parts.

We might have chosen the proportion 19.635 and 5.365, which is just one-fifth of the above proportion, and gives the same results.

Now, to compute the cubic feet of material dug from a well 5 feet in diameter and 5 feet deep.

Radius times 7.854 equals area of base:—2½ times 7.854 equals 19.635, area of base.

Base times altitude equals cubic contents:—19.635 times 5 equals 98.175, cubic feet dug from well.

Now, as this well contained 98.175 cubic feet of matter, and 98.175 parts were wood, and 26.825 parts were earth, making a total of 125 parts, we will divide 98.175 cubic feet into 125 parts.

98.175 divided by 125 equals .7854, one part; one part, .7854 times 98.175 equals 77.106645 cubic feet of wood; one part, .7854 times 26.825 equals 21.068355 cubic feet of earth. Total 98.175 cubic feet dug from well.

Now, as there are 12 board feet in each cubic foot, there would be 12 times 77.106645 equals 925.27974 board feet, equals 925¼ board feet of wood material removed from the log while digging the well.

S. Gregory.
L. U. No. 106, Des Moines, Ia.

Plugging

(By H. H. Siegele.)

It was when we were younger that it became necessary for us to plug a high-

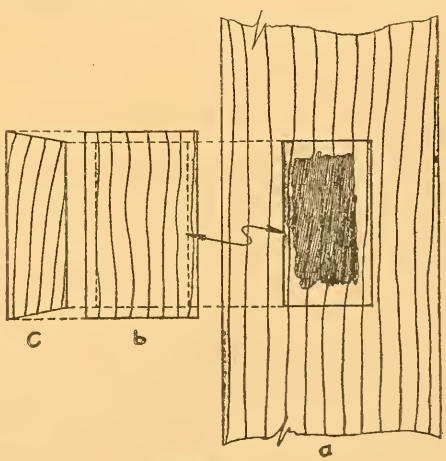


Fig. 1.

priced front door; for while we were putting on an extra high-priced front

door lock, we bored where boring was not to be. Shortly after we discovered the 'bone-head' the contractor himself came around where we were, and, according to the established custom of contractors, he watched us a few minutes. Well, we worked at something else until he was out of sight, and then we plugged the holes. We matched the grain of the wood as well as the color. This made it possible for us to do the plugging successfully, so much so that to this day, neither the owner nor the contractor has discovered that that fine door had been plugged. Unless it unavoidably becomes necessary to plug a front door, or any kind of a door for that matter, we would not advise trying it simply for the sake of experimenting.

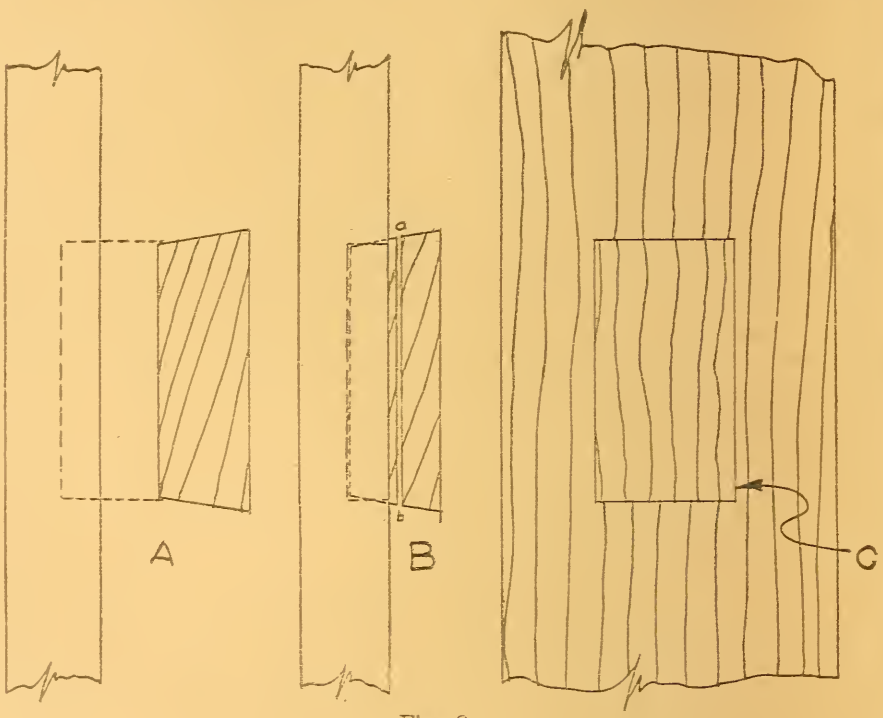


Fig. 2.

Our method of plugging we are illustrating by Figs. 1 and 2. Fig. 1, a, shows a piece of material with a defective spot, which is to be plugged with the plug shown at b and c. It will be noticed that the plug has been beveled on all four edges. The dotted lines shown at b, indicate how much smaller the bottom of the plug is than the top. A cross section of b, is shown at c. The plug is placed over the defect in such a manner that the grain will, as nearly as possible, run parallel with the grain of the piece to be plugged. With a pencil mark around the plug as it has been placed over the defect—remove the plug and proceed to mortise out the defect; say, about ½ inch deep. See A, Fig. 2. Before driving the plug into the pocket, apply a thin coat of glue to the bottom and as far up on the edges as the plug is to enter the pocket. B shows the plug driven into the pocket, with the upper part of the plug sawed off—the saw kerf is shown between a and b. The remainder of the plug is then dressed down with a block plane, even with the surface of the material into which it has been driven. C shows how the job should look after it has been dressed down with a block plane.

Plugs that are extremely large or extremely small should be avoided. An oblong plug, such as we are showing by the drawing makes a better appearing job than a square one. However, if the appearance does not matter, one is as good as the other.



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ONCE the starters have been laid along the eaves, the job is practically all laid out. The accurately punched anchor holes guide each successive shingle into place. The nail holes too are already punched. You can get the hang of it immediately. You'll be through and ready for the next job in no time.

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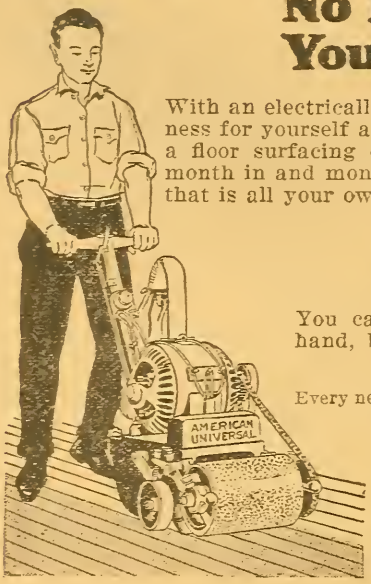
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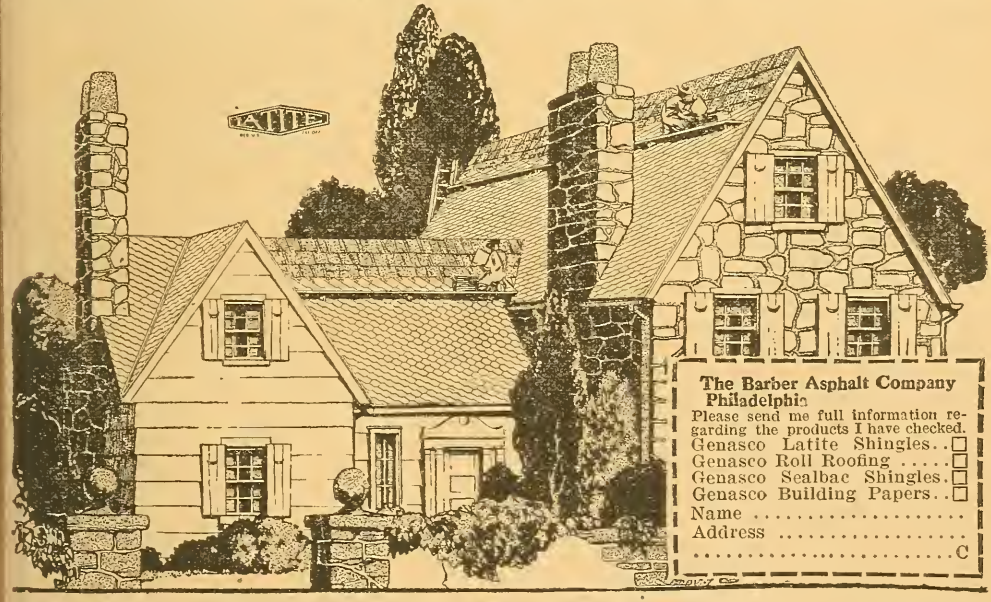
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Back view

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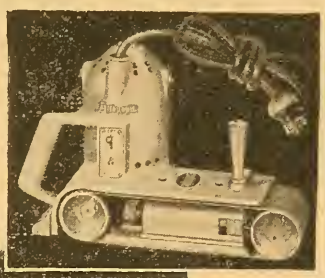
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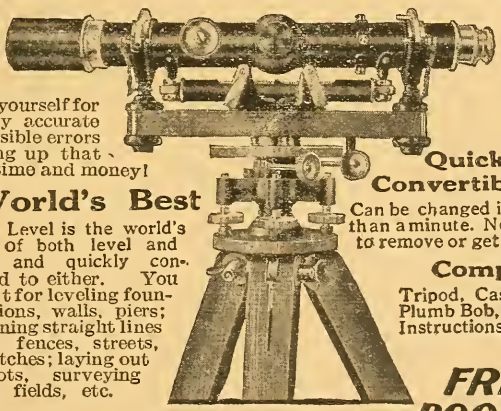
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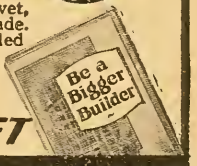
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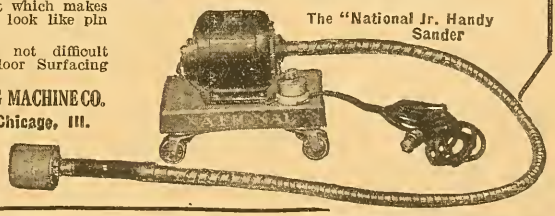
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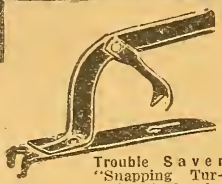
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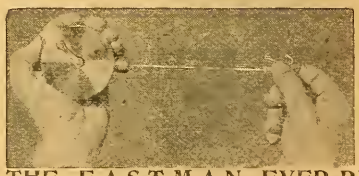
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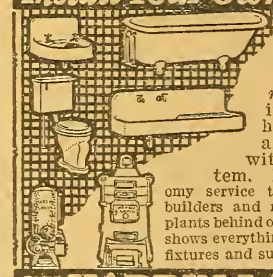
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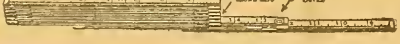
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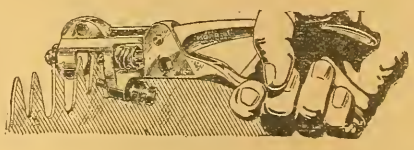
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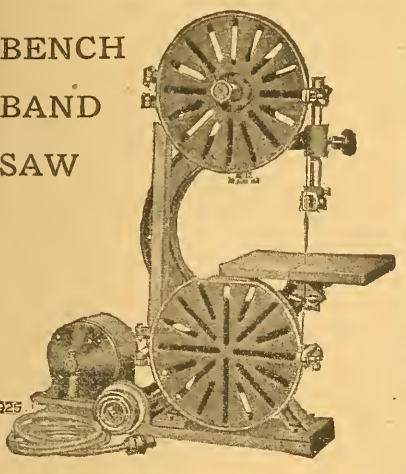
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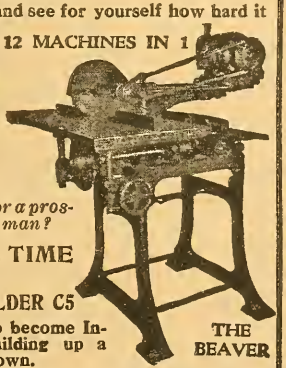
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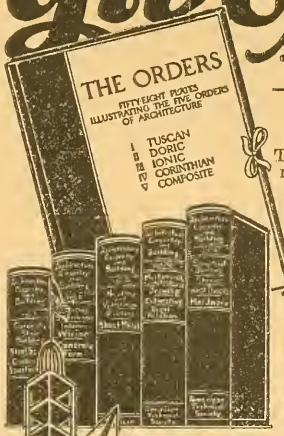
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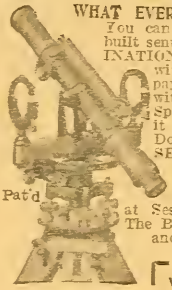
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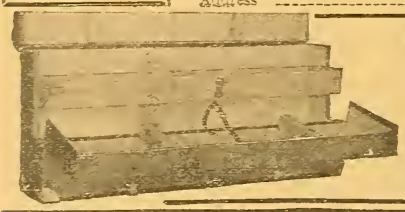
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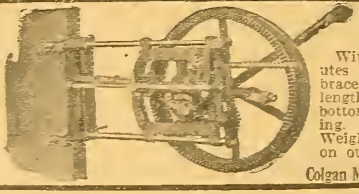
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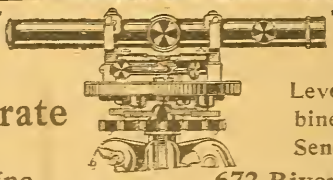


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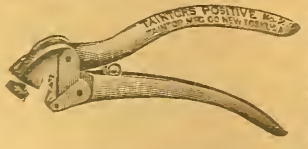
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Sold By Leading Hardware Dealers Everywhere

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Germantown Master Builder Hammers and Hatchets are built to stand the gaff—the kind of tools that give faithful service for years. They are the best that money can buy.

If your dealer cannot supply you with Master Builder Tools write for our catalog.

Three sizes
20 oz.
16 oz.
11 oz.



GRIFFITH TOOL WORKS
Philadelphia, Pa.

Hammering away for 70 years

"BAYONNE"

ROOF AND DECK CLOTH

IS GUARANTEED WATERPROOF

Another strong point in "BAYONNE'S" favor is that it lays flat and stays flat, does not require a white lead bedding, but is laid on dry boards and given a coat of paint.

BOYLE'S BAYONNE ROOF AND DECK CLOTH

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"BAYONNE" is not only for piazza roofs, but for the floors of piazzas, sun-parlors and sleeping porches. Being noiseless under tread of feet makes it an ideal floor covering.

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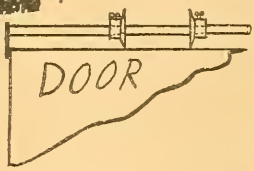


The
DOOR BUTT SCRIBER

is a tool that gives the exact markings for the Butts on jamb and door, allowing the proper clearance between the jamb head and top edge of door.

Can be carried in any tool chest. Weighs only 12 oz's.

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Try one for 10 days and if you are not satisfied, return the tool and we will refund the money.

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Send me, without delay, one of your Door Butt Scribers.
☐ Brass Tubing. ☐ Steel Tubing.
☐ I enclose $4.25 in Money Order.
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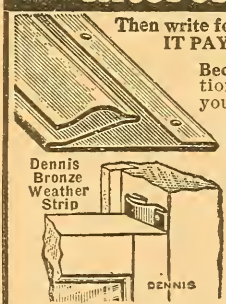
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Because—quick application and low price enables you to double volume of weatherstrip contracts.

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Made of Spring Bronze that lasts indefinitely. The patented "S" shape provides a snug weatherproof seal that conforms to all warping, shrinkage and expansion of sash. No special tools needed.

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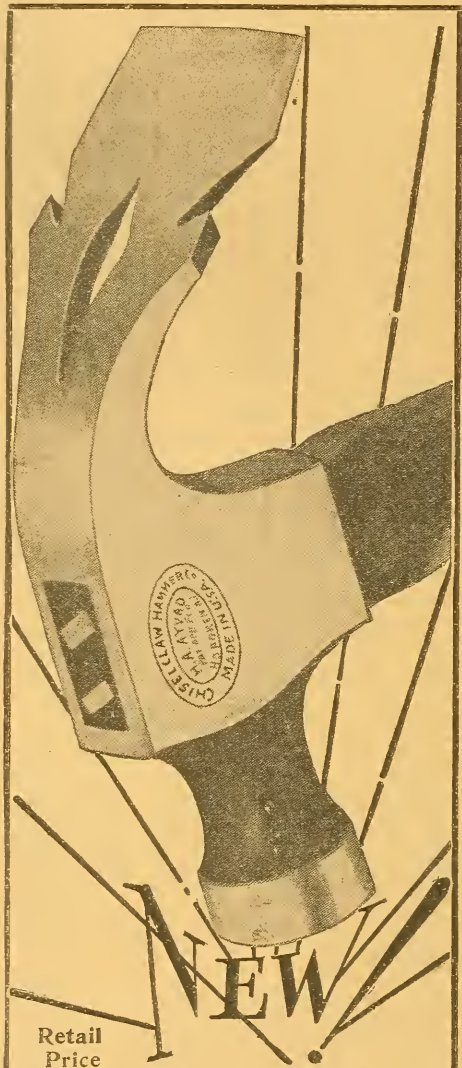
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Please send FREE Samples and your Sales plan for Agents. My occupation is _____

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NEW!

Retail Price $2

5 featured CLAW hammer

Nothing like it. Perfectly balanced, one pound hammer and chisel combined . . . can be used as a scraper and trimmer, too.

Note these five exclusive points:—

1—Chisel Edge.

2—Upper End of Claw—starts stubborn nails.

3—Grip of Claw—Can grip pointed end of nail and pull head through wood.

4—Two Side Claws—Gets grip where no other hammer or claw hatchet will fit.

5—Off Set Head—Additional inch fulcrum. 10's can be pulled with one pull.

Write for fully illustrated folder.

Chisel-Edge Claw Hammer Co.
H. A. Ayvad, Dept. K, Hoboken, N. J.

CHISEL-EDGE CLAW HAMMER

You need a

HUTHER Dado head



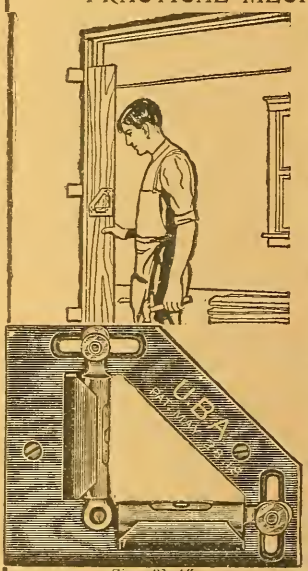
Developed from our own patents, this adjustable groover cuts either with or across the grain. Cutters may be used singly, in pairs or in any combination necessary for desired cut.

Send for one on approval. It may be returned at our expense if unsatisfactory.

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A Combination Straight Edge Level and Plumb THAT IS Adjustable and Guaranteed to give the best of results to the user.

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Rust Proof with Double marked Clear or Green Bulbs.

HAVE YOUR HARDWARE DEALER SUPPLY YOU. If he is unable to do so, send us his name and Post Money Order and we will send direct to you. Circulars upon Request.

Price $1.25 in the U. S. and Canada

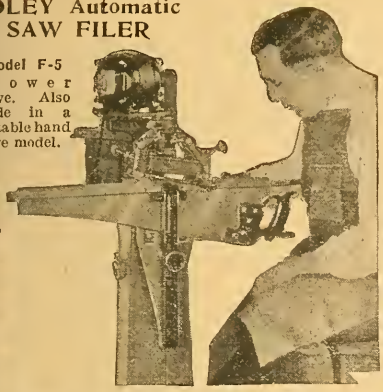
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FOLEY Automatic SAW FILER

Model F-5 Power Drive. Also made in a portable hand drive model.



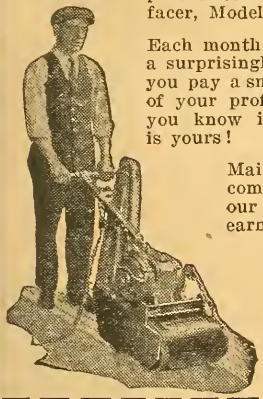
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Only $69.50!

—that's all you need pay, before we ship you the latest, greatest and most efficient floor sander ever built—the *Improved Schlueter* Floor Surfacer, Model B, 12 in.



Each month thereafter, for a surprisingly short period, you pay a small amount out of your profits, and before you know it the machine is yours!

Mail the coupon for complete details of our Pay-as-you-earn Plan.

CLIP THIS NOW

Lincoln-Schlueter Machinery Co.,
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Please give me complete details of your Pay-as-you-earn Plan on the Improved Schlueter.

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His Head's Worth More Than His Hands!

You know as well as we do that it's not good business to have a skilled carpenter spend a great amount of his time at saw drudgery. His experience certainly makes it more advisable to use him on jobs where he uses his head instead of his hands.

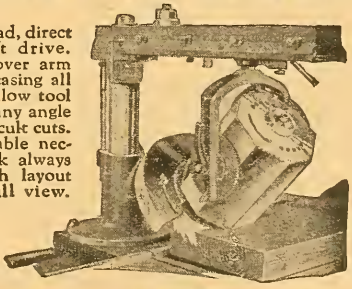
With the DeWalt, the carpenter can do the saw work 6 times faster, leaving him more time for measuring and marking, fitting and nailing work that's more worthy of his skill.

The DeWalt pays for itself on 3 average 6-room houses.

The DeWalt is the only overhead, direct drive universal woodworker. Speedy. Accurate. Portable. 2 men carry it. Changes over from cross-cut to rip, to bevel, bevel-rip or miter, without stopping the saw. Changes to mortising, routing, dadoing, tenoning, or shaping operation made in 1 minute.

The DEWALT Wonder Worker

Note overhead, direct motor-shaft drive. Slide yoke, over arm and motor casing all adjustable, allow tool to be set at any angle for most difficult cuts. No tilting table necessary. Work always lies flat with layout marks in full view.



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Tell me how the De Walt will make it easier for my men and prove economical for me.

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More For The Money

When you build homes to sell to owners, that's what you want! And when owners buy from you—that's what *they* want! Cabot's Quilt gives you *both* what you want. Applied to a $10,000 home it will make a worth-while *first-cost* saving to you, because of lower heating system costs.

This is fact, not theory. And it is a real help in selling to be able to tell a customer truthfully that in a Quilt insulated home his coal bill may easily be $50.00 a year less, with greatly increased comfort in summer as well as winter.

Fill out and return the coupon below.

BETTER INSULATE THAT NEW HOUSE WITH

Cabot's Quilt

IN SUCCESSFUL USE FOR OVER THIRTY YEARS

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MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS - BOSTON - MASS U. S. A. - NEW YORK - CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA - KANSAS CITY - LOS ANGELES - MINNEAPOLIS - SAN FRANCISCO - PORTLAND

Cabot's Creosote Stains . Stained Shingles . Old Virginia White Waterproof Collopakes

Samuel Cabot, Inc., 6 Oliver St., Boston.
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Send me free sample Cabot's Quilt and full information:

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Free Book on Use of Short Length Lumber

Twenty per cent of the framing lumber that goes into the typical American small house is less than eight feet in length—20% to 30% of the sub flooring and sheathing is cut to 8 foot length or shorter —and so on. Yet, even at a lower price, the lumber mills have difficulty in selling short lengths of lumber.

Every thinking carpenter knows that the future of his craft depends on a permanent supply of lumber at a reasonable price. A man with a saw can waste lumber he has never even seen by cutting up long lengths when cheaper short lengths would serve the purpose better.

The proper use of short length lumber would increase America's permanent lumber supply by nearly 25%—would lower the price of all lumber — would increase the use of wood in building construction—and provide more work for you and those who follow after you in the craft. By demanding short lengths wherever possible, the far-seeing carpenter is aiding in getting full use of today's lumber cut. He is stopping waste.

The National Committee on Wood Utilization has issued a pamphlet on the advantages of using short lengths of lumber. Every carpenten should have one of these pamphlets and although the Department of Commerce has to ask 10c each for them, we will be glad to send you a copy free of charge. Just send us your name and address. West Coast Lumber Bureau, 560AA Stuart Building, Seattle, Washington.

Durable
Douglas Fir
America's Permanent Lumber Supply

Important West Coast Woods—Douglas Fir—Sitka Spruce—West Coast Hemlock—Western Red Cedar



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Carrying large and complete stocks of screws not only in its Providence plant, but in Chicago, the American Screw Company can make prompt deliveries in any part of the country.

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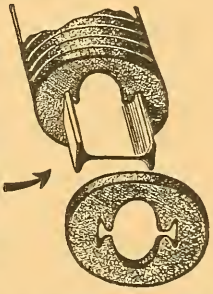


CAN'T BREAK or Loosen

Prove This Yourself

Claws bite into and pull the heads of 60 d nails or brads through a 2-in. plank.

1. EASIEST DRIVING
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FORGED *in* ONE PIECE

of Fine Tool Steel, Grip of Sole Leather Washers, pressed and riveted between the shoulder and steel washer.

Guaranteed "UNBREAKABLE"
by our "Free Replacement" Tag and
SUPERIOR IN EVERY WAY or

YOUR MONEY BACK

Using Estwing "Unbreakable" is Leadership

Show this to your dealer, he will be pleased to serve you.
Otherwise send money with order, inclose 15c extra for each tool ordered which pays postage; or pay mail man.

☐	Curved Claw Hammer, 12 oz. Head	$2.00
☐	" " " 16 " "	2.00
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The Sash Cord that *pulls* profits

With a hank of SILVER LAKE Sash Cord in your repair kit, you're in line for some extra work on every job. So often sash cords are broken—and neglected. An inquiry will usually lead you to 'em. SILVER LAKE is of 100% cotton. It's not a "loaded" cord. When properly installed, it's guaranteed for 20 years. It deserves your confidence—and it inspires confidence in you!

Your Hardware Dealer will supply you.

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SAND'S WOOD AND ALUMINUM LEVELS

STANDARD OF PERFECTION AND ACCURACY

Built for the artisan and discriminating mechanic of the craft

CARPENTERS ALUMINUM LEVEL

No. 24-24" 6 Glasses, $6.00.

Also made 26" 28" 30" lengths. Reversible. Can be used in any position. Will plumb any end or level any edge up.

Sand's Levels Tell The Truth

Sold by hardware dealers everywhere, or sent direct on receipt of price. Parcel post charges prepaid. Send for complete catalogue.

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DON'T WAIT
UNTIL NEXT WINTER

Get ready now for your idle days and when Winter comes you can make BIG MONEY installing ALLMETAL WEATHERSTRIP.

Every home and apartment house needs Weatherstrip Protection. The field is unlimited.

We loan you special tools and our "Directions for Installing" book shows any good mechanic how to make perfect installations.

Our plan of selling weatherstrip has provided ALL YEAR WORK for thousands of carpenters—WHY NOT YOU?

RETURN COUPON TODAY
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
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Get into the Floor Surfacing Business While the Field Is Fresh

$40 to $50 a day easily earned with an AUTOMATIC—



the result of 16 years' manufacturing experience. Force Feed Lubrication—SKF Ball-bearings — Whitney Silent Chain —Roller Pressure Regulator — ALL Dust taken up on forward operation with New Vacuum Nozzle. All working parts inclosed. Write today—Let us tell you how to get started in this paying business. Free trial.

Write us about "Our Year To Pay" Plan.

The Little Automatic Surfacing Machine (on table) is a wonder for removing varnish from desk tops, counters, etc., or for all sorts of new work.



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When you swing a Cheney Hammer

. . . that's when you notice the wonderful Cheney "hang" that perfect example of true hammer balance which never gives you wristfag at the end of a long day's work.

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Double Barrelled Money Maker—

For Floor Sanding—
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Pioneer Builders of the Only Practical Portable Sander

Powerful — Fast Cutting
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Carpenters everywhere that want to make extra profits select the Clarke Vacuum Portable Sander that has taken the place of the old-time, heavy, cumbersome machine. They realize a double duty machine will assure double profits. Wherever sanding of any kind must be done, the "Clarke" will do it. (Detach the handle for bench work.) Run 24 hours a day, week in and week out—It will still be the same dependable profit-producer—a bear-cat for work with a world of power. Plug into any electric light socket and turn out 800 to 1600 square feet of clean, level, velvet smooth floor every 8 hours. Don't invest one cent in sanding machines until you investigate the "Clarke."

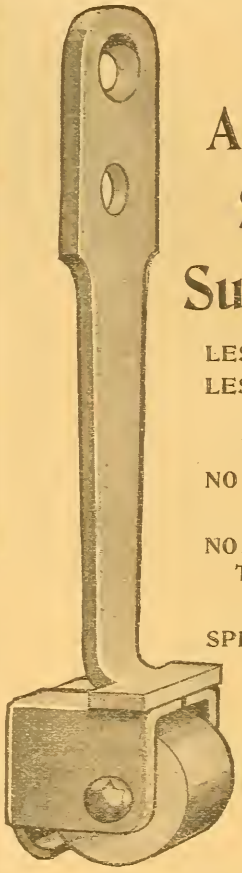
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CLARKE
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Clarke Sanding Machine Co.,
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LESS COST
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NO MORE WEIGHTS
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USED IN BUNGALOWS, CITY HOUSES AND RURAL HOUSES

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Please send me a sample pair of AUSTRAL SASH SUSTAINERS for which I enclose 50c (this covers only actual production cost and postage.)

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These free books get the orders. 40 pages of interesting flooring facts.

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Call on prospects in your neighborhood, and take a copy of "The Story of Oak Floors" with you. Hundreds of homes need to be "toned-up" by laying Oak right over old worn floors. You can easily show the housewife what a saving there will be in housework with clean, bright Oak floors, how sanitary they are, permanent, and beautiful. Everything in the house will look better, newer, more up-to-date.

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The cost will be less per room than many articles of furniture. Quote cost by the room, not by the 1000 feet, and the figure will surprise your prospects. Any local lumber dealer will be glad to give you samples and prices of different grades. Figure the cost of laying yourself, and go after this profitable business.

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Wm. J. Benko of New Brunswick, N. J., got 6 jobs by distributing 10 books. You can do it, too. Mail this coupon for copies of this illustrated 24 page book, showing flooring finishes in color; and for other free literature telling you about measurements, standard grades, how to handle, lay, nail, scrape, and finish Oak floors.

OAK FLOORING BUREAU
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Please send me free literature: "The Story of Oak Floors" and "How and Where to Use Oak Floors."

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Three Generations of Carpenters

back your judgment when you select a Maydole Hammer.

Since David Maydole invented the adz-eye hammer in 1843 Maydole Hammers have been the choice of an overwhelming majority of carpenters. Today they are universally recognized as the hammer of quality, strength, wear resistance and "hang".

Heads are press-forged of finest, selected tool steel. Handles are of clear, second-growth hickory, air-dried for years and put on to stay.

Your dealer will gladly show you the genuine Maydole. Look for the name stamped on the head. Let us send you free copy of our interesting and useful Pocket Handbook 23 "A".

YOUR HAMMER SINCE 1843

Maydole Hammers

The David Maydole Hammer Co., Norwich, N.Y.

1168

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Without cost or obligation, please send me a copy of your booklet, "Who Wins and Why," and full particulars about the course *before* which I have marked X:

☐ Architect	☐ Plumber and Steam Fitter
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If you reside in Canada, send this coupon to International Correspondence Schools Canadian, Limited, Montreal

OSHKOSH B'GOSH

UNION MADE OVERALLS

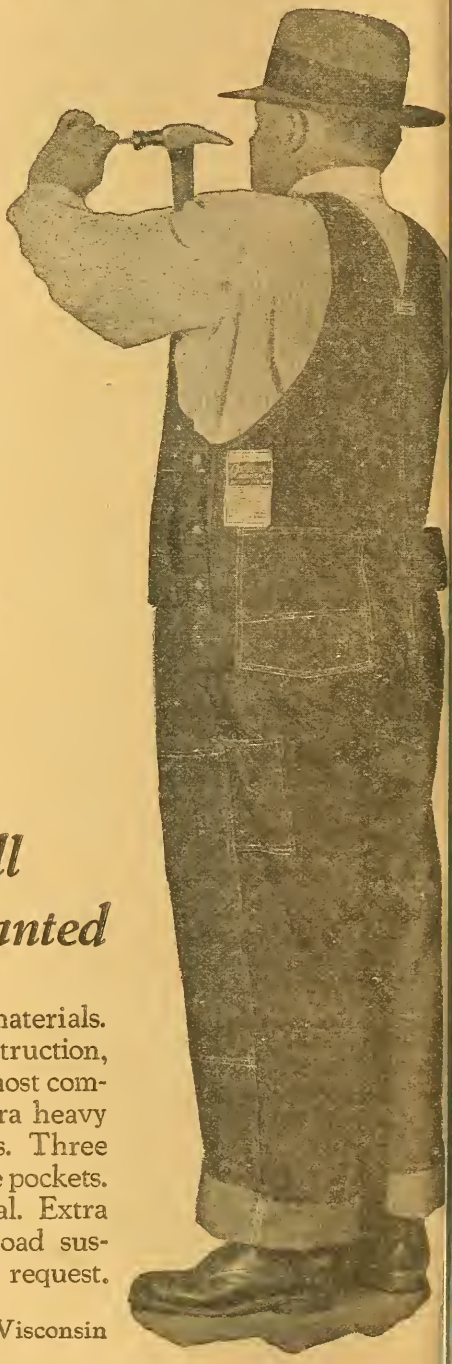


"Must make good or we will"

Left — (small figure) No. 887, heavy white boat-sail cloth.

Right — (large figure) No. 881, made of 8 ounce dark blue Mill-shrunk, No-fade denim.

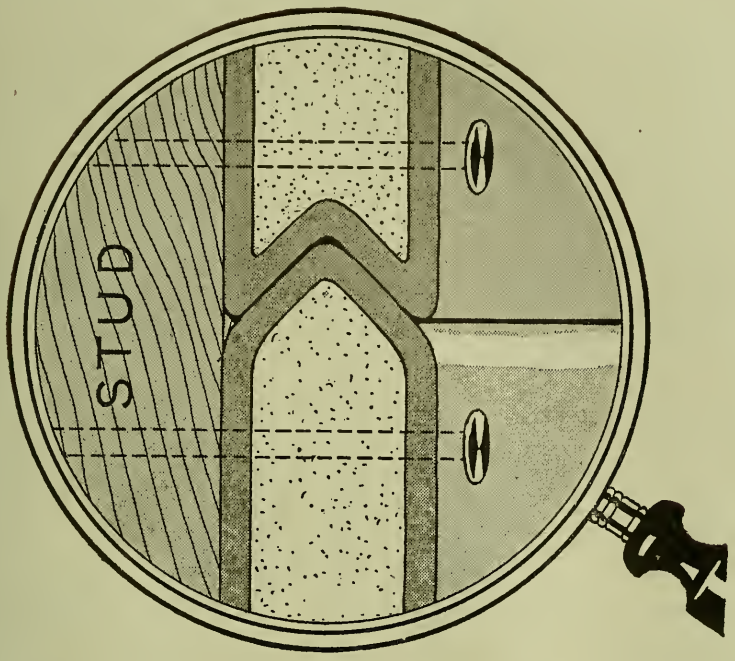
Also — No. 882, made of 8 ounce, hickory stripe.



The kind of an overall you've always wanted

Made for long service of the strongest materials. Note the famous "Vestbak" back construction, exclusively Oshkosh B'Gosh and the most comfortable back made. Nail pockets of extra heavy 12 ounce duck with button-back tabs. Three hammer loops. Two putty knife and rule pockets. Hip pockets lined with heavy material. Extra wide legs with long, double-knees. Broad suspenders. Nearest dealer's name on request.

OSHKOSH OVERALL CO., Oshkosh, Wisconsin



Any way you look at it

There is no better sheathing than Gyplap — *any way you look at it!*

Take the edges — patented, exclusive, tongue-and-groove joint that seals out wind and weather and adds strength.

Then, the thickness — full half-inch — won't bulge, buckle nor warp. Nailed in place, it braces, by actual, scientific test, ***six*** *times as much* as ordinary sheathing!

And the covering — specially treated to repel moisture and stand weather. Tough, thick and strong.

Then the handy size — broad sheets that span seven studs at a time — makes short work of sheathing a big house.

And the firesafety — gypsum does not burn. More than once, and we've shown you photographs to prove it — Gyplap has saved the structure it sheathed from fire.

Use Gyplap on your next job — a better sheathing, *any way you look at it.* May we send you a sample? Just use the coupon.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY

General Offices: Department 404, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois

GYPLAP

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

The *FIREPROOF* Sheathing

Made by the United States Gypsum Company

Mail this today!

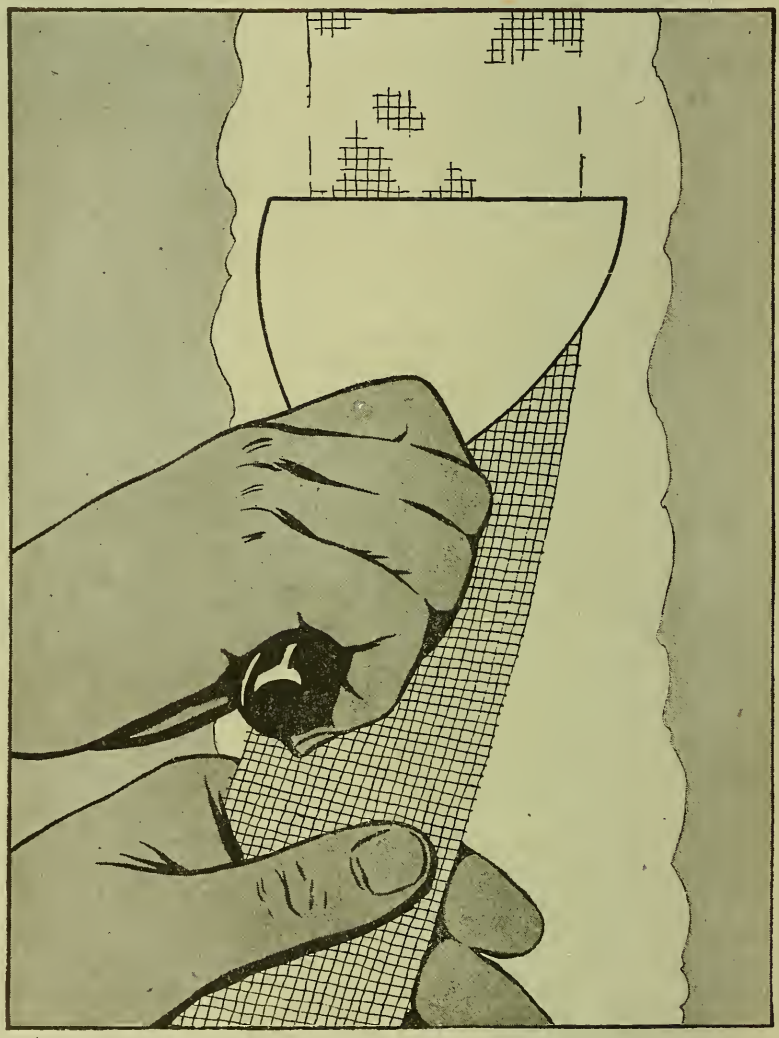
UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY, Dept. 404, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois

Please send me a sample and folder telling about Gyplap.

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Only Sheetrock



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Gives You This

THIS is the exclusive Sheetrock Reinforced Joint System. Simple, smooth, permanent. Quickly applied.

This gives the decorators a perfectly even, unbroken surface, ready for decoration with wallpaper or with Textone, the famous plastic paint that combines both color and texture.

Only Sheetrock offers this quick and easy means of *sealing* and *concealing* joints. Not only does it fill all space tightly and evenly, but it binds the triple-strong Sheetrock edges firmly together, covers nailheads on edges, and will not crack or chip away.

That is not the only Sheetrock advantage—just one of many. For this pioneer gypsum wallboard offers every wallboard advantage. It fights fire, doggedly and effectively. It bars vermin. It is rock-strong and enduring. It is easy to saw and nail.

Write for all the facts about Sheetrock, "the old reliable" wallboard. Get a handy pocket sample to use. Get your copy of the Sheetrock Time Book—all FREE to carpenters. Just use the coupon.

Sheetrock bears the inspection stamp of the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
General Offices: Dept. 4, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois

Sheetrock comes in standard sizes: 3/8 inch thick, 32 or 48 inches wide and 6 to 10 feet long

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
Dept. 4, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois
Send my SHEETROCK Time Book to—

Name.....

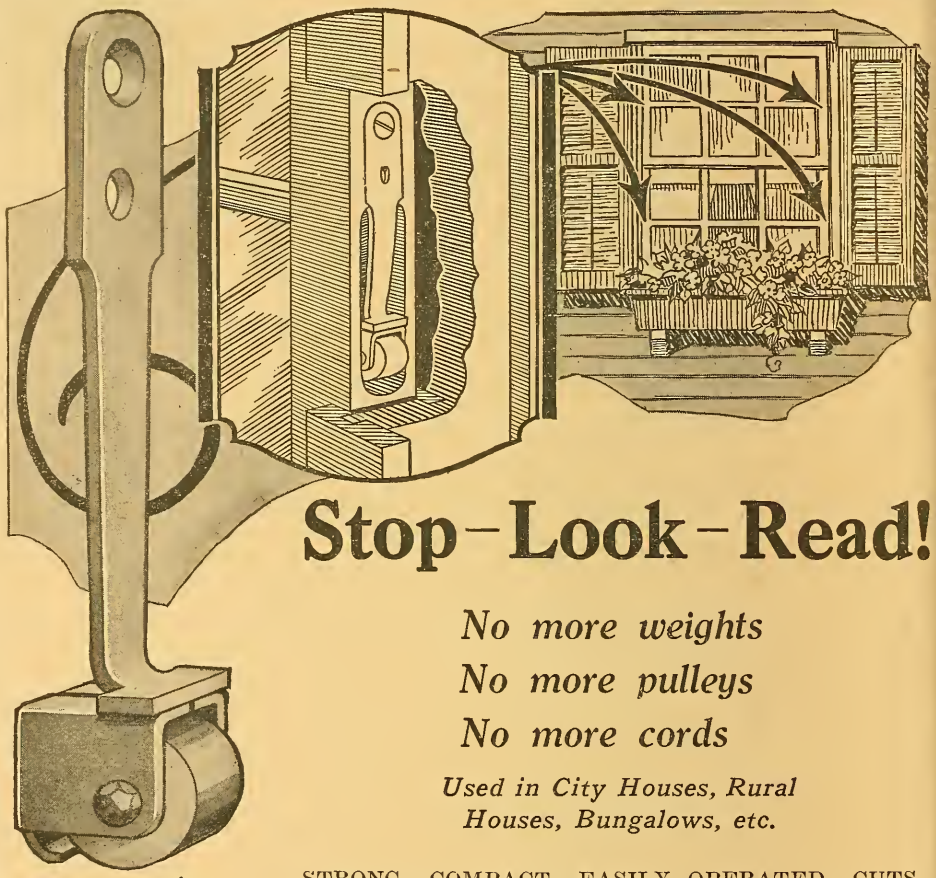
Complete Address.....

ROCK INSULATING

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Made by the United States Gypsum Company

The AUSTRAL SASH SUSTAINER



Stop–Look–Read!

No more weights
No more pulleys
No more cords

Used in City Houses, Rural Houses, Bungalows, etc.

STRONG—COMPACT—EASILY OPERATED—CUTS ONE-THIRD OFF THE COST OF YOUR WINDOWS —COSTS ONLY HALF AS MUCH FOR APPLICATION—REQUIRES ONLY HALF THE LABOR—AUTOMATICALLY SUSTAINS THE SASH IN ANY POSITION.

Here's a Big Opportunity

SEND FOR A SAMPLE PAIR

AUSTRAL WINDOW CO.
101 Park Avenue
New York

Gentlemen:

Please send me a sample pair of AUSTRAL SASH SUSTAINERS for which I am enclosing 50 cents (this covers actual production cost together with postage and handling).

Name

Concern

Address

WE WANT TO PLACE THE AUSTRAL SASH SUSTAINER IN THE CARPENTER'S HANDS; when he sees what it is he will appreciate its superior advantages.

AUSTRAL WINDOW CO.
101 Park Ave. New York

Are you getting your share of reroofing dollars?

ETERNIT Asbestos Shingles can help you to a bigger income. Many carpenters are specializing almost entirely in reroofing work. Others are turning between-job time into worthwhile profit. Everywhere, old shingled roofs are being replaced by Eternits. The "labor" cost alone is gigantic. Get your share of it.



Nothing could be easier. Carpenters because of their skill and training find it "labor" in name only. The free instruction folder which we'll send, if you fill out and mail the coupon, covers every phase of Eternit shingling, for both old and new roofs. Every carpenter, whether or not he intends to devote himself to this profitable work, will be interested in the simplicity of roofing with Eternits.

Everyone—artisan, home-owner or builder—should want to know all about the shingle which is revolutionizing roofing. Fireproof, rot-proof, everlasting Eternits—beautiful in their permanent colors—are demonstrating to roof buyers by the thousands that in no other kind of roofing is so much service and satisfaction obtained at such little cost.

It's the Eternit laminated process that makes an Eternit shingle stronger, tougher, harder to break—and the use of choicest Portland cement and special long-fibered, talc-free asbestos. Send the coupon for folder, and visit the Eternit dealer in your locality. Eternit, Inc., Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, New Orleans, Jacksonville.

Eternit

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

ASBESTOS SHINGLES

ETERNIT, Inc., Dept. C, 15th and Locust Streets, Philadelphia
Please send me full details about Eternits.

Name_____ Street_____

City_____ State_____

Please be sure to give your dealer's name here: _____

FREE How to



New Easy Practical Way

To Double Your Pay In 2 or 3 Months!

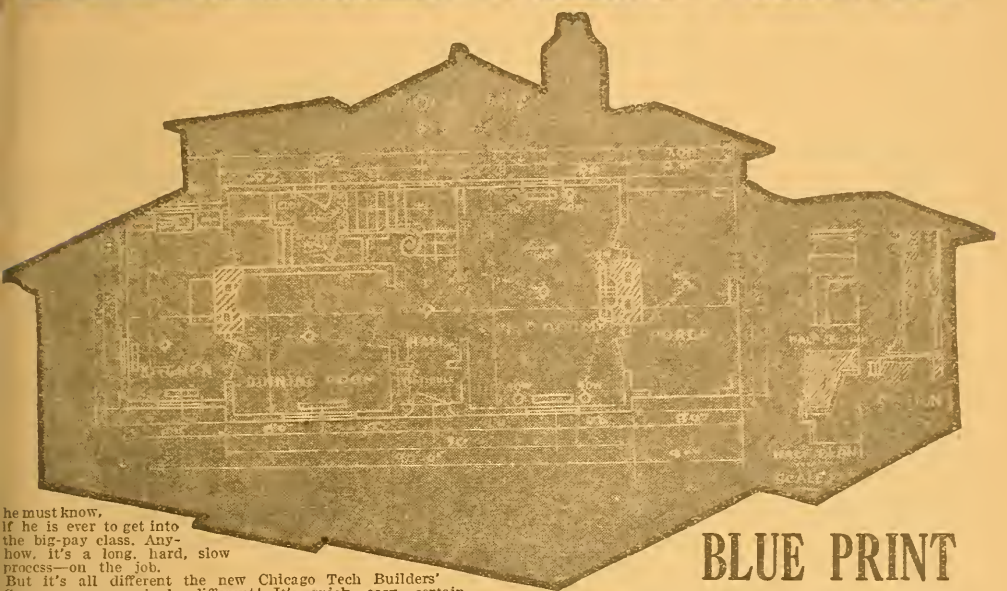
Thousands of Men In The Building Trades Have Discovered An Altogether New Way To Double and Triple Their Incomes! Surprising, Yes,—But True! Almost Over Night They Have Stepped Into Interesting, Big Pay Jobs—Become Foremen And Superintendents—Or Are Marking Big Money In Business For Themselves. The Same Wonderful Opportunity Is Now Offered You. Don't Send One Penny. Just Mail The Coupon For Full Set of Valuable Blue-Print Plans, Big Free Book, and Complete Details.

YOU men who work with your tools in the building trades make good money. But you don't get one penny more than you're entitled to. Every boss on the job—every foreman, every superintendent—is making plenty more than just your wage scale—you can figure pretty well for yourself what a lot of real money the contractor and the builder clean up. Why do these men get more money for their work than you do? Why do they clean up $6,000 to $15,000 a year or more? It's simply because they're trained in the "headwork" side of Building and Contracting work. They can read Blue Print Plans. They know how to lay out and run jobs.

Get This Big-Money Training

Many men think the only way they can get practical "headwork" training is on the job. Perhaps that was true once. But thousands of Chicago Tech graduates have proved that the idea is all wrong now. You know yourself that a man can spend 5 or 10 years working with his tools and never get a real chance to learn the things

Read Blue Prints



he must know, If he is ever to get into the big-pay class. Anyhow, it's a long, hard, slow process—on the job.

But it's all different the new Chicago Tech Builders' Course way—amazingly different! It's quick, easy, certain. Right at home, you get real Blue-Prints used on actual jobs to examine and keep for reference. In language you can understand, as plain as A-B-C, everything is told you and worked out for you in concise, practical home lessons—no text books to study—you are taken by experts right through every step of Plan Reading, Estimating, and Superintendence so simply and easily it is just like play. You don't need even a grade school education to understand every word and absorb every fact.

Consider what this quick, practical Chicago Tech training has done for others. Woodside, in less than three months, rises from journeyman carpenter to foreman, then makes big money in contracting business for himself. In a few months McAvoy goes from bricklayer on the wall to foreman in charge at a big increase in pay. Marchand says, "Ten days after completing course my pay was raised 100 per cent." Hundreds—yes, thousands of others say the same. Chicago Tech has helped them to bigger jobs or a business of their own. It is ready right now to help you.

READ

"Since starting the Builder's Course I have been raised to Superintendent and my pay raised 100 per cent."
P. F. Blair, Okla.

"I owe a lot of credit to your course. Am now listed as a Brick Contractor and made about $3,800 clear money this summer." E. F. Baker, Ohio.

IF YOU LIVE IN OR NEAR CHICAGO

Visit our day or evening classes which over 1,000 Builders attend. You can get the same training by mail—same Plans, Lessons and Instructors. Mail the coupon for details.

We want you to see for yourself how

CHICAGO TECHNICAL
School for Builders

Dept. N-100, Chicago Tech. Bldg.,
118 E. 26th Street Chicago, Ill.

BLUE PRINT PLANS and Valuable Book FREE

easily you can learn to read Blue Prints and do Estimating this new, quick way—how easily you can double and triple your income. Test this yourself. Don't send one penny. Just mail the coupon. We will send you absolutely FREE a full set of practical, working Blue Prints, also the valuable book, "How To Read Blue Prints." Act at once as this Free Trial Opportunity may not be offered again.



Chicago Technical School for Builders,
Dept. N-100, Chicago Tech Bldg.,
118 E. 26th St., Chicago, Ill.

I will accept your FREE TEST OFFER. Please send your Free Books and Blue Prints which I understand are mine to keep without obligation. It is understood that no salesman will call on me.

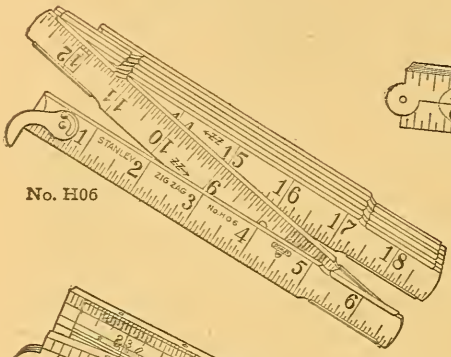
Name

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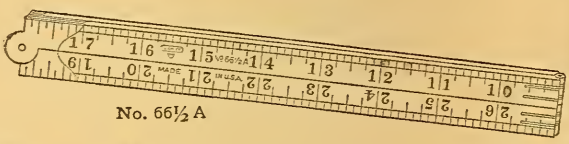
City State

Occupation

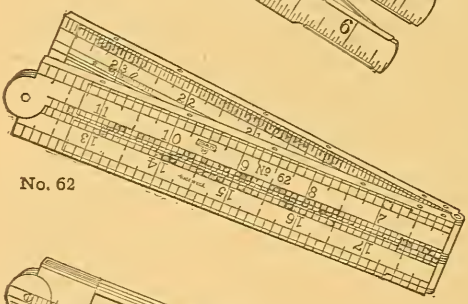
A good Rule–
important small
your whole



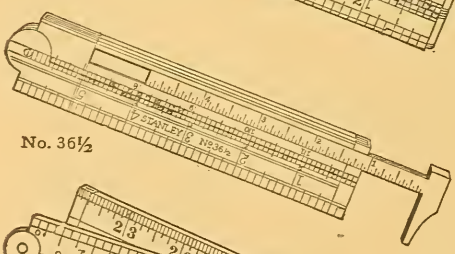
No. H06



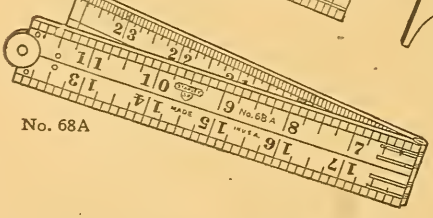
No. 66½ A



No. 62



No. 36½



No. 68A

YOU can't measure lumber with a rubber band or draw a straight line with a lath. You must have a rule that will not warp or shrink.

There are months of preparation behind the making of a good rule. Before the boxwood for Stanley Rules is ready to use, it is subjected to a long period of seasoning.

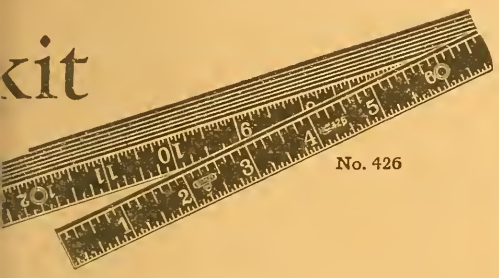
The metal joints and trimmings are made extra heavy to give long life under severe usage. The graduations are plainly marked. Stanley Rules are given 3 heavy coatings of varnish to make them moisture proof. Each rule is individually inspected several times during its manufacture.

Consequently, when the final product is put into your hands you have a tool that cannot be improved upon.

Here are several items selected at random from the complete Stanley line.

STANLEY

:he most :ool in kit



No. 426

:ach type comes in several sizes to suit our convenience. You can find just the ıle you need in the Stanley line—no eed to look further.

Your hardware dealer has most of ıese Rules. They can also be seen in atalog No. 34J along with several hun-red other Stanley Tools.

THE tool experts in our experimental department work constantly to im-rove the tools we now manufacture, in ddition to perfecting the new tools hich we are developing.

You make your living with tools and ant the best and most modern types. Vhy not send for our latest catalog No. 4J? It will give you, without cost, the enefit of our 75 years' experience in mak-ıg and developing the tools you require.

HE STANLEY RULE AND LEVEL PLANT
NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT
ew York Chicago San Francisco Los Angeles Seattle

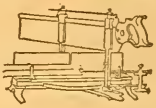
EVERY Stanley Tool has the same careful design, high-grade workmanship and fine materials that are found in Stanley Planes. The full line includes:—

Planes 

Levels 

Hammers 

Hand Drills 

Mitre Boxes 

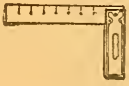
Rules 

Bit Braces 

Screw Drivers 

Breast Drills 

Chisels 

Squares and Bevels 

(Butt Gauges, Saw Sets, Vises, Doweling Jigs, etc.)

Examine the entire line

And send for Stanley Catalog No. 34-J



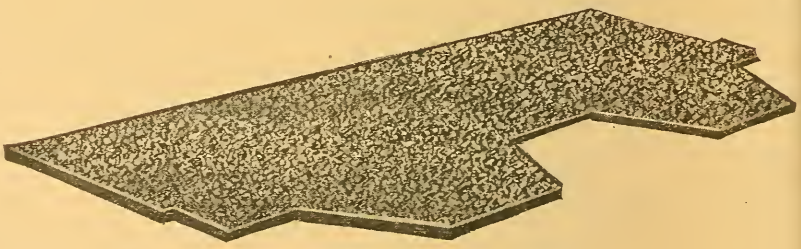
TOOLS

ROOF BEAUTY—

Unequaled any place!

Beauty that is found in four distinctive blends

Beaver VULCANITE *Blended Roofs reflect charm and insure protection*



APART from the extraordinary beauty of these roofs, they are fast becoming popular because of their well-known quality of sturdiness. They are made of the same sturdy Beaver Hexagon Slab Shingles with which you are so familiar.

Roofers have told us that the "six daring tests"—twist test—scuff test—cold test—heat test—water test—fire test—have helped to close roofing contracts. These tests are

demonstrated with a single Beaver Vulcanite Blended Roof Slab.

They have also been able to show how this roof is weather-proofed and improved in appearance. This is because of the double and triple thickness. The roofs fairly *sell themselves* to prospects. Prospects *convince* themselves that the beauty of the blending plus the durability of the Beaver Hexagon Slab will solve their roofing problems.

And for your benefit, this improved roof is "automatically artistic"—slabs come ready bundled in proper order to produce correct color blend. You can't make a mistake. The way they are cut makes laying quick and easy.

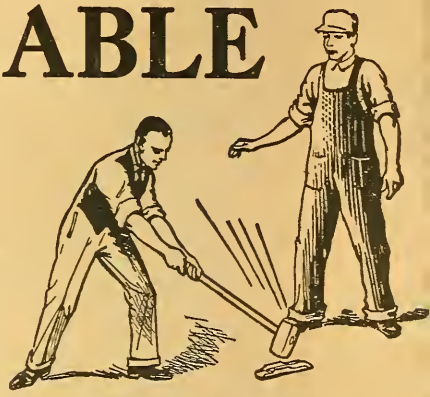
From your customer's viewpoint—from your own—Beaver Vulcanite Blended Roofs are sure of producing the desired results. Send for new Vulcanite Blended Roof folder.

THE BEAVER PRODUCTS CO., *Inc.*
Dept. 1710 Buffalo, N. Y.

Adaptability! Beaver Vulcanite Blended Roofs come in four blends: Garnet, warm reds—Tawny, pleasing tans and browns—Verdant, in green tones—and Autumn Blend, combining the vibrant colors of Indian Summer. These four blends will meet the needs of 95 per cent of your jobs. That is what we mean by adaptability!

BEAVER
VULCANITE
BLENDED ROOFS

UNBREAKABLE



Bang it with a sledge—you may distort, but you won't fracture, this solid forged steel plane bottom.

Let the plane drop from almost any height—it **won't break.**

It was a mistake **ever** to make planes with **cast** bottoms. Some **"old timer"** started doing the thing the wrong way and all the rest followed suit. Just like all the early automobile builders put the steering wheel at the right. (because **horses** always had been driven from the right) and the other automobile men followed. blindly. Then some **independent** thinker came out with a **left** hand drive—and the "crowd" followed the leader—as usual.

The "crowd" would have copied our forged steel bottom in the same way but for the fact that we are protected by method-patents that are hard to get around.

This forging not only won't break, but it holds all the plane parts in perfect alignment so there is no chattering and no sticking.

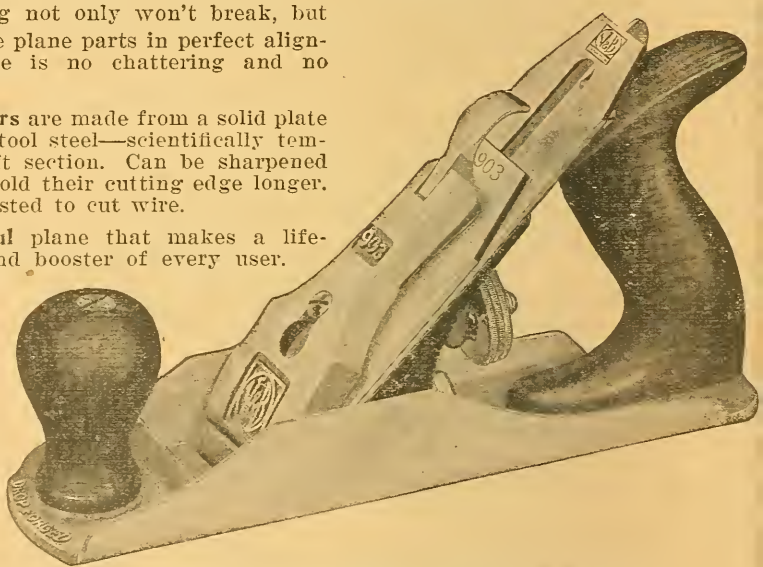
V & B cutters are made from a solid plate of Vanadium tool steel—scientifically tempered. No soft section. Can be sharpened 'way back. Hold their cutting edge longer. Each blade tested to cut wire.

A **wonderful** plane that makes a lifelong friend and booster of every user.

Prices—by parcel post prepaid.

No. 903 — 8 in.	$4.75
No. 904 — 9 in.	 5.25
No. 904½—10 in.	 5.75
No. 905 —14 in.	 5.75

Specify wether plain or corrugated bottom.



Look for the words DROP FORGED on the front of the bottom. Accept no substitute.

HOW TO GET THIS PLANE

Go to your hardware store and ask for the V & B Unbreakable Forged Steel plane. Be sure it has the words "DROP FORGED" on the front. Accept no substitute.

If your dealer has none in stock send us the price of the size you want—**together with the name address of your dealer**—and plane will be sent by parcel post prepaid.

V&B

VAUGHAN & BUSHNELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Makers of Fine Tools

2114 Carroll Ave. Chicago, Ill. U.S.A.

$15,000.00 in cash prizes for a slogan about WOOD

Here is a message of direct personal interest to every carpenter and contractor in America. Read it carefully, from first word to last. Then send us your slogan!

As a carpenter or contractor, you are probably already familiar with many of the facts which follow. Nevertheless, you will find every paragraph interesting, and worthy of careful thought. Remember that this is first of all your story—a story which may mean $5,000 added to your bank account.



No timber shortage

Almost everyone has been induced to believe that this country is confronted by an acute shortage of timber. This is not true. In fact, Col. William B. Greeley, U. S. Forester, urges the nation to "Use wood and conserve the forests." For timber is a crop. It needs to be cut when ripe. Failure to do so means waste.

There is enough standing timber in the United States today to build a new six-room house for every family in this country, Canada, South America, all of Europe and the entire British Empire! And the *additional* lumber supplied by the *yearly growth* of standing trees would build a continuous row of these houses along both sides of a street reaching from New York to San Francisco.

Better lumber than ever

Not only plenty of lumber—but better lumber! Today, American Lumber Standards, adopted by the industry and endorsed by the U. S. Government, give the purchaser protection he never had before.

Universal adoption of reliable standards has won for the Lumber Industry high praise from Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover.

Wood throughout

Wood is not only the ideal standard material for framing, exterior finish, doors, window sashes, and flooring, but it offers the alert carpenter and contractor scores of opportunities to make extra money, and at the same time assure the owner greater value and lasting satisfaction.

In talking over plans and specifications, point out the advantages of built-in bookcases, built-in sideboards and kitchen cabinets, built-in medicine cases, and built-in linen cases. Advance your own cause, and the best interests of the owner, by helping to sell the idea of wood throughout!

Wood endures

The oldest and most beautiful homes in America are houses built of wood. Many of them stand today, as sound in timber and beam, and as livable, as they were before the Revolution.

Wood endures—and the supply is enduring. It is the only one of our natural resources that grows.

Wood is beautiful

Wood possesses a pleasing natural beauty of grain and texture that mellows and deepens with age and defies imitation. Wood can be fashioned and carved and fitted into thousands of charming designs.

And surely it is significant that the American architect prefers lumber for his own home!

Wood is friendly

Of all materials there is none so friendly as wood. The handle of a tool, the steering wheel of your car, the arm of your chair, the bowl of your pipe—you like the feel of them because they are wood.

Wood is economical

Wood is easily and cheaply fitted to special forms for special needs. Its moderate cost is due, in no small measure, to the elimination of waste. There is a grade of lumber for every purpose, a right wood for every need.

To inspire renewed and greater appreciation of wood, manufacturers of American Standard Lumber in the National Lumber Manufacturers Association are preparing an extensive educational campaign. The first thing the Association wants is a "slogan." Send your coupon now!

NATIONAL LUMBER MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION
Washington, D. C.
Manufacturers of American Standard Lumber

This free booklet may mean $5,000.00 to you

Send today! Mail coupon below and booklet will be sent you postpaid. It contains the *Official Blank On Which Your Slogan Must Be Submitted.* This may mean $5,000.00 added to your bank account. Mail your coupon right now.

First Prize	$5,000
Second Prize	2,000
Third Prize	1,000
Four Prizes (each)	500
Fifty Prizes (each)	100
Total	15,000

In case of tie the full prize will be paid to each tying contestant.



Contest Closes December 15th

CAR 10-27

National Lumber Manufacturers Association
P. O. Box 811, Washington, D. C.

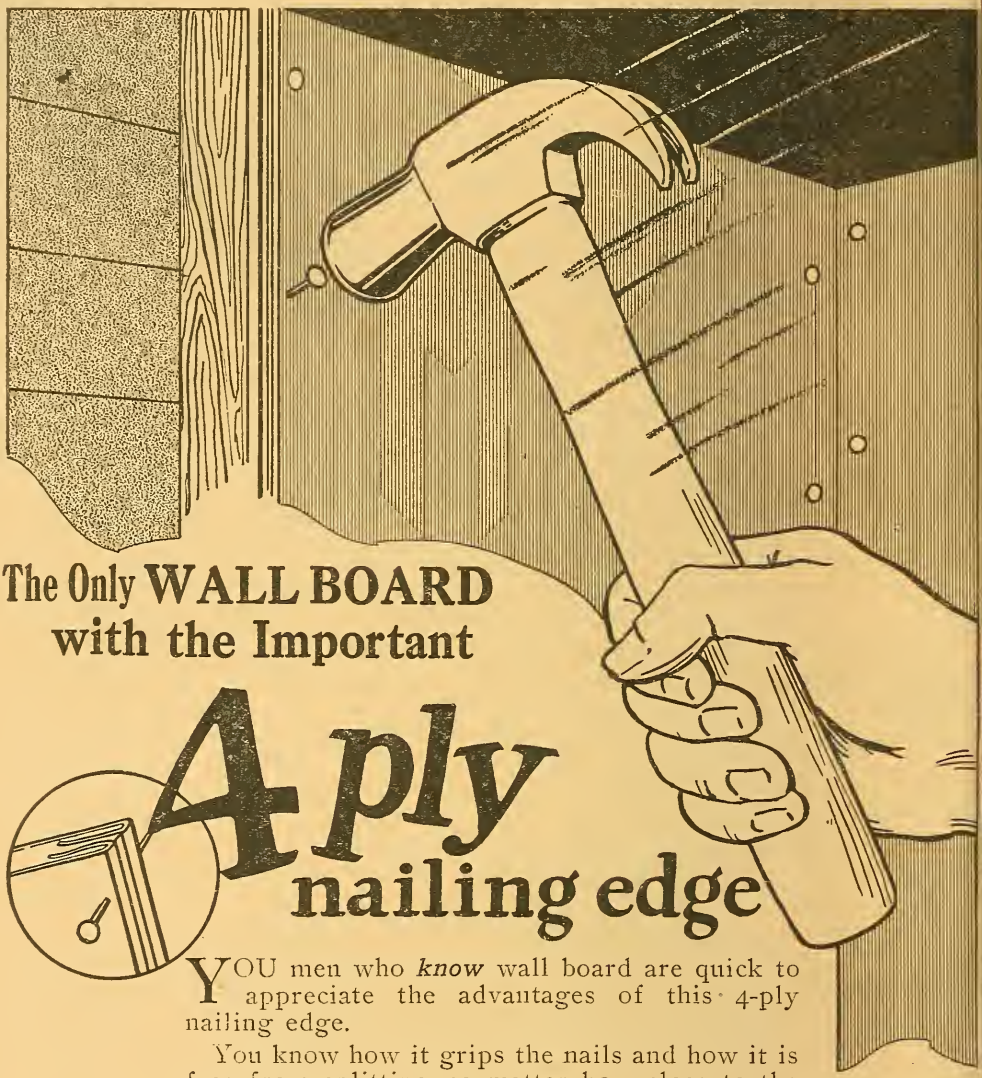
Gentlemen:—I want to enter your $15,000 Prize Slogan Contest. Please send me free copy of your booklet, "The Story of Wood," so that I may qualify.

Name.....

Street.....

R. F. D., Town or City.....

State.....



The Only WALL BOARD with the Important

4 ply nailing edge

YOU men who *know* wall board are quick to appreciate the advantages of this 4-ply nailing edge.

You know how it grips the nails and how it is free from splitting no matter how close to the edge you drive the nails.

There are many wall boards on the market today but only one with this important advantage—the *4 ply nailing edge*—so be sure to insist upon WHITE ROCK—it will pay you. If your dealer doesn't handle it, write us.

The American Gypsum Co.

General Offices, Mines and Mills,
PORT CLINTON, OHIO

Sales Offices
NEW YORK, CLEVELAND, DETROIT,
PITTSBURGH, CHICAGO

White Rock *fireproof* WALL BOARD

YOU Know It Pays

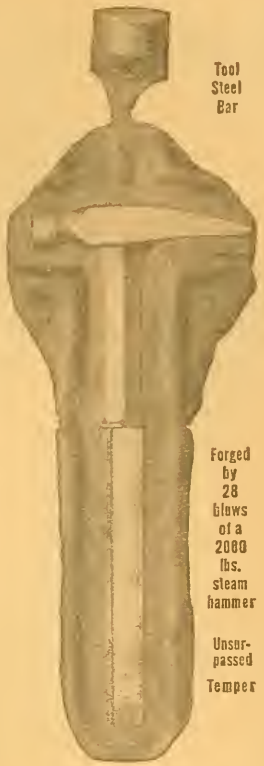
to work with **RELIABLE** tools while others waste the time with poor ones.

The close cooperation of you Union Carpenters have made the guaranteed "Unbreakable" Estwing tools so superior in every way that **IF** they cost **$6** they would still be the best bargain in hammers and hatchets.

H. G. Mace, Pyrites, N. Y., says "My Estwing hammer is the real thing in every way, such a perfect balance and the way it drives and pulls a spike is surely an eye opener. So far 12 others have asked me to get some for them."

W. M. May, San Antonio, Texas, says "Send me at once C O D one 16 oz. curved claw hammer. I had one over a year and lost it, and would not take a small fortune for it if I could not get another."

Thousands of Union Carpenters are,--all can,--be leaders with Estwing "Unbreakable" Tools, they





Best for Electricians, Gas Fitters, etc. Grip is a non-conductor of electricity heat or cold.

DRIVE

smoother and with less effort.

No "Sting" no "Flying Back".

Delivers your force in the "Drive"

Requires shorter swing which gives better controlled blow.

Always tight.

Always hang perfect.

Always feels the same.

Always dependable for the finest or hardest use.



Scout Ax, sporty appeal and absolute dependability. Thin easy cutting bit. Unsurpassed for hikers.



Util-Ax has many practical uses, the strong tempered claw at end of handle will get any nail anywhere, prying, straightening clenched nails etc. The hook pulls staples, opens boxes, etc. Thin easy cutting bit. Indispensable for touring, farm, home, camp, store.

HANDLE

Guaranteed by free replacement of the tool that it will **NEVER** break, loosen or splinter, no matter how or how long used.

The thin, I beam shank and hollowed out sole leather washer grip gives balance, strength and comfort known only to the users of the Estwing Unbreakable Tools.

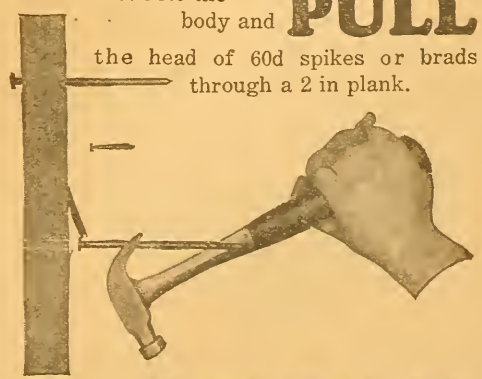




Thin bit, easy cutting, easy grinding.

PROVE THIS YOURSELF

Bite into the body and **PULL** the head of 60d spikes or brads through a 2 in plank.



Show this to your dealer, he will be pleased to serve you. Or send money with order, inclose 15c extra for each tool ordered which pays postage; or pay mail man.

☐	Curved Claw Hammer, 12 oz. Head	$2.00
☐	" " " 16 " "	2.00
☐	" " " 20 " "	2.25
☐	Straight " " 12 " "	2.00
☐	" " " 16 " "	2.00
☐	" " " 20 " "	2.25
☐	Half Hatchet No. 2, Smooth Face	2.25
☐	" " " Scored "	2.25
☐	Util-ax 28 oz. with Leather Sheath	2.25
☐	Scout Ax. 24 oz. " " "	2.00
☐	Ball Pein Hammer, 16 oz. Head	1.75

ESTWING MFG. CO. — Rockford, Ill.

Better screw drivers for carpenters



We now offer you a new line of plain screw drivers. We have always known that carpenters wanted the best tool of its kind. Consequently, for over a year we have been trying to develop the best screw driver that could be made, sparing no expense. Our product will appeal to you and you will recognize that our prices, which are higher than any other screw driver prices on the market, are justified. Let your dealer show you these new screw drivers so you can see for yourself what an improvement they are.

No. 224

No. 336

THE FEATURES OF THIS LINE ARE THESE:

Decagon handles of black walnut with high finish.

An unusually comfortable grip in the handle.

Blades of high quality steel properly tempered and with high finish.

The No. 224 line is made in regular style in length 2½″ to 24″. The No. 336 line is furnished with cabinet blades in lengths 2½″ to 12″.

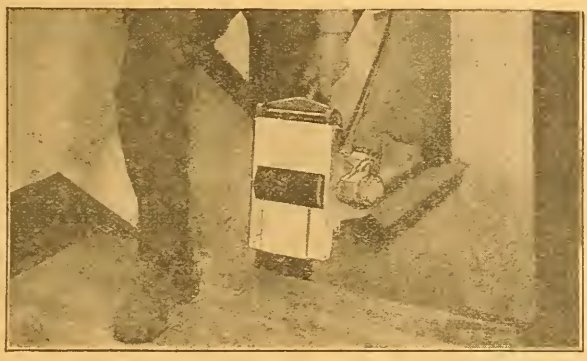
MILLERS FALLS TOOLS
SINCE 1868

MILLERS FALLS COMPANY • MILLERS FALLS, MASS.

NEW YORK, 28 WARREN STREET · CHICAGO, 9 SOUTH CLINTON STREET



"He's Got what it takes to do it!"



That machine he carries so easily up stairs, helps him earn $5 an hour and more. $35 to $75 a day are the earnings of carpenters using the powerful fast-cutting CLARKE VACUUM PORTABLE SANDER.

You can make such money as this—doing the good work you like to do—using the knowledge you already have. In just a short time your machine is paid for, out of profits—and you have a steady income and a bigger future before you.

Floor sanding with the powerful fast-cutting CLARKE is now almost as easy as using a vacuum cleaner. Plug it in on any electric socket—direct or alternating current—and turn out from 800 to 1600 square feet of velvety, beautiful, perfectly smooth sanded floor in 8 hours.

Carry it in your hand to the job—it weighs only 31 pounds.

Profitable contracts are waiting for you in all kinds of buildings. New floors or old floors—and even varnished floors—can be quickly, profitably and completely sanded by a CLARKE with very little hand scraping to do. It picks up the dust by vacuum suction—keeps the air so clean, that a man could varnish a few feet away.

You are sure to make money with the CLARKE. This is no pipe dream—thousands of CLARKE VACUUM PORTABLE SANDERS are making thousands of dollars each year for their owners.

It's your move NOW

Get the information

MAIL THIS COUPON

POWERFUL - FAST CUTTING

CLARKE

VACUUM PORTABLE SANDER

TRADE MARK

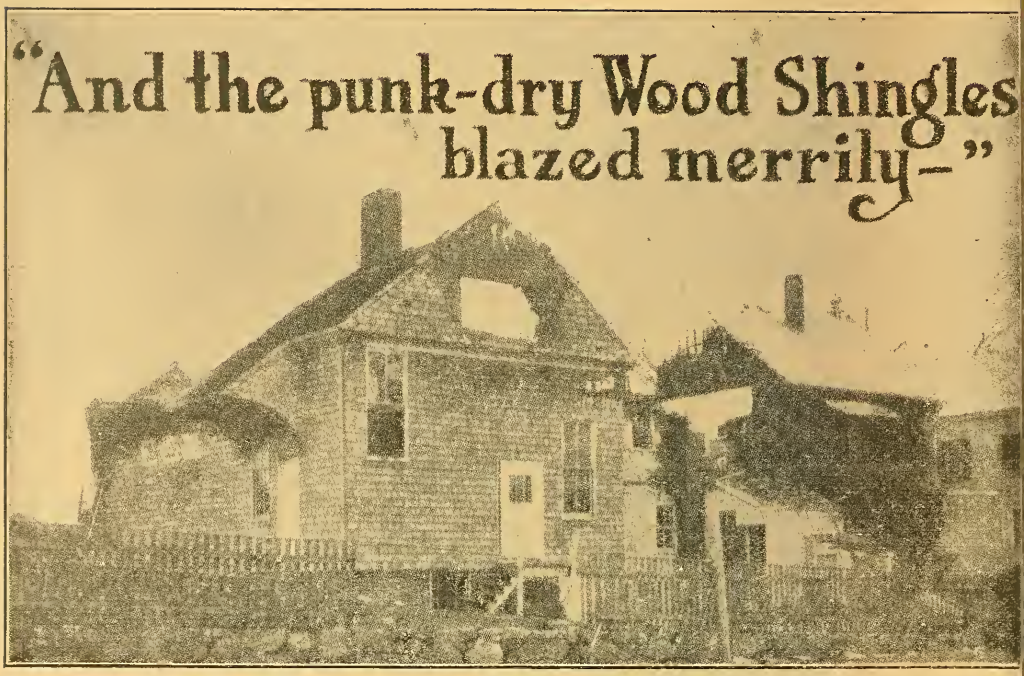
Clarke Sanding Machine Company,
Dept. C-10 3817 Cortland Street, Chicago, Ill.

Please send full information about the Clarke Vacuum Portable Sander, without obligation to me.

Name

Address

NOTE—You can detach the long handle reducing weight of machine to 23 pounds, pick the machine up in hand, and sand—doors, tables, trim, etc.



AMBLER ASBESTOS SHINGLES SCORE AGAIN

Spectators at the fire which destroyed the home of James Catrambone, of South Seaville, on Saturday night, December 11th, were convinced of the real value of Ambler Asbestos Fireproof Shingles.

Had the roof been shingled with regular wood shingles the fire would undoubtedly have spread to nearby homes, causing thousands of dollars loss. Fortunately, however, the roof of Ambler Asbestos Shingles confined the flames beneath it and a very few sparks escaped to nearby housetops.

Now isn't this conclusive proof of the wonderful value of Asbestos Shingles?

If you are thinking of re-roofing your home, our advice is to do it now—don't put it off—put it on! And remember when you use Ambler Asbestos Shingles, there will be no painting, no repairing and no replacing—for they are as permanent as the everlasting hills.

ASBESTOS SHINGLE, SLATE and SHEATHING CO.

Factories ST. LOUIS, MO.
AMBLER, PENNA.

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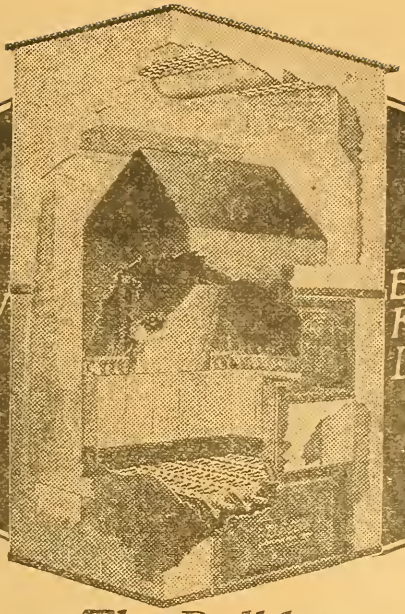
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CARP. State

Direct Shipments made from Ambler, Pa. or St. Louis, Mo.

Amazingly Low Price

Small Monthly Payments



Comes Completely Erected

Burns Any Fuel — and Less of It!

The Bulldog

New and Better Furnace!

Here is the latest and greatest advance in heating. It comes completely erected and you can easily install it yourself. It circulates fresh, warm air evenly throughout every part of your home. The greatest fuel saver ever invented. Burns almost ANY kind of fuel—hard coal, soft coal, coke, wood—and LESS of it! Keeps a wood fire over night. Gives greater satisfaction than furnaces costing TWICE as much! **Factory connections in both East and West. We ship from nearest point.**

3 Tons Heats 8 Rooms!

"My furnace has been in use for 3 years and our eight room house is always warm, including floors. I used 3 tons of hard coal last winter to heat our eight room house. You can use anything that will burn in the Bulldog. We often warm and remove the dampness during a stormy period in summer with waste paper." Lester F. Coons, Ellenville, N. Y.

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"I had a hot air furnace in our 7-room house before I got the Bulldog and our house was always cold. With the Bulldog it only takes *half as much coal* and we had weather below zero, and the house nice and warm. We never have the draft on more than half an hour at a time, and it has the place red hot."—Jess T. Conrad, 1211 W. Arch St., Shamokin, Pa.

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The Bulldog is sent you for free inspection. Then, if satisfied, you make only small monthly payments at our amazingly low price! Get the FACTS! Write us at once!

Send for FREE Book!

Write at once for our Free Book and our "Pay Nothing Offer." Also get the wonderful record of Bulldog Success. **Find out how others are saving half their fuel! You can too! Send the coupon TODAY!**

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REDUCED PRICE to CARPENTERS! in lots of 3 or more WRITE for SPECIAL OFFER

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Without obligating me in any way please send me your free catalog and special offer on the Bulldog Furnace.

Have you a basement? Yes ☐ No ☐

Name

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SIMONS



These are some of the Electric Hand Saw Machines for which the Simonds "60" blade is demanded. Practically all other makes of electric hand saws and portable rigs can be equipped with Simonds "60." If you are buying a machine specify the blade because it will give you more service, cut fast and hold its edge. It is made especially for this kind of machines.

SIMONDS
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HOUSE & ROOF FRAMING & OTHER CARPENTERS' PROBLEMS MADE EASY

The practical carpenter who has earned what he knows by his hard experience finds much in these handy guides that will add to his skill, efficiency and reputation. These guides are highly recommended and endorsed as being a helping hand, short-cut method of gaining success in your profession.

Practical diagrams and easy explanations show you how to handle any carpentry job in the easiest, most economical, most approved and most modern manner. Highly recommended and endorsed by the trade.

INSIDE TRADE INFORMATION

Guide No. 1—Over 431 pages—1200 Illustrations—Few of the important features:

- How to know the different kinds of wood.
- How to use the different kinds of wood.
- Complete detailed information on nails and screws.
- How to use carpenter's tools.
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- How to make a work bench.
- How to make "horses" or trestles
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- How to make a mitre shooting board.
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- How to use the chalk line.
- How to lay out work.
- How to use rules and scales.
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- How to use all of the carpenter's tools, with over 900 illustrations showing specifically how.

Guide No. 2—Over 455 pages—400 illustrations—some of the big features:

- How to understand carpenter's arithmetic.
- How to understand geometry.
- How to understand trigonometry.
- How mathematics is simplified for carpenters.
- How to solve mensuration problems.
- How to estimate the strength of timbers.
- How to proportion beams.
- How to use drawing instruments
- How to make architectural drawings.
- How to read plans.
- How to survey.
- How to draw up specifications.
- How to estimate the cost of buildings.
- How to build houses, barns, garages, bungalows, etc.

Guide No. 3—Over 255 pages—400 illustrations—some of the principal subjects covered:

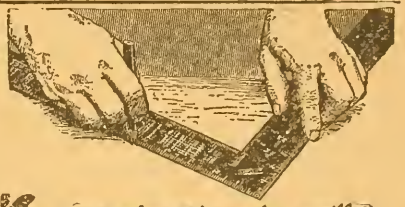
- How to excavate foundations.
- How to build foundations.
- How to make foundations water proof.
- How to erect post foundations.
- How to build forms for concrete foundations.
- How to proportion foundation footings.
- How to frame houses.
- How to set girders and sills.
- How to construct built-up sills.
- How to frame joists.
- How to allow for variation of joists.
- How to construct a well hole.
- How to frame a studding.
- How to frame corner posts.
- How to lay out and cut braces.
- How to attach lath to corner posts.
- How to frame temporary and permanent braces.
- How to frame girts and ribbands
- How to set window frames.
- How to frame braces and partitions.
- How to distinguish various types of roofs.
- How to distinguish various rafters.
- How to use the settings 12, 13 and 17 on the steel square.
- How to lay out mitre cuts.
- How to use tangents, and full detailed information covering sky lights, scaffold and hoisting apparatus.

Guide No. 4—Over 448 pages—400 illustrations—some of the salient points covered:

- How to put on wood, fibre and metal shingles.
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- How to frame windows.
- How to put on sheathing.
- How to put on siding.
- How to put on exterior trim.
- How to do cornice work.
- How to build stairs.
- How to lath.
- How to lay floors.
- How to put on interior trim.
- How to put on locks and other fittings.
- How to paint.
- How to give first aid to the injured, and many other important and useful "Hows."

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No risk. You take no chances. Send now. Examine free. Pay if satisfied. Don't put it off! This coupon brings you the golden chance of advancement you have been looking for.





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Every Carpenter, Builder, Woodworker, Mechanic and apprentice should own these guides. These books answer hard questions and explain easy methods of doing better work. Easy to read and understand. Fully illustrated with 3700 diagrams and pictures showing modern working methods and plans. A complete home-study course for the apprentice; a quick, ready-reference for the journeyman. (*1600 pages, 4 volumes, flexible binding, gold edges, pocketsize.*)

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Every job covered—valuable, up-to-date information on:— **How to Use The Steel Square, Care of Tools, Saw Filing, Joinery Work, How to Calculate and Draw, House Framing, Stairs, How to Make Furniture, Lay out work and Foundations, Interior Trim, Outside Work, Roofing, How to Paint**— *with thousands of new short cuts and good ideas.*

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Name.....

Address.....

Occupation.....

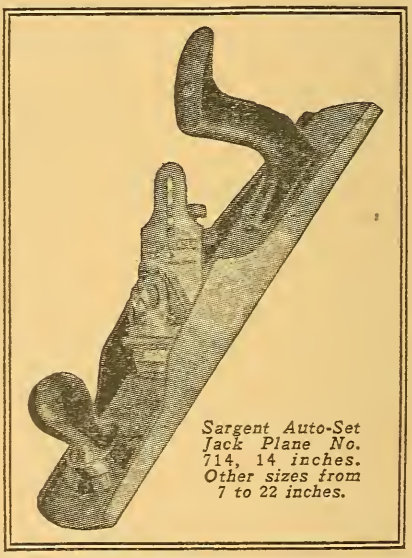
Employed by..... 10-T-59

This Sargent plane is in the modern spirit . . . beauty and ease of handling with strength and amazing efficiency

NO WONDER that everywhere you will find carpenters using the Auto-Set . . . fond of it . . . proud of it. No wonder that it has become the favorite of master craftsmen. For the Sargent Auto-Set Bench Plane has all the qualities of the ideal plane. The Auto-Set is long and rangy, but light and easily handled. Free and roomy around the grips. Solid, non-chattering, as rigid as if cutter and bed were a single unit.

The chromium steel cutter is unbelievably durable, long lasting, and tough—and easily and instantly adjusted to any position by use of a vertical-adjusting thumb-screw and a horizontal - adjusting lever. And (this is how the plane gets its name) when the cutter is taken out and put back into the plane it is *automatically* set at the adjustment it previously held. Think what this feature alone means! If you want to put an especially fine edge on the cutter in the midst of a job—take it out and sharpen it and put it back. No fear of losing the original position! No fussing and fuming over resetting and readjusting! Immediately, automatically, it is in place and ready for work!

And because the Auto-Set is so incomparably rigid, because the frog and the clamp reach down *to the very bottom* of the plane, it *can't* chatter. It is gripped too well, held too tightly. On any wood, with, across, or against the grain, it cuts smoothly and steadily. Chattering and wobbling are strangers to this super-plane.



Sargent Auto-Set Jack Plane No. 714, 14 inches. Other sizes from 7 to 22 inches.

Find out about the Sargent Auto-Set. Let your dealer show you one. Examine it closely. You'll like it from the very start, for it is one plane in a hundred. And if you have other preferences, try the other Sargent planes, too. For there are Sargent planes of every kind — and the best of every kind. In the Sargent line you will find your favorite tool. Write us for our free booklet, describing the Sargent line of planes. Mail the coupon today.

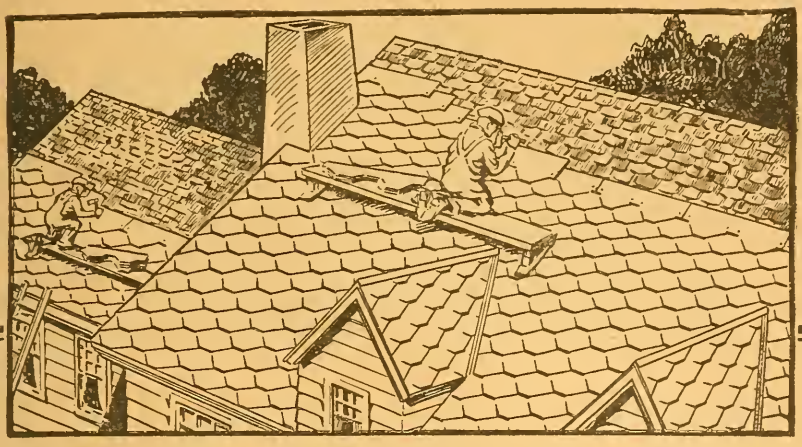
SARGENT

Tools & Hardware

SARGENT & COMPANY, *Manufacturers,* 55 Water Street, New Haven, Conn.
Please send me, *without cost,* the booklets on Sargent planes and squares.

Name_____

Address_____



Genuine Ruberoid Shingles—

harvest re-roofing profits!

THE RUBEROID CO., has perfected a full line of fast-laying, colorful, sales-inviting shingles . . . especially adapted for re-roofing work.

Each of these roof coverings is so designed as to minimize your time and labor requirements for its particular type. The completeness of the line enables you to meet any need. Furthermore, the exclusive features of these non-competitive shingles and their reasonable cost assures your outdistancing competition.

The column to the right describes three of the re-roofing sales-makers briefly. Samples and full particulars on any or all are yours for the asking. The coupon is for your convenience.

The RUBEROID Co.

Chicago New York Boston

In Canada: RUBEROID (division of Building Products, Ltd.) Montreal

Genuine

RU-BER-OID

SHINGLES ~ ROOFINGS

MASSIVE HEX-STRIPS



40% thicker than usual strips. Six rich colors! Two 4-tones (pre-assorted). Costs no more than ordinary strips!

GIANT TEE-LOKS



Each shingle locks down in 4 places. Size 16" x 19¼". Headlap 6-7/16". Only 144 shingles—288 nails per square. 4 colors.

HURRICANE STRIPS

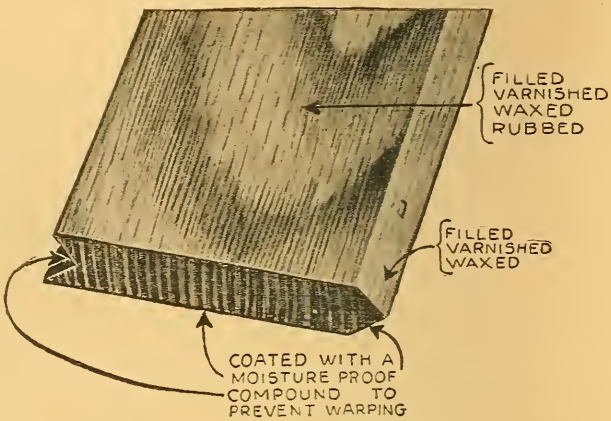


A lock-down Hex-strip that "stays put" through worst of wind and weather. 4 colors. Size 20"x 36". 50 shingles—150 nails per square.

The RUBEROID Co., Carp.
95 Madison Ave., New York City
Send me samples of—
☐ Massive Hex-strips
☐ Giant Tee-Loks
☐ Hurricane Strips.
also full information.

Name_____

Address_____



Each strip of CROMAR is protected against moisture by coating on all four sides — applied at the factory, by patented machines

OFTEN the most perfectly seasoned hand-finished flooring will warp or shrink because the underside absorbed moisture after laying. And it is not uncommon for the entire strip to take on moisture while in transit. In fact, the drier the flooring, the more readily dampness penetrates. CROMAR is the only flooring we know of that is treated on all surfaces. In addition to its ready-to-use varnished and waxed finish on face, CROMAR receives a supplementary treatment with a moisture-resisting compound that completely covers back and edges. CROMAR is thus protected in transit, in storage, and *after it is laid.*

THE CROMAR COMPANY
Williamsport, Pa.

Write us for free samples and complete literature concerning the manufacture, the selling and laying of the only factory finished hardwood flooring on the market.

The CROMAR Ten Points of Prime Importance

1. Factory finished — like furniture — laid and used the same day.
2. Finish stands hardest wear.
3. Coating four sides protects against moisture.
4. V-type tongue and groove quicker and easier to lay.
5. Beveled tongue prevents damage in nailing.
6. Cleanable surface groove.
7. Convenient and damage-proof bundle.
8. Laying contracts need not be sub-let.
9. Promotes extra sales for occupied houses.
10. "Lip" on groove-side of a Cromar strip remains unweakened even at time of refinishing.



CROMAR
FACTORY FINISHED
OAK FLOORING
LAID AND USED THE SAME DAY





This unique invention

solves the tool user's greatest problem

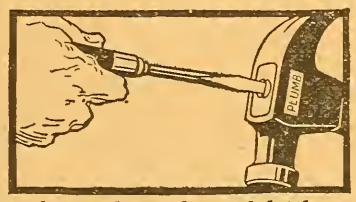
"OOSE handles! How often have you reached for your ammer and found that the ead wobbled? Had to waste me trying to rewedge it. Then ı a few days it was loose again.

Hundreds of wedges were in-ented to keep tool handles ght. But pounding... and ırinkage of the handle loos-ıed them all.

So Plumb discarded old ıethods of wedging; experi-ıented along entirely new lines.

—and developed a wedge ıat does away with loose andles for all time.

The Plumb Take-Up Wedge designed, not to keep the



When steady pounding and shrinkage loosen a Plumb Handle you just turn the Screw Wedge and it is tight again

handle tight, (no wedge does that), but to give you a ready means of retightening it.

Now... when hard work and shrinkage loosen a Plumb, you just turn the screw wedge and it is tight as new again.

Always safe! Always tight! Own a hammer like that. One you can grip and swing all day without tiring, so well is it balanced.

Drive husky nails or smallest brads with accuracy because the weight is placed just right in the head.

Pull headless nails; draw slim brads. The special "Plumb-bend" of the claws gives you powerful leverage. And the split of the claws grips anything.

The price of the HF 81, 1 lb. model is only $1.50. (Prices slightly higher in Far West and Canada.)

You get the same value, Take-Up Wedge included, in the Plumb Half Hatchet. Look for the Red Handle and Black Head in your hardware store.

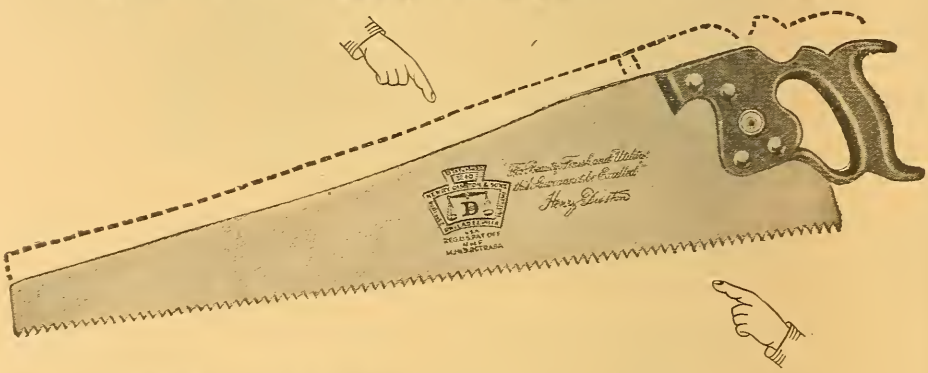
FAYETTE R. PLUMB, Inc., Philadelphia, U. S. A.

PLUMB

DOUBLE LIFE

Hammers Hatchets Files Sledges Axes

Why have the *extra* weight of a wide-blade saw?



When the Disston Lightweight cuts as *clean*, as *fast* and *easier*

EVERY thrust of your saw, every return stroke — takes some of your energy.

The heavier the saw, the more strength required, and the more tiring your sawing will be.

You no longer have much need for a wide-blade saw. Modern building methods have taken much of your heavy cutting away.

So for modern sawing Disston has produced a modern saw.

Disston Lightweights! Less weight; less width to the blade. Easier on your arm for any sawing.

Made of hard, tough Disston Steel from our own steel furnaces. Tempered, tensioned, ground, set and filed by old masters of saw craft.

And balanced with that precision which carries all the force of your thrust direct to the cutting teeth.

Every Disston feature in a modern type of saw. You'll want a Lightweight as soon as you grip it.

Ask your hardware man to show you your favorite Disston in a Lightweight (Ship Pattern) model.

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.
Makers of "The Saw Most Carpenters Use"
Philadelphia, U. S. A.

DISSTON

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana
Advertising Department, 25 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Established in 1881
Vol. XLVII—No. 10.

INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1927

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

The employment of non-union men of our trade is favored by the Lufkin Rule Company of Saginaw, Michigan, who manufacture a number of tools used by carpenters such as rules, tapes, combination squares, trysquares and other measuring devices.

This concern recently constructed a large addition to their plant on which were employed non-union carpenters.



CARPENTERS' HOME, LAKELAND, FLA., AS IT APPEARED AUGUST 1, 1927

ANNUAL REFERENCE NUMBER

This is the annual reference number of our official monthly Journal, "The Carpenter." It contains valuable information of vast importance to our members. The General Secretary is required by law to publish this information in the October issue each year. It is therefore advisable for each member to file this month's copy carefully away and thereby have it as a ready reference for the coming year.

THE REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY

IN accordance with the provisions of Paragraph "E," Section 13, of our General Laws, the General Secretary has sent to all Local Unions, State, District and Provincial Councils, affiliated with the United Brotherhood, his report for the year ending June 30, 1927.

The report shows that the organization is made up of 2,091 Local Unions, 144 District Councils, 26 State Councils, 2 Provincial Councils and 186 Ladies' Auxiliary Unions, with a total membership of 388,601.

The number of Local Unions and the membership in the various states are also given and it is interesting to note that the State of New York with 58,511 has the largest membership. Illinois is second with a membership of 41,099. Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Ohio follow in the order named. The 186 Ladies' Auxiliary Unions have a reported membership of 3,467.

With regard to the membership in the seven districts represented on the General Executive Board, we note that District No. 1 leads with 91,520 members; District No. 3 is second with 82,013; District No. 2 is third with 64,042 members; District No. 6 has 29,764; District No. 5 has 28,295; District No. 4 has 16,028 and District No. 7 has 6,310.

The list of honorary members grew so large that a letter was sent out to all Local Unions asking for a list of their honorary members. When the returns were checked, it was found that the honorary members numbered 11,652, as against 19,615 reported last year, a difference of 7,963.

The General Secretary again calls attention to another important matter regarding members who are six months in arrears in their dues. He says:

"When a member owes a sum equal to six months' dues, he suspends himself without a vote of the Local Union and is dropped from membership and can only again become affiliated the same as a new member, as per Section 45, Paragraph "B," of our General Laws.

"We have discovered a Financial Secretary receives dues after a member has gone in arrears for six months' dues, and reported him squared up to the General Office and the tax allowed on his account was accepted by us, as we were not advised that the brother had legally suspended himself, but when claim for death or disability donation is presented to the General Treasurer and the record of the member's financial standing is looked up, we find that the Local Union violated the General Laws by accepting dues from a suspended member. In such case the General Treasurer has no other alternative than to disapprove the claim. We have found in several instances that the heirs have sued the Local Union and recovered a judgment for the full amount of the claim, together with costs, etc., all on account of not enforcing the law.

"Members must remember that our General Laws are made by referendum vote of our entire membership and must

be observed by both officers and members alike."

Reviewing the work of Financial Secretaries, he again calls their attention to the laxity of some in sending in their monthly reports to the General Office. He says in part:

"We are required by Paragraph "A," Section 13, of the General Constitution 'to keep a record of all members of the United Brotherhood — beneficial and semi-beneficial, also those in arrears, dropped, resigned, deceased and expelled.' How can we keep such a record if some Financial Secretaries fail to send us their monthly reports?

"Once a report is missing, the membership of the Local Union is incomplete at the General Office, for the reason we do not know who were initiated, admitted on Clearance Cards, or squared up; nor do we know who went in arrears, or were granted Clearance Cards. Until the missing report is received the membership of the Local Union will remain incorrect thereafter. So you see the necessity of sending the monthly reports to us regularly and on time."

He also points out some errors and discrepancies that occur in the monthly reports. We sincerely hope that this appeal to Financial Secretaries will be heeded and, that in the future they will be more prompt and careful in making out and sending in their reports.

Under the title of "Audits," the General Secretary says that in order to correct the records of Local Unions with the records at the General Office, an audit was made of both records. During the year 375 such audits were made and back tax amounting to $1,158.40 was collected and there is still outstanding and in the process of collection $1,216.26, making a total of $2,374.66.

Regarding the bonding of Local financial officers, he states that many Local Unions are careless in the payment of their premiums, and in some cases, it was deducted from the per capita tax sent in by the Local. This matter is very important to every Local Union and they should see to it that the premium on their bonds is paid promptly, thereby saving the General Office a lot of unnecessary correspondence.

In regard to membership applications, he says that care should be taken by both the applicant and the Local Union, in answering in full all the questions on the application blank, so that a correct record will be had at the General Office. This matter is of importance when it is remembered that the beneficial features of our Brotherhood are predicated on the record of a member.

Under the heading, "Duties of Members," the General Secretary, among other things calls attention to the importance of caring for due books. Each member should see that his payments are properly recorded therein. When a due book is filled and a new one issued, the old one should never be destroyed or thrown away. It should always be kept for future reference.

Under the head of "Trade Movements," the General Secretary reports that during the year a total of 139 trade movements were considered. Of that number 50 were granted official sanction, while 88 were granted official sanction and financial aid, and one movement was withdrawn. There then follows a detailed list of these movements consisting of the number and location of the Local Unions or District Councils, the old and new wage scales, the date on which it became effective and whether or not the final settlement was successful.

In reference to our official monthly Journal, "The Carpenter," he says:

"We receive complaints from time to time that members are not receiving our official Journal, "The Carpenter," and upon investigation we find that in most cases it arises from the fact that the only address submitted to the General Office is "General Delivery," and when sent this way, and not called for, the postmaster sends same back to the General Office at quite an expense.

"We must therefore insist that the Financial Secretaries of each and every Local get the correct street address of every member of his Local in good standing who does not receive the Journal, and submit same to the General Office.

"Careful attention to the foregoing will assist us materially in getting our Journal out promptly and to the parties interested.

"Financial Secretaries will also take into consideration that it is necessary to call attention on those same blanks to the names of members who are suspend-

ed and granted clearance so that their names can be erased from the mailing list in the town or city in which their Local is located. If sufficient blanks are not furnished at any time, we will gladly supply them upon request.

"We also desire to call attention to the fact that it is not necessary to furnish each and every month a complete roster of your membership, with addresses, only changes in same being necessary.

"Financial Secretaries must obtain the same information from all members newly initiated and admitted on clearance, together with those who have changed their address, and forward same to the General Office on the blanks furnished for that purpose each and every month."

The General Secretary further reports that during the September, 1926, meeting, the General Executive Board endorsed the request of L. U. No. 75, Indianapolis, Ind., by which the Local was granted permission to solicit donations from all Local Unions of the Brotherhood toward the erection of a monument to the memory of former General President William D. Huber. The General Secretary agreed to act as Treasurer and the donations received amounted to $3,237.81. The dedication ceremony was held in Crown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis, Ind., on Sept. 17, 1927.

The report further shows the amount of supplies that were issued from the General Office during the year and also a yearly financial report.

This report is an unusually good one and shows the healthy, sound condition of our Brotherhood. While it is mostly statistical, it furnishes in comprehensible form, a large amount of information that should prove of great interest to every member of our Brotherhood.

Get On Your Thinking Cap

In the November issue of our Journal, will appear the first of a series of articles on Estimating and Plan Reading by Gordon M. Tamblyn, author of the Tamblyn System of Estimating and Plan Reading.

These articles are in the form of lessons with test problems. Answers to problems may be sent direct to Mr. Tamblyn's office for inspection.

Twenty years ago Mr. Tamblyn followed the carpenters' trade and was one of our members; for many years he has been doing business as a general contractor, having built some of the largest buildings in his city and surrounding territory. He also conducts a school in Denver and is the author of "The Building Labor Calculator," a system of estimating labor hours and material quantities required in the various branches of building construction. This book is being used by over 5,000 leading contractors in the United States and Canada.

Mr. Tamblyn speaks our language, knows the business from a practical standpoint, and has a knack of preparing lessons that are easily understood and straight to the point. Every carpenter who desires to advance to leadership in the building profession should follow these articles carefully.

Any further information pertaining to this subject and the articles above named may be obtained by writing direct to Gordon M. Tamblyn, Manager, Tamblyn System, 13th and Broadway, Denver, Colo.

Memory of P. J. McGuire Honored On Labor Day

At the request of L. U. No. 277, Philadelphia, Pa., we herewith publish an extract from the minutes of the Philadelphia District Council referring to the ceremony held at the grave of former General Secretary P. J. McGuire, on Labor Day.

"The P. J. McGuire Memorial Committee reported that the services held at Brother McGuire's grave in Arlington Cemetery, Camden, N. J., were attended by approximately 350 people, comprising members of the United Brotherhood and other labor organizations, besides invited guests. Eulogies were rendered by the following speakers: Vice-President John A. Phillips of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor; Vice-President M. Burke and Secretary Frank Burch of the Philadelphia Central Labor Union; Secretary Israel Mufson of the Labor College; Vice-Presidents R. W. Williams and Irvin F. Schaffer and Secretary Vernon Fletcher of the Pennsylvania State Council of Carpenters; Brother W. J. Ford and General Executive Board Member W. T. Allen. The services were concluded with one minute of silent tribute to the memory of Peter J. McGuire."

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS
Of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
Of
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN T. COSGROVE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE H. LAKEY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, W. T. ALLEN
3832 N. Gratz St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS
646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
106 E. Plymouth St., Tampa, Fla.

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
3948 S. Grand Blvd., St Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE
810 United Bank & Trust Co. Building
San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1712 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Notice To Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of October, November and December, containing the quarterly Password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Six blanks have been forwarded for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of October, November and December, the extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Enclosed also are six blanks for the Treasurer to be used in transmitting money to the General Office. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should immediately notify General Secretary Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Carpenters—Notice

The Twin City Carpenters' District Council of St. Paul, Minn., notifies us that the Cream of Wheat Co., manufacturers of a cereal known as Cream of Wheat are employing non-union carpenters in the erection of their plant at Minneapolis, Minn. This company absolutely refuses to employ members of our Brotherhood.

Travelling Members, Attention!

The Florida State Council of Carpenters requests that the following notice regarding conditions in that state be published.

Building operations in all parts of Florida are below normal. Many men are idle in spite of the fact that nearly half the membership of every Local has cleared to other localities. All carpenters are therefore advised to stay away from Florida as the prospects for winter building aren't very encouraging.

* * *

Newspaper advertisements and articles featuring the large amount of work and prosperity of Pontiac, Mich., have resulted in a large influx of building mechanics of all trades into that vicinity, until there are now two men for every available job, advises Secretary Herbert

Enfield, of the Pontiac Central Labor Union. Work is scarce, wages low and cost of living high. All carpenters are requested to stay away from Pontiac, Mich.

* * *

The District Council of Bridgeport, Conn., advises that work in that vicinity is dull. More men are there now than jobs can be provided for. Travelling members are requested to steer clear of that vicinity.

* * *

There are many more carpenters than jobs in Miami, Florida, advises Business Agent George M. Wright, of the East Coast District Council. Many men are idle and any more carpenters coming into the district will only work a further hardship on those there now. All travelling members will confer a favor by steering clear of Miami and Dade County, Florida.

* * *

Work is very slack in Spokane, Wash., advises Recording Secretary J. G. Beebe, L. U. No. 98. Many men are idle and all those going there in search of work will be disappointed. Give the vicinity a wide berth.

* * *

There is an oversupply of carpenters at Nyack, N. Y., advises Recording Secretary Edward B. Remsen, L. U. No. 474. Travelling members are requested to steer clear of that vicinity.

* * *

Secretary D. Lem Bowers, L. U. No. 531, St. Petersburg, Fla., writes that conditions there are worse than they have been since 1920 and 1921. Floaters coming in and working for wages below the union scale has resulted in an effort being made to reduce wages. Prospects for work this winter are very poor. Travelling members are advised to stay away from St. Petersburg, Fla.

* * *

Recording Secretary Roy Davis, L. U. No. 934, Marshall, Ill., advises that there are more carpenters in that vicinity than jobs. Keep clear.

* * *

Very few of the members of L. U. No. 1685, Milbourne, Fla., are working and future prospects aren't very encouraging advises Recording Secretary Henry C. Burke. All carpenters are requested to steer clear of that vicinity.

* * *

Business Agent W. L. Ivey, L. U. No. 627, Jacksonville, Fla., advises that many tourists coming into that district and working at the carpenter trade at wages below the union scale has resulted in making conditions for our members, very bad. Eighty percent of the work there now is being constructed under non-union conditions. All carpenters are therefore advised to stay away from Jacksonville, Florida, and vicinity during the coming fall and winter.

Murray, Ky., Local Holds Labor Day Picnic

On Labor Day, the members of L. U. No. 1734, Murray, Ky., held a picnic and barbecue, to which they invited the residents of the community. The response to this invitation was overwhelming and a crowd estimated at over 2,000 people spent the day as the guests of L. U. No. 1734. The picnic proved a huge success and caused much favorable comment by the residents and in the press of the community and has gone a long way towards raising to high esteem the members of the Local.

We congratulate L. U. No. 1734 upon the success of the affair.

East Liverpool, Ohio, Local Moves Quarters

L. U. No. 328, East Liverpool, Ohio, has moved its quarters to a new location. It is now located in the new hall of the National Brotherhood of Potters, at 226 W. Sixth St.

E. C. Atkins Co. Issues Booklet

An attractive booklet, named "Saw Sense," is being issued by the E. C. Atkins Co., saw manufacturers.

This booklet contains much valuable information for carpenters and manual training teachers. Among other things it gives directions for the proper care, filing and setting of hand, rip and panel saws. The booklet is profusely illustrated and may be had on request by addressing the above company at 402 South Illinois St., Indianapolis, Ind.

"Prosperity is the fruit of labor; property is desirable; is a positive good in the world * * * Let not him who is houseless pull down the house of another, but let him work diligently and build one for himself, thus by example assuring that his own shall be safe from violence when built."

—Abraham Lincoln.

Correspondence



Young Men Not To Blame

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I want to thank Brother B. C. Meyer for his criticism of my letter in the June issue of our Journal. That is what I want. The more it is criticised the more it will help the Pension movement.

Now, look out, you old timers, I am going to tramp on your toes.

Nearly all of the letters in our Journal are complaints against the young members and it is time now for the old timers to come out and tell the truth.

Is it not our own fault that we are in our present shape? Thirty years ago if the old members would have taken the interest that they seem to be taking now we would have a good Home and a Pension. Don't try to shift the burden from your shoulders onto the shoulders of our younger brothers, when you must know, you, and not the younger brothers, are to blame. I am one of the old timers and will take my share of the blame.

If we would have started 30 years ago to pay 10 cents per month into a Pension Fund we could today be paying our old members $3 per day Pension. Having failed in our duty we are now giving our young members the task we should have done. There is a complaint from our old members paying their dues and I would suggest that our General Executive Board, if it is within their power to do so, have the Locals carry their old members in good standing on their books without them paying any more dues until the Pension matter is settled or return to the Locals enough of the money we have been paying into the fund to pay the old members' dues. Make the limit 25 years or over in the Brotherhood and 70 years or older of age. This would, I believe, help out, and stop a lot of grumbling.

Cumberland, Md. C. W. Pressell,

Answer To Brother Johnson's Boat-building Query

Replying to the inquiry of Brother John A. Johnson, L. U. No. 33, Boston, Mass., in the September issue of "The Carpenter" for boatbuilding information, may I call attention to the fact that the National Service Course in Boatbuilding conducted at Pratt Institute during the World War when carpenters were transferring from the building trades to those in wooden boat and ship building is in book form, copies of which may be obtained by addressing the undersigned at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y. Price $1.50 per copy. It is a bound book with over 200 pages fully illustrated.

R. M. VanGaasbeek,
Head of Department of Woodworking,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 23

Editor, "The Carpenter":

We are glad to let you know we are still increasing our membership. The warm weather doesn't keep us from initiating one or two each meeting.

On June 21st we held election of officers, and on July 5th we had our installation. We had a large attendance, ice cream and cake were served.

The great Master has called one of the Sisters; she will be greatly missed.

At our meeting July 5th, we draped our Charter. The members and the staff were in white. This made a very impressive ceremony.

Our sewing circle met the first Wednesday in August at Forest Park Highlands. This is a great feature of our Auxiliary, so many of the members look forward to this meeting.

Don't forget to support the union, by asking for the Union Label. Be sure a union butcher cuts your meat, look for the union label on your bread, and keep your home clean with a union made broom. This is one way you can help your husband, fathers and sons. Let us work for the success of our order.

Heirette Hormuth,
L. A. No. 23, St. Louis, Mo.

In 1924, property valued over 548 million dollars was destroyed by fire in the United States. That was the greatest yearly fire loss ever known in any country.

REFERENCE DATA

The carpenter is called upon to perform and superintend all kinds of building construction. For his benefit and guidance we submit the following information by permission of the "American Builder," which, no doubt, will be of service to him in the performance of his work.

Length of Hip and Common Rafters in Sizes Most Commonly Used

Hip rafters are those which occur at the intersection of two roof planes where the plates on which the rafters rest are at an angle to each other—usually a right angle. The tables published below show lengths of both common and hip rafters for buildings or projections from 21 to 32 feet wide and for pitches from 4 to 12 inches rise per foot:

Width of Building

21 Feet

Inch Rise	Common Feet	Common Inches	Hip Feet	Hip Inches
4	11	7/8	15	3 1/4
5	11	4 1/2	15	5 7/8
6	11	9	15	9
7	12	2	16	3/4
8	12	7 1/2	16	5
9	13	1 1/4	16	9 3/4
10	13	8	17	2 7/8
11	14	3	17	8 3/8
12	14	10 1/4	18	2 1/4

22 Feet

Inch Rise	Common Feet	Common Inches	Hip Feet	Hip Inches
11	7 1/8	15	11 7/8	
11	11	16	2 3/4	
12	3 5/8	16	6	
12	8 1/2	16	10	
13	2 5/8	17	2 3/8	
13	9	17	7 7/8	
14	3 7/8	18	3 1/4	
14	11 1/8	18	6 7/8	
15	6 3/8	19	10 5/8	

23 Feet

Inch Rise	Common Feet	Common Inches	Hip Feet	Hip Inches
4	12	1 1/2	16	8 5/8
5	12	5 1/8	16	11 5/8
6	12	10 3/8	17	3
7	13	3 7/8	17	7 1/8
8	13	9 7/8	17	11 3/4
9	14	4 1/2	18	5
10	14	11 1/4	18	10 5/8
11	15	7 1/4	19	4 5/8
12	16	3 1/8	19	11

24 Feet

Inch Rise	Common Feet	Common Inches	Hip Feet	Hip Inches
12	7 3/4	17	5 1/4	
13	0	17	8 5/8	
13	5	18	0	
13	10 3/4	18	4 3/8	
14	5	18	9 1/8	
15	0	19	2 1/2	
15	7 1/2	19	8 3/8	
16	3 3/8	20	2 5/8	
16	11 5/8	20	9 3/8	

25 Feet

Inch Rise	Common Feet	Common Inches	Hip Feet	Hip Inches
4	13	2 1/4	18	2
5	13	6 1/4	18	5 1/4
6	13	11 3/4	18	9
7	14	5 3/4	19	1 1/2
8	15	1/4	19	6 1/2
9	15	7 1/2	20	1/8
10	16	3 3/8	20	6 1/8
11	16	11 1/2	21	3/4
12	17	8 5/8	21	7 3/4

26 Feet

Inch Rise	Common Feet	Common Inches	Hip Feet	Hip Inches
13	8 1/2	18	10 3/4	
14	1	19	2 5/8	
14	6 1/2	19	6	
15	3/4	19	10 5/8	
15	7 1/2	20	3 7/8	
16	3	20	9 3/4	
16	11 1/2	21	4 1/8	
17	7 5/8	21	10 7/8	
18	4 5/8	22	6 1/8	

27 Feet

Inch Rise	Common Feet	Common Inches	Hip Feet	Hip Inches
4	14	2 7/8	19	7 1/2
5	14	7 1/2	19	11
6	15	1	20	3
7	15	7 3/4	20	7 3/8
8	16	2 3/4	21	1 1/4
9	16	10 1/2	21	7 3/8
10	17	7	22	2
11	18	3 3/4	22	9
12	19	1 1/8	23	4 1/2

28 Feet

Inch Rise	Common Feet	Common Inches	Hip Feet	Hip Inches
14	9 1/8	20	4 1/2	
15	2	20	7 3/8	
15	7 7/8	21	0	
16	2 5/8	21	5	
16	9 3/4	21	10 5/8	
17	6	22	5	
18	2 5/8	22	11 7/8	
18	11 5/8	23	7 1/8	
19	9 3/8	24	3	

29 Feet

Inch Rise	Common Feet	Common Inches	Hip Feet	Hip Inches
4	15	3 1/4	21	7
5	15	8 1/2	21	4 3/4
6	16	2 5/8	21	9
7	16	9 5/8	22	2 5/8
8	17	5 1/4	22	8
9	18	1 1/2	23	2 5/8
10	18	10 3/8	23	9 3/8
11	19	8	24	5 1/4
12	20	6 1/8	25	1 3/8

30 Feet

Inch Rise	Common Feet	Common Inches	Hip Feet	Hip Inches
15	9 3/4	21	9 5/8	
16	3	22	1 1/2	
16	9 1/4	22	6	
17	4 1/2	22	11 3/8	
18	3/8	23	5 3/8	
18	9	24	1/8	
19	6 3/8	24	7 1/2	
20	4 1/4	25	3 3/4	
21	2 1/2	25	11 3/4	

31 Feet

Inch Rise	Common Feet	Common Inches	Hip Feet	Hip Inches
4	16	4 1/2	22	6 3/4
5	16	9 1/2	22	10 5/8
6	17	4	23	3
7	17	11 1/2	23	8 1/2
8	18	7 5/8	24	2 3/4
9	19	4 1/2	24	9 3/4
10	20	2 1/4	25	5 3/8
11	21	1/8	26	1 1/2
12	21	11	26	9 1/8

32 Feet

Inch Rise	Common Feet	Common Inches	Hip Feet	Hip Inches
16	10 3/4	23	3	
17	4	23	7 1/4	
17	10 5/8	24	0	
18	6 3/4	24	5 3/8	
19	2 3/4	25	1/8	
20	0	25	7 3/8	
20	10	26	3 1/4	
21	8 1/2	26	11 5/8	
22	7 1/2	27	8 1/2	

Board Measure Per Lineal Foot of Length for Different Sizes of Timber

End Size, in Inches	Feet, Board Measure	End Size, in Inches	Feet, Board Measure	End Size, in Inches	Feet, Board Measure
1 x 2	0.17	1¼x10	1.04	3x 8	2.00
1 x 3	0.25	1¼x12	1.25	3x10	2.50
1 x 4	0.33	1½x 2	0.25	3x12	3.00
1 x 5	0.42	1½x 3	0.37	3x14	3.50
1 x 6	0.50	1½x 4	0.50	4x 4	1.33
1 x 8	0.67	1½x 5	0.62	4x 6	2.00
1 x10	0.83	1½x 6	0.75	6x 6	3.00
1 x12	1.00	1½x 8	1.00	6x 8	4.00
1 x14	1.17	1½x10	1.25	8x 8	5.33
1 x16	1.33	1½x12	1.50	8x10	6.66
1 x18	1.50	2 x 4	.67	8x12	8.00
1 x20	1.67	2 x 6	1.00	10x10	8.33
1¼x 2	0.21	2 x 8	1.33	10x12	10.00
1¼x 3	0.31	2 x10	1.67	12x12	12.00
1¼x 4	0.42	2 x12	2.00	14x14	16.33
1¼x 5	0.52	2 x14	2.33	16x16	21.33
1¼x 6	0.62	3 x 4	1.00		
1¼x 8	0.83	3 x 6	1.50		

Number of Common Bricks Required for Walls of Different Thicknesses

This table will be particularly useful for estimating purposes; also when ordering brick for any given job, it is well to know the exact number required. We frequently see large piles of brick left over, even on private dwelling jobs, and there is considerable expense involved in the loading, unloading and cartage of this unused brick. Also excess brick taken on to a job are usually returned to the yard in a somewhat damaged condition.

Surface Area of Wall (Sq. Ft.)	Number of Bricks Needed for Thickness of					
	4 Inches	8 Inches	12 Inches	16 Inches	20 Inches	24 Inches
1	7	15	23	30	38	45
2	15	30	45	60	75	90
3	23	45	68	90	113	135
4	30	60	90	120	150	180
5	38	75	113	150	188	225
6	45	90	135	180	225	270
7	53	105	158	210	263	315
8	60	120	180	240	300	360
9	68	135	203	270	338	405
10	75	150	225	300	375	450
20	150	300	450	600	750	900
30	225	450	675	900	1,125	1,350
40	300	600	900	1,200	1,500	1,800
50	375	750	1,125	1,500	1,875	2,250
60	450	900	1,350	1,800	2,250	2,700
70	525	1,050	1,575	2,100	2,625	3,150
80	600	1,200	1,800	2,400	3,000	3,600
90	675	1,350	2,025	2,700	3,375	4,050
100	750	1,500	2,250	3,000	3,750	4,500
200	1,500	3,000	4,500	6,000	7,500	9,000
300	2,250	4,500	6,750	9,000	11,250	13,500
400	3,000	6,000	9,000	12,000	15,000	18,000
500	3,750	7,500	11,250	15,000	18,750	22,500
600	4,500	9,000	13,500	18,000	22,500	27,000
700	5,250	10,500	15,750	21,000	26,250	31,500
800	6,000	12,000	18,000	24,000	30,000	36,000
900	6,750	13,500	20,250	27,000	33,750	40,500
1,000	7,500	15,000	22,500	30,000	37,500	45,000

Wall Construction Definitions

Bearing Wall.—A wall which supports any vertical load in addition to its own weight.

Non-Bearing Wall.—A wall which supports no load other than its own weight.

Panel Wall.—A non-bearing wall in skeleton construction, built between columns or piers and wholly supported at each story.

Inclosure Wall.—An exterior non-bearing wall in skeleton construction anchored to columns, piers, or floors, but not necessarily built between columns or piers.

Curtain Wall.—A non-bearing wall between columns or piers and which is not supported by girders or beams.

Party Wall.—A wall used or adapted for joint service between two buildings.

Fire Wall.—A wall which subdivides a building to restrict the spread of fire, by starting at the foundation and extending continuously through all stories to and above the roof.

Fire Division Wall.—A wall which subdivides a fire resistive building to restrict the spread of fire, but is not necessarily continuous through all stories nor extended through the roof.

Veneered Wall.—A wall having a masonry facing which is not attached and bonded to the backing so as to form an integral part of the wall for purposes of load bearing and stability.

Faced Wall.—A wall in which the masonry facing and backing are so bonded as to exert common action under load.

Masonry.—Stone, brick, concrete, hollow tile, concrete block or tile, or other similar building units or materials, or a combination of same, bonded together with mortar to form a wall, pier, or buttress.

Piers.—All bearing walls having a horizontal cross section of 4 square feet or less and not bonded at the sides into associated masonry shall be considered as piers.

Fireplace Flue Areas

For three-story buildings; area at top of smoke chamber should be one-twelfth of area of fireplace opening.

Two-story building; area at top of smoke chamber should be one-tenth of area of fireplace opening.

One-story building; area at top of smoke chamber should be one-eighth area of fireplace opening.

Throat of fireplace should never be less than 3 inches or more than 4½ inches by the width of fireplace opening.

Front edge of arch should never be thicker than one-half brick, approximately 4 inches

Splay of sides of flue from throat opening up to flue lining should be 2 inches to the foot. The raise from soffit or lintel, or from the highest point of soffit to arch should be 6 inches.

Miscellaneous Masonry Data

One hundred yards of plastering will require 1,100 laths, 4½ bushels of lime, 4-5 of a load of sand, 9 pounds of hair and 5 pounds of nails, for two-coat work.

A load of mortar measures a cubic yard, requires a cubic yard of sand and 9 bushels of lime, and will fill 30 hods.

A bricklayer's hod, measuring 1 foot 4 inches by 9 inches, equals 1,296 cubic inches in capacity, and contains 20 bricks.

A single load of sand or other materials equals a cubic yard.

Materials For 100 Square Feet of Concrete Floor

	Base, 1 :2½ :5 Mixture (——— Thickness, Inches ———)						Wearing Coat, 1 :2 Mixture (——— Thickness, Inches ———)					
	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	½	¾	1	1¼	1½	2
Cement, Barrels	1.10	1.30	1.50	1.78	1.99	2.21	0.56	0.85	1.13	1.41	1.69	2.26
Sand, Cubic Yards	0.40	0.47	0.55	0.63	0.70	0.78	0.16	0.24	0.32	0.40	0.47	0.64
Stone, Cubic Yards	0.80	0.94	1.10	1.26	1.40	1.56						

Explanation:

The explanation of this table is simple. For instance, if you wish to install a concrete floor 5 inches thick using a concrete mixture 1:2½:5, you will require for each 100 square feet surface area 2.21 barrels of cement, .78 cubic yards of sand, 1.56 cubic yards of stone. If the top or wearing coat is to be a 1:2 mixture 2 inches thick, you will also require 2.26 barrels of cement and .64 cubic yards of sand as indicated in the table.

Estimating By The Cube Method

For rough estimating, the cube method is often used by architects and builders and is fairly accurate on large buildings. Where you have already established the cost per cubic foot for various styles of construction, the following method is used to determine the number of cubic feet in the building:

Multiply the length and the width of the building together. Multiply this product by the height of the building measured from the basement floor to mid-attic level. Open porches may be separately estimated at one-half their contents and closed porches at their full measure. Cornices, bay windows, chimney stacks, etc., may be disregarded. The cost per cubic foot will vary in different localities.

Water Cement Ratios

Water cement ratio means the relation of the volume of water used in making concrete to the volume of cement. For example, if the amount of water in the concrete as it leaves the mixer is a cubic foot and the amount of cement used is also a cubic foot, the ratio is 1.0. Should the amount of water be 0.86 of a cubic foot and the cement a cubic foot the ratio would be 0.86.

Allowance must be made for the moisture in damp or wet aggregate.

Not only does the water added to the mixer combine with the cement but also much of the moisture in the sand and stone. At times there may be enough water in these aggregates to supply all that is required by the cement. Tests on actual work have given results of more than 5 gallons of water in the quantity of sand and gravel required for a one-bag batch of 1:2:4 concrete. Since this water will be present in the concrete when it leaves the mixer and will affect the strength and durability of the cement, it must be included as part of the total amount of mixing water.

Circumferences and Areas of Circles

INCHES OR FEET

Diam.	Circum.	Area	Diam.	Circum.	Area	Diam.	Circum.	Area
1	3.1416	.7854	44	138.23	1520.53	87	273.32	5944.68
2	6.2832	3.1416	45	141.37	1590.43	88	276.46	6082.12
3	9.4248	7.0686	46	144.51	1661.90	89	279.60	6221.14
5	12.5664	12.5664	47	147.65	1734.94	90	282.74	6361.73
6	15.7080	19.635	48	150.80	1809.56	91	285.88	6503.88
7	18.850	28.274	49	153.94	1885.74	92	289.03	6647.61
8	21.991	38.485	50	157.08	1963.50	93	292.17	6792.91
9	25.133	50.266	51	160.22	2042.82	94	295.31	6939.78
10	28.274	63.617	52	163.36	2123.72	95	298.45	7088.22
11	31.416	78.540	53	166.50	2206.18	96	301.59	7238.23
12	34.558	95.033	54	169.65	2290.22	97	304.73	7339.81
13	37.699	113.1	55	172.79	2375.83	98	307.88	7542.96
14	43.982	153.94	56	175.93	2463.01	99	311.02	7697.69
15	47.124	176.71	57	179.07	2551.76	100	314.16	7853.98
16	50.265	201.06	58	182.21	2642.08	101	317.30	8011.85
17	53.407	226.98	60	185.35	2733.97	102	320.44	8171.28
18	56.549	254.47	61	188.50	2827.43	103	323.58	8332.29
19	59.690	283.53	62	191.64	2922.47	104	326.73	8494.87
20	62.832	314.16	63	194.78	3019.07	105	329.87	8659.01
21	65.973	346.36	..	197.92	3117.25	106	333.01	8824.73
22	69.115	380.13	64	201.06	3216.99	107	336.15	8992.02
23	72.257	415.48	65	204.20	3318.31	108	339.29	9160.88
24	75.398	452.39	66	207.34	3421.19	109	342.43	9331.32
25	78.540	490.87	67	210.49	3525.65	110	345.58	9503.32
26	81.681	530.93	68	213.63	3631.68	111	348.72	9676.89
27	84.823	572.56	69	216.77	3739.28	112	351.86	9852.03
28	87.965	615.75	70	219.91	3848.45	113	355.	10028.75
29	91.106	660.52	71	223.05	3959.19	114	358.14	10207.03
30	94.248	706.86	72	226.19	4071.50	115	361.28	10386.89
31	97.389	754.77	73	229.34	4185.39	116	364.42	10568.32
32	100.53	804.25	74	232.48	4300.84	117	367.57	10751.32
33	103.67	855.30	75	325.62	4417.86	118	370.71	10935.88
34	106.81	907.92	77	241.90	4656.63	119	373.85	11122.02
35	109.96	962.11	78	245.04	4778.36	120	376.99	11309.73
36	113.10	1017.88	79	248.19	4901.67	121	380.13	11499.01
37	116.24	1075.21	80	251.33	5026.55	122	383.27	11689.87
38	119.38	1134.11	81	254.47	5153.	123	386.42	11882.29
39	122.52	1194.59	82	257.61	5281.02	124	389.56	12076.28
40	125.66	1256.65	83	260.75	5410.61	125	392.70	12271.85
41	128.81	1320.25	84	263.89	5541.77	126	395.84	12468.98
42	131.95	1385.44	85	267.04	5674.50			
43	135.09	1452.20	86	270.18	5808.80			

To find the diameter of circle when circumference is given, multiply the given circumference by .3183.

To find the circumference of a circle when diameter is given, multiply the given diameter by 3.1416.

Snow Loads

The snow loads on roofs vary with the geographical location, the altitude and humidity of the place, and with the slope of the roof. Where snow is likely to occur, the minimum load per horizontal square foot of roof should be taken at 25 pounds for all slopes up to 20 degrees; this load to be reduced one pound for each degree of

increase in slope up to 45 degrees, above which no snow load need be considered. In severe climates these loads should be increased in accordance with actual conditions. Regard should also be taken to the possibility of partial snow load with local concentration.

How To Write Your Name On Iron Tools

1. Melt a little beeswax or hard tallow and pour it on the iron at the place intended to be marked. After the wax or tallow cools, take an awl or sharp piece of iron and write your name on it.

2. Pour a little nitric acid on the wax, where you have written your name, and allow it to remain a few minutes. Then wipe off the wax, and your name remains indelibly marked as written on the wax.

3. Be careful and allow none of the acid to come in contact with your clothes or hands.

To Remove Wood Screws

Try this when other methods fail to remove an obstinate screw. Heat a piece of iron red hot and hold it against the head of the screw. After the screw has cooled off, it can be easily started.

To Find How Many Tons of Coal a Bin Will Hold

Rule—Multiply the length, breadth and height (all in feet) together, and this product by 56 for anthracite, or by 50 for bituminous coal. Divide by 2,000 and the result will be the number of tons.

Example—How many tons of bituminous coal will a bin hold which is 12 feet long, 10 feet wide and 6 feet high?

12 times 10 times 6 equals 720 (cubic feet) times 50 equals 36,000 pounds.

36,000 divided by 2,000 equals 18 tons of bituminous coal.

How To Make a Hole in Glass

Place a piece of stiff clay or putty on the part where you wish to make the hole. Make a hole in the putty reaching to the glass and just the size you want the hole in the glass. Pour a little molten lead into this hole and the piece of glass will drop out. This will not fail unless the glass is very thick.

Building Terms

(By L. Perth.)

There are many technical terms used in connection with building construction that are greatly misunderstood not only by the average homebuilder, but also by a great many building mechanics.

To aid those engaged in building construction in mastering the fundamentals of building terminology, a condensed glossary of building terms has been prepared.

The study of these terms in connection with the accompanying drawing, showing a typical modern home, will be of great value to carpenters and builders since it will give them the knowledge of the function of the various structural units and will enable them to employ correct building terms when discussing plans with architects and contractors.

Apron—A plain or molded piece of finish below the stool of a window, put on to cover the rough edge of the plastering.

Astragal—A small semicircular molding, sometimes plain and sometimes ornamented.

Baluster—Small spindles or columns usually forming the body part of a railing.

Barge-Board—The board under the verge of gables. See also verge board.

Base Molding—The moldings immediately above the plinth of a wall, pillar or pedestal.

Base—A board running around a room next to the floor to properly finish between floor and plaster. Same as baseboard.

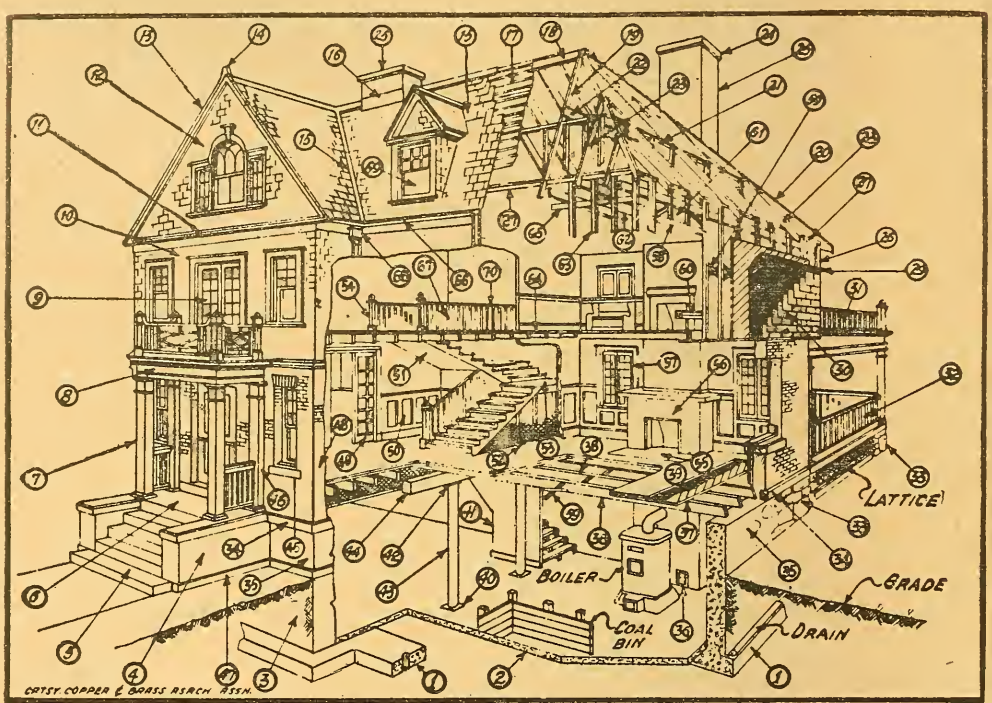
Batten—Small scantlings or small strips of boards used for various purposes. Small strips put over the joints of sheathing to keep out the weather.

Batter—A term used by bricklayers, carpenters, etc., to signify a wall, piece of timber or other material, which does not stand upright but inclines from you when

you stand before it; but when on the contrary, it leans forward, toward you, it is said to overhang.

Beam—A piece of timber, iron or other material, placed horizontally to support a load over an opening, or from post to post.

Brace—In carpentry an inclined piece of timber used in trussed partitions or in



1	FOOTINGS.	22	COLLAR BEAM.	43	IRON COLUMN	57	CASEMENT WINDOW.
2	BASEMENT FLOOR.	23	JACK RAFTER.	44	GIRDER.	58	ROUGH HEAD.
3	FOUNDATION WALL	24	CHIMNEY CAP.	45	WINDOW SILL.	59	BRIDGING.
4	BUTTRESS.	25	CHIMNEY.	46	PILASTER.	60	ROUGH SILL.
5	STEPS.	26	CORNER POST.	47	GROUND COURSE.	61	TRUSS OVER OPENING.
6	PLATFORM.	27	PLATE.	48	BRICK WALL.	62	CEILING BEAMS.
7	PORCH COLUMN.	28	DIAGONAL SHEATHING.	49	SLIDING DOOR.	63	STUDDING.
8	PORCH CORNICE.	29	SHEATHING PAPER.	50	WAINSCOTING.	64	SECOND FLOOR BEAMS.
9	FRENCH DOORS.	30	SHINGLE.	51	STAIR SOFFIT.	65	RIBBON.
10	FRAME WALL.	31	BALCONY.	52	METAL LATH.	66	GUTTER.
11	EAVES CORNICE.	32	VERANDA.	53	PLATFORM.	67	BALUSTRADE.
12	GABLE END.	33	PIERS.	54	NEWEL POST.	68	LEADER HEAD.
13	RAKE CORNICE	34	WATER TABLE.	55	HEARTH.	69	DORMER WINDOW.
14	FINIAL	35	UNDERPINNING.	56	FIREPLACE.	70	HANDRAIL.
15	VALLEY.	36	CLEANOUT DOOR.				
16	CHIMNEY FLASHING.	37	SUB-FLOOR.				
17	SHINGLE LATH.	38	FIRST FLOOR BEAMS.				
18	RIDGE BOARD.	39	FINISH FLOOR.				
19	COMMON RAFTER.	40	COLUMN BASE.				
20	HIP RAFTER.	41	PLASTER PARTITION.				
21	PURLIN.	42	COLUMN CAP.				

TERMS

COMMONLY USED IN BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

CHICAGO, OCTOBER-19-1926
L. PERTH.

framed roofs in order to form a triangle, and thereby stiffen the framing. When a brace is used by way of support to a rafter, it is called a strut.

Bridging—A method of stiffening floor joists and partition studs by cutting pieces in between.

Butt-Joint—Where the ends of two pieces of timber or molding butt together.

Casement—A glass frame which is made to open by turning on hinges affixed to its vertical edges.

Conduit—A channel that conveys water or fluids, a drain or sewer. In electric work, for carrying wires as a protection and for safety.

Cornice—The upper division of the entablature of a column, the highest projecture; that which crowns a wall.

Dormer—A window belonging to a room in a roof which consequently projects from it with a valley on each side.

Eaves—The margin or lower part of the roof hanging over the wall.

Facade—The whole exterior side of a building that can be seen at one view. The principal front.

Facia—A flat board member in the entablature of columns or other parts of buildings, but of small projection.

Flashings—Pieces of lead, tin or copper, let into the joints of a wall so as to lap over gutters. Also pieces worked around dormers, chimneys and any rising part to prevent leaking.

Framing—The rough timber work of a house, including the flooring, roofing, partitioning, ceiling and beams thereof.

Furring—Nailing on thin strips of board to level a surface for lathing, boarding, and so on.

Gain—Cutting the joist to receive a timber, or cutting the joist to notch on top of the girder.

Grounds—Pieces of wood imbedded in the plastering of walls to which skirting and other joiners' work is attached. They are also used to stop the plastering around door and window openings.

Gutter—The channel for carrying off rain water.

Hanging Stile—Of a door, is that to which the hinges are fixed.

Headers—In carpentry, the large beam into which the common joists are framed, in framing openings, for stairs, chimneys, etc.

Headway—Clear space or height under an arch or over a stairway, and the like.

Hip Roof—A roof which rises by equally inclined planes from all four sides of the buildings.

Hips—The exterior corners of a roof where two slopes, at right angles with each other, come together.

Jamb—The side-post or lining of a doorway or other aperture.

Joist—Timber to which the boards of a floor or the laths of a ceiling are nailed. It rests on the wall or on girders.

Lattice—Any work of wood or metal made by crossing laths, rods or bars and forming a net-work.

Lean-To Roof—A roof with only one set of rafters, falling from a higher to a lower wall.

Light—A division or space in a sash for a single pane of glass; also a pane of glass.

Lintel—Horizontal piece over a door or window opening, of any material, used for appearance or support of wall over, or both.

Miter—To join two pieces at an angle.

Muntins—Small divisions separating panes of glass in a window.

Newels—The upright posts at the start of the stairway usually receiving the stair rail. On landings and top of staircase for the same purpose.

Plan—A horizontal section of the walls of a building; as indications on a horizontal plane, of the relative positions of the walls and partitions with the various openings, such as windows and doors, recesses and projections.

Purlins—Those pieces of timber which support the rafters to prevent them from sinking.

Plate—A piece of timber on top of a wall giving support and bearing to the ends of rafters.

Plinth—The block that receives the casings and base of a door opening. In a wall the term plinth is applied to the projecting base or water table, generally at the level of the first floor.

Rail—The horizontal board in any piece of framing or paneling.

Ribbon—The term usually applied to a small strip notched into the studding to support the second floor joist.

Ridge Board—The highest horizontal timber in a roof to which the rafters are framed.

Roof Pitch—The proportion obtained by dividing the span by the height.

Scarfing—The joining and bolting of two pieces of timber together transversely so that the two appear as one.

Screeds—Long, narrow strips of plaster put on horizontally along a wall and carefully faced out of wind, to serve as guides for plastering the wide intervals between them.

Scribing—Fitting woodwork to an irregular surface.

Shoe—The lowest member of a baseboard making the finish against floor.

Sills—Are the timbers on the ground which support the post and superstructure.

Soffit—The lower horizontal face of anything, as, for example, of an entablature resting on and lying open between the columns, or the underface of an arch where the thickness is seen.

Stile—The upright piece in framing or paneling.

String Board—A board placed next to the well-hole in wooden stairs, terminating the ends of the steps. The string piece is the piece of board put under the treads and risers for a support and forming the support of the stair.

Tail Trimmer—A trimmer next to the wall, into which the ends of joists are fastened to avoid flues.

Trimmers—Double or triple joists or timbers for framing an opening in the floor. Support for "headers."

Valley—The inside meeting point of roofs sloping at right angles with each other.

Wainscot—To line with boards or panels.

Water Table—A slight projection of the lower masonry or brickwork on the outside of a wall a few feet above the ground as a protection against rain.

Weights and Measures

Long Measure

12 in. equals 1 foot.
3 ft. equals 1 yard.
5½ yards equals 1 rod.
40 rods equals 1 furlong.
8 furlongs equals 1 mile.
1 hand equals 4 inches.
21.8 inches equals 1 Bible Cubit.

Mariners Measure

6 feet equals 1 fathom.
120 fathoms equals 1 cable length.
7½ cable lengths equals 1 mile.
6,080 feet equals 1 knot.
3 knots equals 1 league.

Square Measure

144 square inches equals 1 square foot.
9 square feet equals 1 square yard.
43,560 square feet equals 1 acre.
640 acres equals 1 square mile.
36 square miles equals 1 township

Cubic Measure

1,728 cubic inches equals 1 cubic foot.
27 cubic feet equals 1 cubic yard.
128 cubic feet equals 1 card.
1 gallon contains 231 cubic inches.
1 bushel contains 2150.4 cubic inches.
1 cord of wood is 8 feet long, 4 feet wide and 4 feet high.

Circular Measure

60 seconds equals 1 minute.
60 minutes equals 1 degree.
360 degrees equals 1 circle.
1 degree equals 60 geographical miles.
1 geographical mile equals 1.1527 statute miles.

Surveyors Measure

7.92 inches equals 1 link.
25 links equals 1 rod.
4 rods equals 1 chain.
10 chains equals 1 furlong.
8 furlongs equals 1 mile.

Metric Measure

Meter equals 39.37 inches.
Kilometer equals .62137 miles.
Hectare equals 2.471 acres.
Liter, dry equals .908 quarts.
Liter, liquid equals 1.0567 quarts.
Kilogram equals 2.2046 pounds.
1 Cu. Meter equals 35.314 cu. ft.

Weights of Materials

	Lbs. per cu. ft.		Lbs. per cu ft.
Concrete	150	Mud	110
Common Brick	125	Limestone	160
Soft Coal	45	Steel	490
Hard Coal	40	Oak White	48
Water	62.4	Pine White	25
Ice	57.2	Sand	115
Earth Common Loam Dry	85	Pine Long Leaf Yellow	65

Weights of Wire Nails

Size	Long In.	No. Per Lb.	Size	Long In.	No. Per Lb.	Size	Long In.	No. Per Lb.
...	5/8	1615	7d	2 1/4	161	40d	5	18
...	3/4	1346	8d	2 1/2	106	50d	5 1/2	14
...	7/8	906	9d	2 3/4	96	60d	6	11
2d	1	876	10d	3	69	5-16	7	7
3d	1 1/4	568	12d	3 1/4	63	3/8"	8	6
4d	1 1/2	316	16d	3 1/2	49	3/8"	10	4
5d	1 3/4	271	20d	4	31	3/8"	12	3
6d	2	181	30d	4 1/2	24			

Small Uses of Steel

A great amount of steel is used every year in manufacturing various small articles.

Below is a list of some of the smallest articles made of steel and the number of tons annually used in their manufacture.

	Tons
Pins	1,400
Dental drills	200
Pocket knives	1,250
Book binder wire	2,000
Snap fasteners	1,000
Safety razor blades	3,000
Writing pens	375

Quantities of Cement, Sand and Gravel In a Cubic Yard of Concrete

To find the quantities of cement, sand and gravel to 1 cubic yard of concrete—the following rule is close enough:

c equals number of parts of cement.

s equals number of parts of sand.

g equals number of parts of gravel.

Then c equals 11 divided by (c plus s plus g).

s equals c times s times 3.8 divided by 27.

g equals c times g times 3.8 divided by 27.

For example: the quantities in 1 cubic yard of 1:3:5 concrete are:

Cement equals 11 divided by 9 equals 1.22 bbl.

Sand equals 1.22 times 3 times 3.8 divided by 27 equals .51 cubic yard.

Gravel equals 1.22 times 5 times 3.8 divided by 27 equals .84 cubic yard.

All concrete work of importance should be constructed under competent supervision.

Areas and Volumes

Area of a circle—Multiply one-half of the diameter by itself. Multiply that by 3.14. Circumference of a circle—Multiply the diameter by 3.14.

Area of any triangle—Multiply the length of any side by one-half of the perpendicular distance from that side to the opposite angle.

Volume of a cylinder—Multiply the area of the end of the height.

Timber Resources

Only one-sixth of the original forest area and one-third of the original bulk of timber is left in the United States.

There is now standing 745 billion cubic feet of timber. Our present rate of consumption will exhaust our timber in 40 years.

We are draining our forests at the rate of 25 billion cubic feet a year and the annual growth is only 6 billion cubic feet.

Two-thirds of our annual cut of timber is lost in the process of manufacture and through inefficient use, fire and decay.

One-fourth of the construction timber is used to replace wood decayed in service.

Twice as much timber is wasted every year as is grown.

Efforts are being made to reduce the waste in manufacture and to guard against the losses by fire.

One-third of the average of forested land is in farm wood lots and the United States Forest Service estimates that the farms are producing only one-third of the timber they are able to produce.

Timber is a profitable farm product in many sections, and its price is increasing every year.

Wind Pressure On Buildings

The pressure of wind on high buildings has been determined by the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

The wind pressure on a tall building when the wind is blowing seventy-six miles an hour (100 miles per hour, as shown by a weather bureau Robinson type anemometer), is about twenty-two pounds per square foot, according to the results obtained by the bureau.

The value which is commonly used is thirty pounds per square foot. This would correspond to a true wind speed of 88.5 miles per hour, (118 miles per hour indicated speed). Gusts of this speed have been observed in only a few cities, including New York and St. Paul.

Do Tall Office Buildings Sway When The Wind Blows?

As this is a matter of considerable interest to the building industry, we herewith quote the reply of Mr. Fred Haskins of Washington, D. C., who conducts a "Questions and Answers" column in a local newspaper. He says:

"The movement of tall buildings is very slight. Strictly speaking, they bend rather than sway. Tall office buildings are flexible, being of steel that has a high elasticity and in a heavy wind where the total side pressure may amount up to hundreds of tons, the steel framework will bend over before it. Occasionally the swaying is perceptible to the senses, but as a rule in most modern buildings the movement is so slight as to be perceptible only by instrumental measurement. Formerly, it was customary to allow for a uniform pressure per square foot over the whole surface from street level to cornice. Today it is recognized that the unit pressure increases with the height, and calculations are made accordingly.

Making Over Old Furniture

Always at housecleaning time comes the desire for new furniture—even when the family budget does not provide for such expenditures.

Often the bedroom furniture may be completely changed to look like new with the expenditure of only a little time and materials.

A most charming and restful bedroom was evolved from a collection of hit or miss furniture and some gray enamel.

The old-fashioned chiffonier had the mirror and scroll work removed, plain wooden knobs substituted for the ornate brass handles, the whole treated to three coats of gray enamel and the mirror hung from the moulding with a gray silk cord.

The bed, wicker arm chair, writing desk and chair as well as the magazine rack were also enameled gray. A gray linen rug, rose voile curtains over curtains of white mull, cushions of rose sateen and rose silk shades on the lamps completed the picture.

The entire expenditure was less than the cost of one piece of new furniture and the result was highly gratifying from a standpoint of beauty as well as economy.

Give your old furniture a chance. Perhaps it only needs a new dress of a becoming color to make it as good as new.

The Best Putty

From the "Painter and Decorator" we learn that the best putty is made of whiting and strictly pure raw linseed oil. The addition of pure white lead ground in raw linseed oil is permitted for additional hardness. Any putty not conforming to these specifications is considered adulterated.

Removing Rust From Tools

When I found recently that my steel square had become so rusty that even sandpaper was not of much use in cleaning it, I put a teaspoonful of a common kitchen cleanser on the surface and rubbed it with a rag moistened with kerosene. This removed the rust without much effort.—Willard R. Johnson.

American Lumber Standards

(By L. Perth.)

Grading lumber. Not long ago lumber was generally sold without any identification marks as to the grade or source of origin, which led to much misunderstanding and dissatisfaction on the part of the public. Buyers frequently suspected, that they were not getting the grade of lumber they paid for and in many cases this was a doubtless fact.

To remedy the situation and make lumber buying simple and safe, the United States Forest Service in co-operation with the Department of Commerce and Lumber Manufacturers and users ha evolved a Standard System of grading for soft-wood lumber which is very simple and easy to understand.

The new system known as the "American Lumber Standards" was adopted for national use on May 1, 1925, by Lumber Associations and recommended by the United States Department of Commerce for the benefit and protection of the public.

The outstanding feature of this system is its requirement that the grade should be marked on the end of each piece of lumber shipped from the mills. Fig 12. The figure 7 in the circle indicates the number of the mill.

S. P. A. is the name of the manufacturer, which in this case is "The Southern Pine Ass'n."

1 Com.—Shows the grade which in this case is: "No. 1 Common."

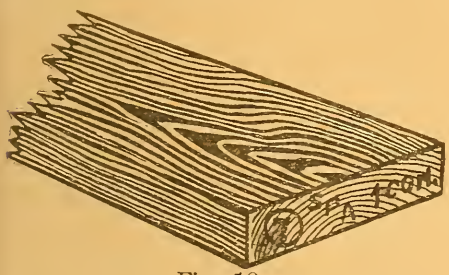


Fig. 12.

Method of Grade Marking Lumber

Thus uniformity of size and grade was supplemented by grade marking and the purchaser can now buy on faith in the knowledge that he is backed by expert and responsible grading and inspection. He can absolutely count on getting what he buys if he stipulates that sizes and grades shall be in accordance with the American Lumber Standards.

Use Classification

According to its principal uses lumber is first divided into three main classes:

1. Yard lumber.
2. Structural timber.
3. Factory or Shop lumber.

The first and second concerns the builder, the third—the woodworker.

1. Yard lumber—is less than 6 inches in thickness and is intended for general building purpose.

2. Structural timber—is 6 inches or over in thickness or width.

3. Factory or Shop lumber—is material intended to be cut up for use in further manufacture.

Size Classification

According to size Yard Lumber is classified as Boards, Planks, Scantlings, Strips, Heavy joists and Dimension Lumber.

Boards. Lumber less than 2 inches thick, and 8 inches or over in width.

Planks. Lumber that is 2 inches and under 4 inches thick and 8 inches or over in width.

Scantlings. These are 2 inches and under 6 inches thick and under 8 inches wide.

Strips. Strips are less than 2 inches thick and under 8 inches wide.

Heavy joists. Lumber that is 4 inches and under 6 inches thick and 8 inches or over wide.

Dimension lumber. All yard lumber except boards, strips and timbers; that is, yard lumber 2 inches and under 6 inches thick, and of any width.

Manufacturing Classifications

Yard Lumber comes in three general degrees of manufacture and is classified as:

1. Rough.
2. Surfaced and
3. Worked.

1. Rough lumber is simply sawed.

2. Surfaced lumber is planed smooth by running through a planer. It may be dressed on one side, two sides, one edge, two edges as the case may be.

3. Worked lumber—is the product of a matching machine, sticker or molder. Worked lumber is used mostly for interior and decorative work and may be:

Matched—for flooring and ceilings. It is edge dressed to make a rabbetted joint.

Shiplaped—used for siding, heavy flooring and close fitting wall uses.

Patterned—for various forms of trim, finish and moldings.

Grade Standards

On the basis of quality yard lumber is divided into two main divisions:

1. Select Lumber.
2. Common Lumber.

1. Select Lumber is of better quality than Common lumber; it generally is clear, containing defects limited both as to size and number, suitable for use as a whole for finishing purposes. Select lumber is divided into four grades, A, B, C and D.

"A" and "B" are of such a superior quality that they may be used with a natural finish. "C" and "D" are of excellent quality but require a paint finish.

2. Common Lumber contains numerous defects and blemishes which preclude it from use for finishing purposes, but which is suitable for general utility and construction purposes. It is divided into the

following five grades: No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4 and No. 5 Common.

Nos. 1 and 2 Common may be used for general building purposes, without any waste; but the others involve some waste in the use of various pieces.

Timbers are graded in order of their relative strength as "dense select" "select" and "common." In order to be able to intelligently apply these quality classifications it should be remembered that for some uses rough or partly dressed lumber is suitable and that for most purposes not involving appearance a lower grade is just as durable and satisfactory as a highest one.

For instance No. 2 common boards are more generally used in floors and sheathing than No. 1. In cheap construction like simple sheds No. 3, and perhaps No. 4, may serve the purpose just as well as the much more costly No 1. For joists and beams the lower grades of Common can generally be used with entire satisfaction, especially if attention is given to placing pieces so that defects are not at points of greatest strain.

Standard Lumber Terms

The name and designation of a timber is given in the terms of its size, and the size is indicated by the breadth and depth of the section in inches. For example, we say "6x10" by a variable length, which indicates that the timber in section is 6" in breadth by 10" in depth by whatever the length may be. "6x10" is the name which describes this particular section.

The term "nominal size" indicates the name of the section. Lumber is sold on the basis of the contents of the nominal size expressed in terms of "board-feet." A board foot is the contents of a volume 12"x12"x1" equals 144 cubic in., which is 1-12 of a cubic foot.

The term "actual size" indicates the size of the dressed timber. Thus if we stipulate: "S2S" it means that the piece should be dressed on 2 sides; "SIS1E" indicates "surfaced on one side and one edge."

The following lumber terms and abbreiations are commonly used in contracts and other documents arising in the transactions of purchase and sale of lumber:

A. D.—Air dried.

a. l.—All lengths.

av.—average.

av. w.—Average width.

av. l.—Average length.

a. w.—All widths.

B1S—Beaded one side.

B2S—Beaded two sides.

bd.—Board.

bd. ft.—Board foot; i. e., an area of one square foot by one inch thick.

Bev.—Bevelled.

BL—Bill of lading.

b m.—Board measure.

Btr.—Better.

Clg.—Ceiling.

Clr.—Clear.

CM—Center matched; i. e., the tongue and groove joints are worked along the center of the edges of the piece.

Com.—Common.

Coop.—Cooperage stock.

Csg.—Casing.

Ctg.—Crating.

cu. ft.—Cubic foot.

Cust.—Custom sawed.

D&CM—Dressed and center matched.

D&H—Dressed and headed: i. e., dressed one or two sides and worked to tongue and groove joints on both the edge and the ends.

D&M—Dressed and matched; i. e., dressed one or two sides and tongued and grooved on the edges. The match may be center or standard.

D&SM—Dressed and standard matched.

D2S&CM—Dressed two sides and center matched.

D2S&M—Dressed two sides and center or standard matched.

D2S&SM—Dressed two sides and standard matched.

Dim.—Dimension.

D. S.—Drop siding.

E.—Edge.

E&CB1S—Edge and center bead one side: i. e. surfaced one or two sides and with a longitudinal edge and center bead on a surfaced face.

E&CB2S—Edge and center bead two sides; i. e. all four sides surfaced and with a longitudinal edge and center bead on the two faces.

ECM—Ends center matched.

E&CV1S—Edge and center V one side; i. e., surfaced one or two sides and with a longitudinal edge and center V-shaped groove on a surfaced face.

E&CV2S—Edge and center V two sides; i. e., all four sides surfaced and with a longitudinal edge and center V-shaped groove on the two faces.

EM—End matched-either center or standard.

ESM—Ends standard matched.

FAS—Firsts and Seconds—a combined grade of the two upper grades of hardwoods.

fcty.—Factory lumber.
F. G.—Flat grain.
Flg.—Flooring.
f. o. k.—Free of knots.
Frm.—Framing.
ft.—Foot or feet.
ft. b. m.—Feet board measure.
ft. s. m.—Feet surface measure.
Furn.—Furniture stock.
G. R.—Grooved roofing.
H. Bk.—Hollow back.
hdwd.—Hardwood.
Hrt.—Heart.
Hrtwd.—Heartwood.
Impl.—Implement stock.
in.—Inch or inches.
KD.—Kiln-dried.
k. d.—Knocked down.
lbr.—Lumber.
lgth.—Length.
lgr.—Longer.
lin. ft.—Lineal foot; i. e., 12 inches.
Lng.—Lining.
Lth.—Lath.
M.—Thousand.
M. b. m.—Thousand feet board measure.
m. l.—Mixed lengths.
Mldg.—Molding.
MR—Mill run.
M. s. m.—Thousand feet surface measure.
m. w.—Mixed widths.
No.—Number.
Ord.—Order.
P.—Planed.
Pat.—Pattern.
Pln.—Plain, as plain sawed.
Pn.—Partition.
Qtd.—Quartered—when referring to hardwoods.
rdm.—Random.
res.—Resawed.
Rfg.—Roofing.
Rfrs.—Roofers.
rip.—Ripped.
r. l.—Random lengths.
rnd.—Round.
R. Sdg.—Rustic siding.
r. w.—Random widths.
S&E—Surfaced one side and one edge.
S1E—Surfaced one edge.
S2E—Surfaced two edges.
S1S—Surfaced one side.
S2S—Surfaced two edges.
S1S1E—Surfaced one side and one edge.
S2S1E—Surfaced two sides and one edge.
S1S2E—Surfaced one side and two edges.
S4S—Surfaced four sides.
S4SCS—Surfaced four sides with a calking seam on each edge.
S&CM—Surfaced, one or two sides and center matched.
S&M—Surfaced and matched; i. e., surfaced one or two sides and tongued and grooved on the edges The match may be center or standard.
S&SM—Surfaced, one or two sides and standard matched.
S2S&CM—Surfaced two sides and center matched.
S2S&M—Surfaced two sides and center or standard matched.
S2S&SM—Surfaced two sides and standard matched.
Sap.—Sapwood.
SB—Standard bead.
Sd.—Seasoned.
Sdg.—Siding.
Sel.—Select.
S. E. Sdg.—Square edged siding.
s. f.—Surface foot; i. e. an area of one square foot.
Sftwd.—Softwood.
Ship.—Shipment or shipments.
Shlp.—Shiplap.
s. m.—Surface measure.
S. M.—Standard matched.
s. n. d.—Sap no defect.
snd.—Sound.
sq.—Square.
Sq. E&S—Square edged and sound.
sqrs.—Squares.
Std.—Standard.
stnd.—Stained.
stk.—Stock.
Stp.—Stepping.
S. W.—Sound wormy.
Symbols:
″—inch or inches, as 12″.
′—foot or feet, as 12′.
x—by, as 6x8 timber.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4—means 1 inch, 1¼ inches, 1½ inches, when referring to the size of lumber.
T&G—Tongued and grooved.
TB&S—Top, bottom and sides.
Tbrs.—Timbers.
V1S—V one side; i. e., a longitudinal, V-shaped groove on one face of a piece of lumber.
V2S—V two sides; i. e. a longitudinal V-shaped groove on two faces of a piece of lumber.
V. G.—Vertical grain.
w. a. l.—Wider, all lengths.
Wth.—Width.
wdr.—Wider.
Wgn. Wagon stock.
wt.—Weight.

VALUABLE INFORMATION

By

FRANK DUFFY, *Gen'l Sec'y*

In accordance with the provisions of Paragraph E, Section 13 of the Constitution of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., the information required is herewith furnished. Some of our Local Unions have not filled out the blanks sent them and in such cases we cannot give the data required.

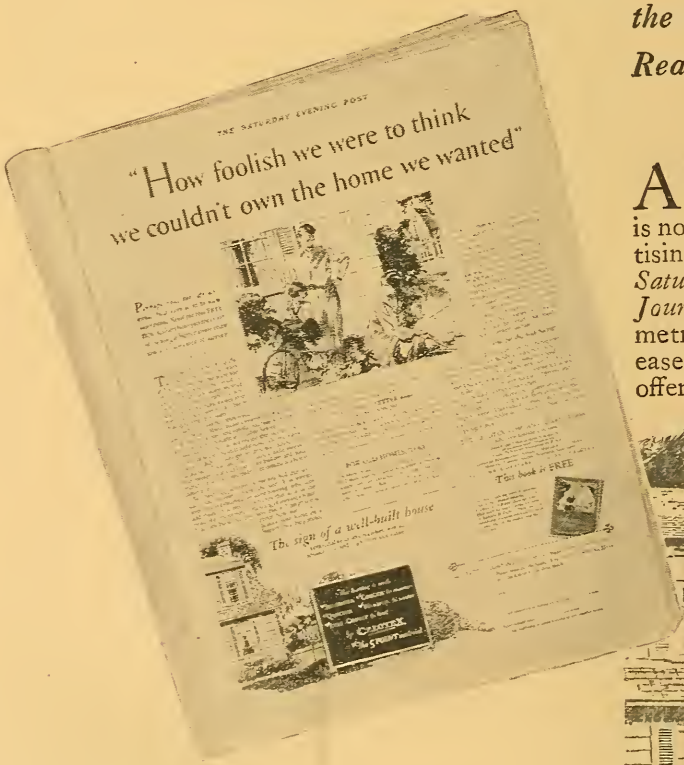
L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1	Chicago, Ill.	175 W. Washington St...	Wed.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
2	Cincinnati, O.	1228 Walnut St.	Tuesday	8	10.80	Yes	No
3	Wheeling, W. Va.	1506 Market St.	Friday	8	10.00	Yes	No
4	Davenport, Ia.	Turner Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
5	St. Louis, Mo.	Held Hall	Thursday	8	12.00	Yes	No
6	Amsterdam, N. Y.	9 Church St.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
7	Minneapolis, Minn.	601 4th Ave., S.	Friday	8	8.00		
8	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St....	Monday	8	10.00		
9	Buffalo, N. Y.	475 Franklin St.	Thursday	8	9.00	Yes	Part
10	Chicago, Ill.	12 W. Garfield Blvd...	Wed.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
11	Cleveland, O.	1355 Central Ave.	Tuesday	8	11.00	Yes	Yes
12	Syracuse, N. Y.	312 S. State St.	Monday	8	9.20	Yes	Yes
13	Chicago, Ill.	113 S. Ashland Ave.	Thursday	8	12.00	Yes	
14	San Antonio, Tex.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	8.00		
15	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St...	Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	No
16	Springfield, Ill.	631 1-3 E. Adams St.	Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	Part
17	Bellaire, O.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	1-3 Thurs.	8	10.00		
18	Hamilton, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	1-3-5 Sat.	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
19	Detroit, Mich.	3410 Grand River Ave...	Monday	8	9.20		
20	New York, N. Y.	Stapleton Hall, Stapleton.	2-4 Mon.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
21	Chicago, Ill.	Crawford & Harrison St..	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
22	San Francisco, Cal.	200 Guerrero St.	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	No
23	Worcester, Mass.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	8.80	Yes	Yes
24	Batavia, N. Y.	Labor Temple		8	6.80	6 Mo.	Yes
27	Toronto, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	7.20	Yes	No
28	Missoula, Mont.	Union Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	
29	Cincinnati, O.	1228 Walnut St.	Wed.	8	10.80	Yes	Yes
30	New London, Conn.	Bank and Reed St.	Tuesday	8	9.20	Yes	Yes
31	Trenton, N. J.	47 N. Clinton Ave.	Monday	8	8.20	Yes	Yes
33	Boston, Mass.	987 Washington St.	Monday	8	10.00		
34	San Francisco, Cal.	457 Bryant St.	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	Vbl.
35	San Rafael, Cal.	633 4th St.	1-3 Tues.	8	9.00	Yes	No
36	Oakland, Cal.	763 12th St.	Monday	9	9.00	Yes	No
37	Shamokin, Pa.	42 N. Market St.	Thursday	8	8.00 to 9.00	Yes	Yes
38	St. Catherine, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
39	Cleveland, O.	1355 Central Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	11.00	Yes	Yes
40	Boston, Mass.	30 Hanover St.	Tuesday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
42	San Francisco, Cal.	200 Guerrero St.	Tuesday	8	7.00 to 8.00		
43	Hartford, Conn.	59 Market St.	Monday	8	10.00	Yes	No
44	Champaign, Urbana, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall, Urbana.	Friday	8	9.20	Yes	Yes
46	Sault Ste Marie, Mich.	Amer. Legion Hall.	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
47	St. Louis, Mo.	3606 Cozens Ave.	Friday	8	12.00	Yes	No
49	Lowell, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	8.80	Yes	Yes
50	Knoxville, Tenn.	319½ N. Gay St.	Friday	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
51	Boston, Mass.	30 Hanover St.	Friday				
52	Charleston, S. C.	542 King St.	Monday	8	5.60		
53	White Plains, N. Y.	45 Hamilton Ave.	1-3 Thurs.	8	9.50 to 12.00	All day	Yes
54	Chicago, Ill.	3900 W. 26th St.	Wed.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
55	Denver, Colo.	1947 Stout St.	Monday	8	10.00	All day	Vbl.
56	Boston, Mass.	30 Hanover St.	2-4 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
57	Irvington, N. J.	Masonic Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
58	Chicago, Ill.	Lincoln Turner Hall.	Tuesday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
59	Lancaster, Penn.	22 S. Queen St.	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	No
60	Indianapolis, Ind.	South Side Turner Hall..	1-3 Fri.	8	9.60	Yes	
61	Kansas City, Mo.	3114 Paseo	Monday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
62	Chicago, Ill.	6414 Halsted St.	Thursday	8	11.00		
63	Bloomington, Ill.	Co-Operative Hall	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	No
64	Louisville, Ky.	809 W. Jefferson St.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
65	Perth Amboy, N. J.	271 High St.	2-4 Mon.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
66	Jamestown, N. Y.	Central Labor Hall.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.
67	Boston, Mass.	184 Dudley St., Roxbury.	Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
68	Menominee, Wis.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	L. Sat.	9	5.85	No	No
69	Columbia, S. C.		2-4 Fri.	8–10	3.00 to 4.50	Yes	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
70	Chicago, Ill.	2705 W. 38th St.	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
71	Ft. Smith, Ark.	107½ N. 10th	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
72	Rochester, N. Y.	113 N. Fitzhugh St.	Monday	8	9.20	Yes	Yes
73	St. Louis, Mo.	3606 Cozens Ave.	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	No
74	Chattanooga, Tenn.	Ferger Bldg.	Thursday	8	7.20	No	Part
75	Indianapolis, Ind.	531 E. Market St.	Thursday	8	9.60	Yes	Yes
77	Port Chester, N. Y.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	12.00	All day	Yes
78	Troy, N. Y.	Labor Temple	2-L. Mon.	8	9.60	Yes	Yes
79	New Haven, Conn.	215 Meadow St.	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
80	Chicago, Ill.	4039 Madison St.	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	Part
81	Erie, Pa.	C. L. U. Hall	Tuesday	8	8.80	Yes	No
82	Haverhill, Mass.	82 Merrimack St.	Tuesday	8	8.00		
83	Halifax, N. S., Can.	Board of Trade Rooms	1-3 Tues.	8	4.80	Yes	No
85	Red Wing, Minn.	Scandinavian Hall	4th Mon.	9	6.75		
86	St. Louis, Mo.	3631 Salena St.	1-3 Fri.	8	7.00 to 8.00	Yes	No
87	St. Paul, Minn.	418 N. Franklin	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
88	Anaconda, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	Saturday	8	5.50 to 8.00	Yes	No
89	Mobile, Ala.	New Labor Temple	Monday	8	7.20	Yes	No
90	Evansville, Ind.	100 E. Franklin St.	Tuesday	8	9.20	Yes	Yes
91	Racine, Wis.	428 Wisconsin St.	Thursday	8	9.40	Yes	Yes
92	Mobile, Ala.	Masonic Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	6.40	Yes	No
93	Ottawa, Ont., Can.	223 Gloucester St	Thursday	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
94	Providence, R. I.	98 Empire St.	2-4 Wed.	8	9.40	Yes	Yes
96	Springfield, Mass.	19 Sanford St.	Thursday	8	9.00	Yes	No
97	New Britain, Conn.	434 Main St.	Thursday	8	8.00		
98	Spokane, Wash.	15 Madison St.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
99	Cohoes, N. Y.	82 Remsen St.	2-4 Mon.	8	9.20		
100	Muskegon, Mich.	85 E. Western Ave.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
101	Baltimore, Md.	715 N. Eutaw St.	Monday	8	8.80	All day	Part
102	Franklin, Mass.	694 Wash. St., Boston	2nd Sun.	8	4.96	No	No
103	Birmingham, Ala.	708 N. 17th St.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	
104	Dayton, O.	4th and Jefferson St.	Thursday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
105	Cleveland, O.	1885 E. 79th St.	Monday	8	11.00		
106	Des Moines, Ia.	908 W. 8th St.	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
107	Pensacola, Fla.	1110 N. Hoyne St.	1-3 Wed.	8	6.00		
108	St. Hyacinthe, Que., Can.	71 Mondor St.	1st Thurs.				
110	St. Joseph, Mo.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	8.00	No	No
111	Lawrence, Mass.	98 Concord St.	Tuesday	8	8.80	Yes	No
112	Butte, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	5.50 to 9.00	Yes	No
113	Chesterton, Ind.	Chesterton Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	No
114	Sulphur Springs, Tex.	Hardware Store	Friday	8	6.00		
115	Bridgeport, Conn.	170 Elm St.	Tuesday	8	10.00		
116	Bay City, Mich.	516 Washington Ave.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.
117	Albany, N. Y.	85-87 Beaver St.	2-4 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
118	Jersey City, N. J.	583 Summit Ave.	1-3 Thurs.	9	6.75		
119	Newark, N. J.	28-30 E. Park St.	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
120	Newark, N. J.	80 Wilson Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	11.20		
121	Bridgeton, N. J.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	7.20	Yes	No
122	Philadelphia, Pa.	Germantown Ave. & Cumberland St.	Tuesday	8	10.00	Yes	No
124	Bradford, Pa.	21 Barber St.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
125	Utica, N. Y.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
127	Derby, Conn.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00		
128	St. Albans, W. Va.	Carpenters' Bldg.	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	No
129	Hazelton, Pa.	Union Hall	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
130	Teague, Tex.	Labor Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	No	No
131	Seattle, Wash.	1620 4th Ave.	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
132	Washington, D. C.	Carpenters' Bldg.	Friday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
133	Terre Haute, Ind.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
134	Montreal, Que., Can.	417 Ontario St., E.	Monday	9	6.75	Yes	No
135	New York, N. Y.	2nd Ave. & Houston St.	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
136	Newark, O.	Federation of Labor Hall.	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
137	Norwich, Conn.	131 Water St.	Monday	8	8.80	All day	Yes
139	Jersey City, N. J.	Lepping Hall	Thursday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
140	O'Fallon, Ill.	Rotary Club Rooms	1-3 Tues.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
141	Chicago, Ill.	7429 S. Chicago Ave.	Tuesday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
142	Pittsburgh, Pa.	628 Penn Ave.	Wed.	8	12.00		
143	Canton, O.	138 S. Market St.	Friday	8	10.00	Yes	No
144	Macon, Ga.	566½ 2nd St.	Thursday	9	5.40		
145	Sayre, Pa.	Red Men's Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
146	Schenectady, N. Y.	269 State St.	Monday	8	10.00	Yes	No
148	Newark, N. J.	704 S. 14th St.	2-4 Mon.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
149	Irvington, N. Y.	31 N. E St.	2-4 Wed.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
150	Plymouth, Pa.	Zahalym Hall	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
151	Long Branch, N. J.	195 Broadway	1-3 Tues.	8	10.00	Yes	No
153	Helena, Mont.	Labor Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	No
154	Kewanee, Ill.	Taylor Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
155	Plainfield, N. J.	F. Donnelly Post Rooms.	2-4 Wed.	8	11.20	Yes	No
156	Staunton, Ill.	Labor Temple	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.80	Yes	No
157	Boston, Mass.	30 Hanover St.	Saturday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
158	Los Angeles, Cal.	538 Maple Ave.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
159	Charleston, S. C.	Moose Hall	Tuesday	8	6.00	Yes	No

A Million-D

to Increase

Every month The Celo
pany is telling 20,000,00
the benefits of home o
Read what this mean



A TREMENDOUS n
campaign for home
is now under way. All nati
tising of The Celotex Com
Saturday Evening Post, *La*
Journal, 6 other magazir
metropolitan newspapers,
ease of owning a home. F
offered to those who want



The

MORE *than 20,000,000 families will see one of these advertisements every month, appearing in eight leading magazines and 39 newspapers. This advertisement, and the others in this powerful series, will stimulate home building everywhere.*

ollar Drive
ome Building

The influence of this powerful advertising will be felt everywhere. It will reach your own community. More homes, better homes, will be built. You will help to build them.

Leading building experts have endorsed this Celotex plan. The *Southern Lumberman* says: "The Celotex advertising campaign impresses us as a distinctive, progressive step." Ethel B. Power, Editor of *House Beautiful*, writes: "You have presented the idea convincingly." The *Southern Lumber Journal* says: "Your book will cause thousands of families to build homes in the next year or two." Hundreds of similar letters show the same enthusiasm.

This national advertising campaign reaching *20,000,000 families every month*, cannot fail to stimulate building everywhere. And we believe that anything that increases home building will increase the sale of Celotex, the 5-point material that makes homes warmer in winter, cooler in summer, stronger, quieter and less costly to heat.

Carpenters everywhere will benefit by this advertising. You will benefit by it whether you use Celotex or not. But if you are not now using this remarkable material you owe it to yourself, and to the customers we are creating for you, to find out about Celotex. Write us for complete information.

THE CELOTEX COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.
Mills: New Orleans, Louisiana
Branch Sales Offices in many principal cities
(See telephone books for addresses)
Sales Distributors throughout the World
Canadian Representatives: Alexander Murray & Co., Ltd.
Montreal
All reliable lumber dealers can supply Celotex

a well-built house

this sign. It is used
ers who are tying up
Celotex campaign.



THE CELOTEX COMPANY
645 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Please send the Celotex Building Book and specifications on how to apply Celotex.

Name

Address

City

State

Carpenter—Oct.

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
160	Philadelphia, Pa.	53rd and Haverford Ave.	Monday	8	10.00	Yes	No
161	Kenosha, Wis.	Modern Woodmen Hall	Thursday	8	10.00	Yes	No
162	San Mateo, Cal.	Building Trades Temple	Tuesday	8	9.00	No	No
163	Peekskill, N. Y.	Theatre Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	10.00	All day	No
165	Pittsburgh, Pa.	6304 Frankstown Ave.	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
166	Rock Island, Ill.	Industrial Home Bldg.	1-3 Fri.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
167	Elizabeth, N. J.	Chamber of Commerce Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
168	Kansas City, Kan.	619 Ann Ave.	Monday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
169	East St. Louis, Ill.	418 Collinsville Ave	Monday	8	12.00		
170	Bridgeport, O.	Heinlein Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	9.00 to 10.00		
171	Youngstown, O.	259 W. Federal St.	Thursday	8	10.50	Yes	Yes
172	Winnipeg, Man., Can.	Labor Temple	2nd Fri.	8	7.20	Yes	No
173	Munising, Mich.	Labor Hall		8	8.00	No	Yes
174	Joliet, Ill.	127 E. Jeff. St.	Tuesday	8	12.00	Yes	Vbl.
175	Dillon, Mont.	567 Kentucky Ave.	4th Tues.	8	8.00	No	No
176	Newport, R. I.	235 Thames St.	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	No
177	Springfield, Mass.	19 Sanford St.	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	No
178	Montreal, Que., Can.	417 Ontario St., E.		9	6.03	Yes	Yes
179	Rochester, N. Y.	113 N. Fitzhugh St.	1-3 Tues.	8	9.20	Yes	Yes
180	Vallejo, Cal.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	9.00	All day	
181	Chicago, Ill.	2040 W. North Ave.	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	Part
182	Cleveland, O.	1355 Central Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8	11.00	Yes	Yes
183	Peoria, Ill.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	10.00		
184	Salt Lake City, Utah	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	8.00 to 8.50	Yes	No
185	St. Louis, Mo.	3606 Cozens Ave.	Thursday	8	12.00	Yes	No
186	Steubenville, O.	4th and Market St.	Wed.	8	11.00	Yes	Yes
187	Geneva, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
189	Quincy, Ill.	9th and State St.	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	No
190	Klamath Falls, Ore.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	8.00		
191	York, Pa.	130 S. Beaver St.	Monday	8	7.20	Yes	
193	N. Adams, Mass.	72½ Main St.	Wed.	8	8.50	Yes	Yes
194	Alameda, Cal.	Y. M. I. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	9.00	Yes	No
195	Peru, Ill.	Krultz's Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	9.20	Yes	Yes
196	Greenwich, Conn.	18 E. Elm	1-3 Mon.	8	12.00		
197	Sherman, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
198	Dallas, Tex.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	No
199	Chicago, Ill.	9139 Commercial Ave.	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
200	Columbus, O.	68½ E. Long St.	Thursday	8	10.00		
201	Wichita, Kan.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
203	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	21 Academy St.	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	No
204	Coffeen, Ill.	City Hall	1st Wed.	8	6.80	No	No
205	Boyne City, Mich.	310½ E. Main St.	2-4 Mon.	9	7.65		
206	New Castle, Pa.	226½ E. Wash. St.	Thursday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
207	Chester, Pa.	Carpenters' Bldg.	Friday	8	10.00	Yes	No
208	Fort Worth, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	No
210	Stamford, Conn.	Carp. Hall, Gay St.	Thursday	8	12.00	All day	No
211	Allegheny City, Pa.	105 Federal St., N. S.	Wed.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
212	Akron, O.		Monday	8	9.20	Yes	No
213	Houston, Tex.	617 Caroline	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	No
215	Lafayette, Ind.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	8.80	Yes	Vbl.
216	Torrington, Conn.	Red Men's Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
217	Westerly, R. I.	Stillman's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
218	Boston, Mass.	30 Hanover St.	Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
219	Petersboro, Ont., Can.	Labor Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	5.60		
220	Wallace, Ida.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00		
222	Westfield, Mass.	C. L. U. Hall	1-3 Tues.				
223	Fall River, Mass.	21 Granite St.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
224	Cincinnati, O.	1228 Walnut St.	Monday	8	10.80	Yes	Yes
225	Atlanta, Ga.	14½ N. Forsyth St.	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	Vbl.
226	Portland, Ore.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
227	Rock Island, Ill.	Industrial Home Bldg.	2-4 Thurs.	8	9.00		
228	Pottsville, Pa.	100 N. Centre St.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
229	Glens Falls, N. Y.	Jacobson Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
230	Pittsburgh, Pa.	18th & Sarah St., N. S.	2-4 Mon.	8	12.00		
231	Rochester, N. Y.	113 N. Fitzhugh St.	2-4 Tues.	8	7.60	Yes	Yes
232	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	120 W. Berry St.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
233	W. Chicago, Ill.	Woodman Hall	2nd Tues.	8	12.00		
234	Thompsonville, Conn.	Emmett Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00		
235	Riverside, Cal.	594 8th St.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
236	Clarksburg, W. Va.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00 to 9.00	No	No
239	Easton, Pa.	5th and Perry St.	2-4 Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	No
240	E. Rochester, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	9.20	Yes	Yes
241	Moline, Ill.	Industrial Home	1-3 Tues.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
242	Chicago, Ill.	5443 S. Ashland Ave.	Wed.	8	12.00	Yes	No
243	Tiffin, O.	C. L. U. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	7.20	Opt.	No
244	Grand Junction, Colo.	Trades Assembly Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
245	Cambridge, O.	Union Labor Hall	2-L. Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	No
246	New York, N. Y.	67-69 Lexington Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
248	St. Clairsville, O.	Court House	2nd Thurs.	8	8.00		
249	Kingston, Ont., Can.	Union Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
250	Lake Forest, Ill.	Anderson Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
251	Kingston, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	6.80-$8	Yes	No
252	Oshkosh, Wis.	Trades and Labor Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	7.20	Yes	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
253	Omaha, Neb.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	$ 9.00	Yes	No
256	Savannah, Ga.	Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	7.20	Yes	No
257	New York, N. Y.	101 W. 127th St.	1-3 Mon.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
258	Internat'l Falls, Minn.		1-2 Fri.	8	5.76	No	No
259	Jackson, Tenn.	Moose Hall	2-4 Fri.				
260	Waterbury, Conn.	Building Trades Hall	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
261	Scranton, Pa.	227 Wyoming Ave.	Friday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
262	San Jose, Cal.	72 N. 2nd St.	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00	Yes	No
263	Berwick, Pa.	P. O. S. of A. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	7.20	Yes	No
264	Milwaukee, Wis.	808 Walnut St.	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
265	Hackensack, N. J.	36 Bergen St.	Tuesday	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
266	Stockton, Cal.	216 E. Market St.	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	No
268	Sharon, Pa.	State & Railroad Ave.	Tuesday				
269	Danville, Ill.	129½ E. Main St.	1-3 Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
270	Rock Island, Ill.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.	8-9	3.60 to 6.40	Part	Part
271	Chicago, Ill.	7427 S. Chicago Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8	9.60	Yes	No
272	Chicago Heights, Ill.	1719 Halsted St.	Tuesday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
273	Yonkers, N. Y.	72 W. Broadway	Wed.	8	12.00	All day	Yes
274	Vincennes, Ind.	2nd and Perry St.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
275	Newton, Mass.	251 Washington St.	Tuesday	8	10.00		
276	Oklahoma City, Okla.	215 Culbertson Bldg.	Wed.	8	9.60	Yes	No
277	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St.	Tuesday	8	10.00	Yes	Vbl.
278	Watertown, N. Y.	Herald Bldg.	Thursday	8	8.40	Yes	No
280	Mt. Olive, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	4th Fri.	8	8.80		
281	Binghampton, N. Y.	53 State St.	Thursday	8	9.00	Yes	No
282	Jersey City, N. J.	583 Summit Ave.	2-4 Thurs.	8	12.00		
283	Augusta, Ga.	Labor Hall	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	No
284	New York, N. Y.	168-11 91st Ave., Jamaica	Monday	8	12.00		
286	Great Falls, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	8	5.50 to 9.00	Yes	Yes
287	Harrisburg, Pa.	25 S. 2nd St.	Thursday	8	8.00		
288	Homestead, Pa.	911 Amity St.	Saturday	8	12.60		
289	Lockport, N. Y.	52 Main St.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
290	Lake Geneva, Wis.	Union Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
292	Shawnee, Okla.	Odd Fellows' Bldg.	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	Yes
293	Canton, Ill.	Penn Bldg.	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
294	E. Palestine, O.	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	8	8.00		
295	Collinsville, Ill.	Miners' Hall	2-L. Fri.	8	12.00	Yes	Vbl.
296	Easley, Ala.	1725½ Ave. I	Friday	8	8.00		
297	Kalamazoo, Mich.	326 N. Rose St.	Tuesday	8	6.80		
298	New York, N. Y.	270 Prospect St., Long Island City	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
299	Union City, N. J.	21st St. & Bergenline Ave.	Tuesday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
300	Austin, Tex.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
301	Newburgh, N. Y.	125 Liberty St.	Monday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
302	Huntington, W. Va.	534 8th St.	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	No
303	Portsmouth, Va.	703 Court St.	1-3 Mon.	8	6.40	Yes	No
304	San Francisco, Cal.	112 Valencia St.	1-3 Mon.	8	9.00	Yes	No
305	Millville, N. J.	Trust Co. Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00	Yes	No
306	Newark, N. J.	Eagles' Hall	Wed.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
307	Winona, Minn.	Eureka Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
308	Cedar Rapids, Ia.	Dan C. Cook Bldg.	Monday	8	8.40	Yes	Yes
309	Hardin, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	7.20		
310	Norwich, N. Y.	Moose Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00		
311	Joplin, Mo.	1161½ N. 6th St.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
312	New Milford, N. J.	Schierloh's Hall	Tuesday	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
313	Pullman, Wash.						
314	Madison, Wis.	Labor Temple	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
315	Boone, Ia.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thurs.	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
316	San Jose, Cal.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	No
317	Aberdeen, Wash.	499 E. Wishkah St.	Thursday	8	8.50	Yes	No
318	Baltimore, Md.	715 N. Eutaw St.	Friday	8	8.80		
319	Roanoke, Va.	412 S. Jefferson	Tuesday	9	7.20	Yes	No
320	Westfield, N. J.	Amer. Legion Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
321	Connellsville, Pa.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	No	Yes
322	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Tuesday	8	9.20	Yes	Yes
323	Benson, N. Y.	Mechanics' Sav. Bldg.	1-3 Wed.	8	10.40	Yes	No
324	Cottonwood, Ariz.	Creeds Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	7.00		
325	Paterson, N. J.	54 Van Houten St.	Wed.	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
326	Prescott, Ariz.	Old City Hall	Friday	8	8.00	No	No
327	Attleboro, Mass.	Smith and Dexter Bldg.	Wed.	8	9.40	Yes	No
328	E. Liverpool, Ohio	N. B. of O. P. Bldg.	Thursday	8	10.24	Yes	Yes
330	Roselle, N. J.	1st Ave. & Chestnut St.	1-3 Mon.	8		Yes	Yes
331	Norfolk, Va.	Eagles' Home	Tuesday	8	6.40	Yes	No
332	Waxahachie, Tex.	Woodman Hall	Monday	8	7.50	No	No
333	New Kensington, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Thursday	8	12.00		
334	Saginaw, Mich.	121½ S. Franklin	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
335	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1124 Michigan St.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
336	LaSalle, Ill.	9th and Tonti St.	1-2 Fri.	8	9.20	Yes	Yes
338	Seattle, Wash.	1820 4th Ave.	Monday	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
339	Clarks Summit, Pa.	Abington Hall	Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
340	Hagerstown, Md.	5 W. Wash. St.	Monday	8	7.00	Yes	No
341	Chicago, Ill.	1434-1440 Emma St.	Thursday	8	9.60	Yes	No
342	Pawtucket, R. I.	21 N. Main St.	2-4 Thurs.	8	9.40	Yes	Yes
343	Winnipeg, Man., Can.	Labor Temple	Alt. Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
344	Waukesha, Wis.	320 Broadway	1st Thurs.	9	7.20	Yes	No
345	Memphis, Tenn.	212 N. 2nd St.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
346	Dayton, Ohio	Poepplemeier's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
347	Mattoon, Ill.	1816½ Broadway	Thursday	8	7.20	No	No
348	Waterville, Me.	Paganucia Hall	Friday	8	7.00	No	No
349	Orange, N. J.	249 Main St.	Wed.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
350	New Rochelle, N. Y.	18 Lawton St.	Monday	8	12.00	All day	Yes
351	Northampton, Mass.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
352	Anderson, Ind.	928½ Main St.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
353	New York, N. Y.	Parkinger's Hall, Rockaway Beach	1-3 Mon.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
354	Gilroy, Cal.	Adam May Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00		
355	Buffalo, N. Y.	1237 Genessee St.	Tuesday	8	9.00		
356	Marietta, Ohio	Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	No
357	Islip, L. I., N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
358	Tipton, Ind.	K. of P. Bldg.	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
359	Philadelphia, Pa.	1805 Spring Garden St.	Wed.	8	$7-10	Yes	Part
360	Galesburg, Ill.	52 N. Prairie St.	1-3 Tues.	8	9.00	Yes	No
361	Duluth, Minn.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
362	Pueblo, Colo.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	Vbl.
363	Elgin, Ill.	3rd Fl., Union Nat. Bank.	2-4 Tues.	8	10.00	Yes	No
364	Council Bluffs, Iowa	Blachly Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.
365	Marion, Ind.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	6.80	Yes	No
366	New York, N. Y.	4215 3rd Ave.	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
367	Centralia, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
368	Allentown, Pa.	942 Hamilton St.	Tuesday	8	8.80	Yes	Yes
369	N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	Labor Hall	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	No
370	Lenox, Mass.	Town Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	9.00	Yes	Vbl.
371	Denison, Tex.	Labor Hall	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
372	Lima, Ohio	Moose Temple	Wed.	9	4.50 to 8.10	Yes	No
373	Fort Madison, Iowa	Moose Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	No
374	Buffalo, N. Y.	475 Franklin St.	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	No
375	Pensacola, Fla.	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8–9		Yes	No
377	Alton, Ill.	Faulstich Bldg.	2-4 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	No
378	Edwardsville, Ill.	National Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	No
379	Texarkanna, Tex.	W. C. T. Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
380	Herkimer, N. Y.	O. U. A. M. Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
381	Washburn, Wis.	Sheridan Shop	L. Tues.	8	6.00		
383	Bayonne, N. J.	72 W. 25th St.	Monday	8	12.00	No	
384	Asheville, N. C.	223 Patton Ave.	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
385	New York, N. Y.	67 Lexington Ave.	2-4 Tues.	8	12.00		
388	Richmond, Va.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8½	7.65	Yes	No
389	Tuxedo, N. Y.	Henry Clb. Hall, Sloatsburg	2-4 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
390	Holyoke, Mass.	Hotel Hamilton Hall	Thursday	8	9.00	Yes	No
391	Hoboken, N. J.	412 Washington St.	2-4 Mon.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
392	Orange, Tex.	Moose Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.
393	Camden, N. J.	531 Pen St.	Monday	8	9.60	Yes	No
394	Boston, Mass.	Hibernian Bld., Roxbury	4th Thurs.	8		Yes	Yes
395	Adams, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	8.50	Yes	No
396	Newport News, Va.	C. L. U. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	6.00	Yes	No
397	Hillsboro, Texas	103 W. Elm St.	Wed.	8	7.00	No	No
398	Lewiston, Idaho	Odd Fellows' Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	No	No
399	Phillipsburg, N. J.	Eagles' Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	9.00		
400	Hudson, Mass.	School St. Hall	2nd Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
401	Pittston, Pa.	61 S. Main St.	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
403	Alexandria, La.	1212 Gould Ave.	2-4 Mon.		6.00		
404	Painesville, Ohio	Cleveland Trust Bldg.	2-L. Mon.	8	10.00		
405	Wellsville, Ohio	Amer. Legion Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	10.24	Yes	Yes
406	Bethlehem, Pa.	525 New St.	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
407	Lewiston, Me.	31 Lisbon St.	Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	No
408	Worcester, Mass.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	8.40	Yes	Yes
409	New Canaan, Conn.	Ferreras Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	11.00	Yes	No
410	Selma, Ala.	Green & Griffin St.	2-4 Fri.	9	4.50	No	No
411	San Angelo, Tex.	82½ E. Concho St.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.
412	Sayville, N. Y.	German Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	10.00		
413	South Bend, Ind.	315 S. Michigan St.	Tuesday	8	8.40	Yes	No
414	Nanticoke, Pa.	Lupcho's Hall	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
415	Cincinnati, O.	1228 Walnut St.	2-4 Wed.	9	8.10	Yes	Part
416	Chicago, Ill.	73 W. Van Buren St.	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
417	St. Louis, Mo.	6404 Easton Ave.	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	No
418	Greeley, Colo.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
419	Chicago, Ill.	1457 Clybourn Ave.	Monday	8	12.00		
420	Detroit, Mich.	Gratoh St. & Aubin Ave.	Friday	8	9.20		
421	Elwood City, Pa.	Wampaum Ave.	1-3 Thurs.	8	10.00		
422	Rochester, Pa.	Painters' Hall, W. Bridgewater	2-4 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
424	Hingham, Mass.	Ford Bldg.	2-L. Tues.	8	10.00	All day	No
425	El Paso, Tex.	2200 E. Yandall Blvd.	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
426	Los Angeles, Cal.	538 Maple Ave.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
428	Fairmont, W. Va.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	8.00	No	No
429	Montclair, N. J.	Metropolitan Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	11.20		
430	Wilkinsburg, Pa.	Duquesne Hall	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
431	Brazil, Ind.	Red Men's Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
432	Atlantic City, N. J.	30 S. New York Ave.	Thursday	8	12.00	Yes	No
433	Belleville, Ill.	Stark's Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	12.00	Yes	No
434	Chicago, Ill.	11037 Michigan Ave.	Thursday	8	12.00	Yes	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
435	Chester, W. Va.	Stewart Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	10.24		
436	New Albany, Ind.	Pearl and Market St.	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
437	Portsmouth, O.	Ben Hur Hall	Thursday	8	9.00	Yes	No
440	Buffalo, N. Y.	1222 Jefferson Ave.	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	Part
442	Hopkinsville, Ky.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.				
444	Pittsfield, Mass.	311 North St.	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
445	Palmer, Mass.	Hellzar's Block	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00		
446	Sault Ste Marie, Ont., Can.	Hussey's Hall	2nd Tues.	8	6.00		
447	Ossining, N. Y.	152 Main St.	1-3 Tues.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
448	Waukegan, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	12.00		
449	San Francisco, Cal.	102 Stewart St.	2-4 Thurs.	8	7.00	Yes	No
450	Ogden, Utah	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
452	Vancouver, B. C., Can.	16 Hastings St., E.	2-4 Mon.	8	7.50	Yes	Vbl.
453	Auburn, N. Y.	Sapersteins Hall	Alt. Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
454	Philadelphia, Pa.	329 Washington Ave.	Tuesday	8	9-$10	Yes	Yes
455	Somerville, N. J.	Forrester's Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	10.00	Yes	No
456	Media, Pa.	Borough Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	No
458	Lawrence, Kans.	926½ Mass. St.	Wed.	8	7.00	No	No
459	Bar Harbor, Me.	G. A. R. Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
460	Wausau, Wis.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	6.80	No	No
461	Highland Park, Ill.	133 Laurel Ave.	1-3 Wed.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
462	Greensburg, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	10.00		
463	Hinsdale, Ill.	Boynton's Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
465	Ardmore, Pa.	Merion Title & Tr. Hall	Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	No
466	Dunkirk, N. Y.	Heyl Block	1-3 Tues.	9	8.10		
467	Hoboken, N. J.	125 Washington St.	1st Tues.	8	12.00	Yes	No
468	Smithville, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Sat.	8	7.00		
469	Cheyenne, Wyo.	Eagle Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
470	Tacoma, Wash.	1012½ Tacoma Ave.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
472	Ashland, Ky.	1916 Winchester	Monday				
473	Sand Point, Ida.	Travis-Button Shop	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00	No	No
474	Nyack, N. Y.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	11.20	Yes	No
475	Walsenburg, Colo.	Polish Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
477	Wilmington, N. C.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Thurs.				
479	Sparta, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00	No	
480	Freesburg, Ill.	City Hall	2nd Sat.	8	9.60		
481	Barre, Vt.	Worthen Hall	Monday	8	7.20	2 Mo.	No
482	Jersey City, N. J.	583 Summit Ave.	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
483	San Francisco, Cal.	112 Valencia St.	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	No
484	Dinuba, Cal.	Union Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
486	Bayonne, N. J.	Hendrickson's Hall	Thursday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
487	Linton, Ind.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
488	New York, N. Y.	497 E. 166th St.	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
489	Glassboro, N. J.		4th Mon.				
490	Passaic, N. J.	167 Jefferson St.	Friday	8	11.20	Yes	No
491	Corinth, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
492	Reading, Pa.	26 N. 6th St.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
493	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	27 Mt. Vernon Ave.	Monday	8	12.00		
494	Windsor, Ont., Can.	1084 Wyandotte St., E.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
495	Streator, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	9.20	Yes	No
496	Kankakee, Ill.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Thursday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
498	Brantford, Ont., Can.	Trade and Labor Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	6.40	Yes	No
499	Leavenworth, Kans.	3rd and Delaware St.	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
500	Butler, Pa.	Younkin's Bldg.	Friday				
501	Stroudsburg, Pa.	Miller's Hall	1-3 Tues.	9	8.10		
502	Canandiagua, N. Y.	Woodman Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
503	Lancaster, N. Y.	Wendel's Hall	1-3 Mon.		8.10	No	No
504	Chicago, Ill.	Kedzie and Ogden Ave.	Thursday				
505	Litchfield, Ill.	Chamber of Commerce	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00	No	No
506	Gainesville, Tex.	Fireman's Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.40		
508	Marion, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	No	No
510	Du Quoin, Ill.	Carpenter Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
511	Roswell, N. M.	K. of P. Hall	Thursday	8	7.00	3 Mo.	No
512	Ann Arbor, Mich.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
513	Winfield, Kans.	Band Hall	Wed.	8	7.00	No	No
514	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	41 E. Market St.	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
515	Colorado Springs, Colo.	G. A. R. Hall	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	No
516	Lindenhurst, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Fri.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
517	Portland, Me.	453 Congress St.	Monday	8	4.20	Yes	No
518	Charleston, Ill.	C. L. U. Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
519	E. Rutherford, N. J.	Concordia Hall, Carlstadt.	1-3 Thurs.	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
522	Durham, N. C.	117½ W. Main St.	Tuesday	10	4-$6	Yes	No
523	Keokuk, Ia.	K. C. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	7.20	Yes	No
525	Coshocton, O.	Masons' Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
526	Galveston, Tex.	421½ 21st St.	1-3 Tues.	8	9.00	Yes	No
528	Washington, D. C.	Naval Hospital Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	8.50 to 10.00	Yes	Yes
529	Scottdale, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	No	No
530	Georgetown, Wash.	Maes Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
531	St. Petersburg, Fla.	Carpenters' Bldg.	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
532	Elmira, N. Y.	112 Lake St.	Thursday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
533	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Red Men's Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
534	Burlington, Ia.	Labor Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	7.20	Yes	No
535	Cadillac, Mich.	Hector Hall	Friday	9	7.20	No	No
536	Baker, Ore.	Union Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
537	Rahway, N. J.	146 Main St.	1-3 Thurs.	8	11.20	Yes	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
538	Concord, N. H.	C. L. U. Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	7.20	Yes	No
540	Waltham, Mass.	Moody and Crescent St...	Wed.				
541	Washington, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
542	Salem, N. J.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	6.40	No	No
543	Mamaroneck, N. Y.	K. of C. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	12.00	All day	Yes
545	Kane, Pa.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
546	Olean, N. Y.	Coast Hall	Thursday	8	8.80	Yes	No
548	Minneapolis, Minn.	1954 University, St. Paul.	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
549	Greenfield, Mass.	Gazette and Courier Bldg.	2-4 Wed.	8	7.60		
550	Oakland, Cal.	480 20th St.	Friday	8	6-88	Yes	No
551	Lawrence, Mass.	94 Concord St.	Friday	8	8.80	Yes	No
554	San Francisco, Cal.	113 Steuart St.	1-2 Sat.	8	7.00	Yes	No
555	Temple, Texas	Nunnelly Bldg.	Friday	8	8.00		
556	Meadville, Pa.	C. L. U. Hall	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
557	Bozeman, Mont.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00	No	No
558	Elmhurst, Ill.	Masonic Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	11.00		
559	Paducah, Ky.	5th and Jackson St.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
561	Pittsburg, Kans.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
562	Everett, Wash.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	9.00	All day	No
563	Glendale, Cal.	134½ N. Maryland Ave.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	Part
564	Jersey City, N. J.	Huck's Hall	Tuesday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
565	Elkhart, Ind.	Federation Hall	Thursday	8	7.60		
566	Charleston, Mo.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	5.00	No	No
568	Lincoln, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	7.64		
569	New York, N. Y.	151 Clinton St.	Monday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
570	Gardner, Mass.	Forester's Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
571	Carnegie, Pa.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Wed.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
572	Georgetown, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	No	No
574	Middletown, N. Y.	J. O. U. M. A. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00		
576	Pine Bluff, Ark.	Building Trades Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
577	Charleston, S. C.	Painters' Hall	3rd Tues.	8	5.60 to 6.80	4 Mo.	No
578	Chicago, Ill.	30 N. Wells St.	2-L. Thurs.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
580	Du Bois, Pa.	P. O. S. of A. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.80	Yes	No
581	Herrin, Ill.	Painters' Hall	Tuesday	8	8-80	Yes	No
582	Anniston, Ala.	11th and Noble St.	Monday	9	6.75	Yes	No
583	Portland, Ore.	Lombard & Peninsula Ave.	Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
584	Emporium, Pa.	419 Woodlawn Ave.	1-3 Sat.				
585	New York, N. Y.	153 W. 64th St.	2-4-5 Tues.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
586	Sacramento, Cal.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	No
587	Coatsville, Pa.	Thompson Bldg.	Tuesday	9	8.10	Yes	No
588	Carterville, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	No	No
590	Rutland, Vt.	Apollo Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
591	Little Falls, N. Y.	Trades Assembly Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00		
592	Muncie, Ind.	302½ S. Walnut St.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
593	Chester, Pa.	15th and Esrey St.	2-4 Thurs.	8	10.00	Yes	No
594	Dover, N. J.	Labor Temple	1-3 Fri.	8	10.00		
595	Lynn, Mass.	520 Washington St.	Thursday	8	10.00	Yes	Vol.
596	Taylor, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
597	Centerville, Ia.	Miners' Hall	Wed.	8	6.80	No	No
598	Wabash, Ind.	Masonic Temple	Thursday	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
599	Hammond, Ind.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
600	Saranac Lake, N. Y.	18 Broadway	2-L. Sat.	8	8.00	Yes	No
602	St. Louis, Mo.	3606 Cozens Ave.	Friday	8	12.00	Yes	No
603	Ithaca, N. Y.	K. of P. Hall	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
604	Murphysboro, Ill.	Andrews Block	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
607	Hannibal, Mo.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
608	New York, N. Y.	315 W. 42nd St.	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
609	Idaho Falls, Ida.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	7.20		
610	Port Arthur, Tex.	308 6th St.	Tuesday	8	9.00		
612	Union Hill, N. J.	Floral Hall, W. New York	1-3 Thurs.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
614	Baldwinsville, N. Y.	O'Brien Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	7.60		
615	West Brownsville, Pa.	Union Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	10.00		
616	Chambersburg, Pa.	Red Men's Hall	Monday	9	6.00	Yes	No
617	New London, Conn.	Masonic Hall	L. Sun.	8	5.12	No	Yes
618	Hurst, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00		
619	Moose Jaw, Sask., Can.	Trades Hall	1st Mon.	9	7.20		
620	Vineland, N. J.	G. A. R. Hall	Alt. Wed.	8	8.00		
621	Bangor, Me.	10 Walter St.	1-3 Thurs.	8	5.50		
622	Waco, Tex.	Labor Hall	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	No
623	Danielson, Conn.	St. John Hall	1st Mon.	8	7.00		
624	Brockton, Mass.	28 Main St.	Monday	8	9.20	Yes	No
626	Wilmington, Del.	815 Market St.	Wed.	8	8.00		
627	Jacksonville, Fla.	136 E. Bay St.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
630	Neenah & Menasha, Wis.	Eagles' Hall, Neenah	1-3 Tues.	8	5.20 to 7.20	Yes	Yes
631	Spring Valley, Ill.	Rafters Shop	1-3 Fri.	8	9.20	Yes	No
632	Providence, R. I.	98 Empire St.	1-3 Mon.	8	10.00		
633	Madison, Ill.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	12.00		
635	Boise, Ida.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	7.00		
637	Hamilton, O.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	9.40	Yes	Yes
638	Morristown, N. J.	Eagles' Hall	Thursday	8	11.20	Yes	No
640	Netcong and Stanhope, N. J.	Palace Theatre Bldg.	2-4 Mon.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
641	Ft. Dodge, Ia.	Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	7.40	No	Yes
642	Richmond, Cal.	257 5th St.	Monday	8	9.00		

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agr
643	Chicago, Ill.	30 N. Wells St.	1-3 Wed.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
644	Pekin, Ill.	353 Court St.	Tuesday	8	10.00	Yes	No
645	Las Vegas, New Mex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Tues.	8	7.20	No	No
647	Fairfield, Conn.	Red Men's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
648	Pana, Ill.	30½ S. Locust St.	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00		
650	Pomeroy, O.	Skinners Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	7.20	No	No
651	Jackson, Mich.	Labor Hall	Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	No
652	Elwood, Ind.	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00	No	No
653	Chickasha, Okla.	205½ S. 5th St.	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
654	Rhinelander, Wis.	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.	8	7.00	No	No
655	Key West, Fla.	Cor. Elizabeth & Caroline	Wed.	8	8.00		
656	Holyoke, Mass.	189 High St.	Monday	8	9.00		
657	Sheboygan, Wis.	N. 8th & New York Ave.	2-4 Thurs.	8	7.60	Yes	Yes
658	Millinocket, Me.	Amer. Legion Bldg.	4th Thurs.	8	6.00		
659	Rawlins, Wyo.	Labor Temple	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00	No	Vbl.
660	Springfield, O.	138 W. High St.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
661	Ottawa, Ill.	Union Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	10.00		
662	Mt. Morris, N. Y.	Bingham Block	3rd Fri.	9	7.65		
665	Amarillo, Tex.	Carpenters' Bldg.	Thursday	8	9.00		
666	Mimico, Ont., Can.	Orange Hall, New Toronto	1-3 Thurs.	8		Yes	No
668	Palo Alto, Cal.	Ostrander Hall	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	No
669	Harrisburg, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	10.00	No	No
671	Clovis, N. M.	3½ Main St.	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	No	No
673	Ft. Edward, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
674	Mt. Clemens, Mich.	51 N. Walnut St.	1st Mon.	9	8.10	Yes	No
675	Alhambra, Cal.	44½ E. Main St.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
677	Lebanon, Pa.	Sons of America Hall	Tuesday	8–9	5.40 to 6.80	Yes	Yes
678	Dubuque, Ia.	Carpenter Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
679	Montpelier, Vt.	Capital Hall	Monday	8	7.20	No	No
680	Newton Centre, Mass.	Woman's Club Bldg.	Tuesday	8	10.00	All day	No
682	Franklin, Pa.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	9.00	Yes	No
683	Burlington, Vt.	86½ Church St.	Thursday	8	7.20	Yes	No
684	Latrobe, Pa.	Pothoff Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	No
685	Chicopee, Mass.	Union Canadiene Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	No
686	Blackwell, Okla.	Gurley Bldg.	Friday	8	7.00		
687	Elizabeth, N. J.	Cor. 1st Av. & 5th St.	1-3 Sat.	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
688	Santa Ana, Cal.	410½ N. Main	Friday	8	8.00		
690	Little Rock, Ark.	519 Scott St.	Monday	8	8.00		
691	Williamsport, Pa.	483 Pine St.	Monday	8	7.20	Yes	No
693	Needham, Mass.	Chronicle Hall	Tuesday	8	10.00	All day	No
694	Boonville, Ind.	C. L. U. Hall	Alt. Fri.	8	6.00	No	Yes
695	Sterling, Ill.	Judge Palmer's Office	1-3 Mon.	9	8.10		
696	Tampa, Fla.	2310 Highland Ave.	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	No
698	Newport, Ky.	321 Washington Ave.	2-4 Thurs.	8	10.80	Yes	Yes
699	Sewickley, Pa.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
700	Corning, N. Y.	92 E. Market St.	2-4 Mon.	8	9.20	Yes	No
701	Fresno, Cal.	1139 Broadway	Tuesday	8	8.50	Yes	No
702	Grafton, W. Va.	Court House	1-3 Mon.	9	7.20		
703	Lockland, O.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	10.80	Yes	Yes
704	Quanah, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	7.20		
705	Lorain, O.	112 W. 18th St.	Friday	8	9.40	Yes	No
706	Sullivan, Ind.	W. O. W. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	7.20	No	No
707	Silver City, N. M.		1st Mon.	8	8.00	No	Yes
708	West Newton, Mass.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Friday	8	10.00	All day	No
709	Shenandoah, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Saturday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
710	Long Beach, Cal.	1144 Olive Ave.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
711	Mt. Carmel, Pa.	3rd and Oak St.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
712	Covington, Ky.	K. of P. Hall	Monday	8	10.80	Yes	Yes
713	Niagara Falls, Ont., Can	Bampfield Hall	Wed.	8	7.20		
716	Zanesville, O.		Friday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
718	Havre, Mont.	3rd St. and 6th Ave.	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	No	No
719	Freeport, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
720	Worcester, Mass.	100 Portland St.	1-3 Fri.	8	8.80		
721	Raleigh, N. C.	Union Hall	Tuesday	9	8.10	Yes	No
722	Manchester, N. H.	895 Elm St.	1st Mon.	8	5.40		
723	Newark, N. J.	240 Springfield Ave.	Tuesday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
724	Houston, Tex.	Cor. Caroline & Capitol	1-3 Mon.	8	6.80 to 7.20	Opt.	Yes
725	Salt Lake City, Utah	Labor Temple	2-4 Thurs.	8	6-$7.20		
728	Pontiac, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00		
729	Thurber, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	8	7.00		
730	Quebec, Que., Can.	272 Desfoss St.	Wed.	9–10	4.50 to 4.95	No	Vbl.
731	Corsicana, Tex.	K. of P. Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
732	Oakland City, Ind.	Red Men's Hall	Wed.	8	6.40		
733	Percy, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	2-4 Sat.	8	7.00	No	No
734	Kokomo, Ind.	206½ S. Main	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
735	Mansfield, O.	21½ N. Park	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
736	Philadelphia, Pa.		Wed.				
737	Carlinville, Ill.	Hochs Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	7.20	No	No
738	Los Angeles, Cal.	730 S. Grand Ave.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
739	College Hill, O.	Town Hall	1st Mon.	8	10.80	Yes	Yes
740	New York, N. Y.	253 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
741	Beardstown, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	Wed.	8	8.00		
742	Decatur, Ill.	134 Merchant St.	Tuesday	8	8.80	Yes	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
743	Bakersfield, Cal.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	No
744	Red Lodge, Mont.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	8.00		
745	Honolulu, H. I.	Phoenix Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	6.50	Yes	No
746	Norwalk, Conn.	Red Men's Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	No
747	Oswego, N. Y.	Richardson Theatre Bldg.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
748	Taylorville, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.80	No	Yes
749	Mt. Vernon, O.	Taylor's Office	2-4 Mon.	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
750	Asbury Park, N. J.	Labor Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	10.00		
751	Santa Rosa, Cal.	636 3rd St.	Friday	8	8-89	Yes	Part
753	Beaumont, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
754	Fulton, N. Y.	19 S. 1st St.	Friday	8	7.20	Yes	No
755	Superior, Wis.	1710 Broadway	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
756	Bellingham, Wash.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
757	S. Manchester, Conn.	791 Main St.	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
759	San Francisco, Cal.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thurs.	8	7.00	Yes	No
760	Melrose, Mass.	Porters Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	10.00		
761	Sorel, Que., Can.	Veterans' Hall	1st Thurs.	10	3.50		
762	Quincy, Mass.	Bradford Bldg.	Monday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
763	Enid, Okla.	Old Masonic Temple	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
764	Shreveport, La.	1660½ Texas Ave.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
765	Mascoutah, Ill.	Odd Fellows' Club	L. Wed.	8	6.80	Yes	No
766	San Francisco, Cal.	Building Trades Temple	1-3 Fri.	8	9.00	Yes	No
767	Ottumwa, Ia.	220 E. Main St.	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
768	Dorrencetown, Pa.	Strohs Hall	Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
769	Pasadena, Cal.	20 W. Colorado St.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
770	Yakima, Wash.	Dunbar Hall	Thursday	8	8.00		
771	Watsonville, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	8.00	All day	No
772	Clinton, Ia.	613 S. 2nd St.	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	No
773	Braddock, Pa.	522 Braddock Ave.	1-3 Fri.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
775	Hoquian, Wash.	Moose Hall	Wed.	8	7.20 to 8.50	Yes	No
776	Marshall, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00		
778	Fitchburg, Mass.	22 Cushing St.	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
779	Waycross, Ga.	K. of P. Hall	Saturday	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
780	Astoria, Ore.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
781	Princeton, N. J.	124 Nassau St.	1-3 Fri.	8	10.00	Yes	No
782	Fond Du Lac, Wis.	T. and L. Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	7.20		
783	Sioux Falls, S. D.	Labor Hall	Friday	8	6.40	No	No
784	North Easton, Mass.	Lake Hall	2nd Wed.	8	8.00		
785	Covington, Ky.	9th and Pike St.	1-3 Wed.	8	10.80	Yes	Yes
786	Skowhegan, Me.	Municipal Bldg.	2-4 Mon.	8	6.00	No	No
787	New York, N. Y.	51st St. and 4th Av. Bklyn	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
789	Marissa, Ill.	Amer. Legion Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00		
790	Dixon, Ill.	Rickard's Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
791	New York, N. Y.	144 Schmerhorn, Brooklyn	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
792	Rockford, Ill.	114 S. Wyman St.	Monday	8	8.80	Yes	Vbl.
794	Leominster, Mass.	F. O. E. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00		
795	St. Louis, Mo.	3606 Cozens Ave.	2-4 Fri.	9	4.50	Yes	Yes
797	Charlevoix, Mich.	Moose Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00		
798	Salem, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	1-3 Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	No
799	Brockville, Ont., Can.	John & King Sts.	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.00	No	No
801	Woonsocket, R. I.	5 S. Main St.	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
803	Metropolis, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	6.00		
804	Naugatuck, Conn.	Hibernian Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00		
805	Zeigler, Ill.	Carpenter Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	9.00	Yes	
806	Pacific Grove, Cal.	Work's Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
807	Toluca, Ill.	Carpenter Shop	1st Mon.	9	5.40	No	No
808	New York, N. Y.	949 Willoughby, Brooklyn.	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
809	Charleston, S. C.	Painters' Hall	1-3 Fri.	8			
810	Wakefield, R. I.	M. W. of A. Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00	Yes	No
811	Atlantic Highl'ds, N. J.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.
812	Cairo, Ill.	115½ Commercial Ave.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
813	Carbondale, Pa.	C. L. U. Hall	Saturday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
814	Westhampton, N. Y.	Fireman's Hall	2nd Fri.	8	9.00		
816	Pittsfield, Ill.	Heck Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	6.40		
817	Bessemer, Ala.	1925½ 2nd Ave., N.	1-2 Wed.	9	8.10	Yes	No
818	Putnam, Conn.	Moose Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00	Yes	No
819	West Palm Beach, Fla.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	10.00	Yes	Vbl.
820	Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	251 Grand Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8	6.80	No	Yes
821	Effingham, Ill.	Union Hall	1-2 Wed.	9	7.65		
822	Findlay, O.	W. B. A. Hall	L. Fri.	9	7.20	Yes	No
823	Tarpon Springs, Fla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
824	Muskegon, Mich.	Arbiter Hall	2-4 Tues.	9	4.50	Yes	Yes
825	Willimantic, Conn.	Labor Union Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
826	Sycamore, Ill.	Lees Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00		
827	Closter, N. J.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
828	Menlo Park, Cal.	Duff & Doyle Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	9.00	All day	Yes
829	Santa Cruz, Cal.	Building Trades Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
830	Oil City, Pa.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.80		
831	Arlington, Mass.		2-4 Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	No
833	Berwyn, Pa.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	No
834	Reynoldsville, Pa.	Chamber of Commerce	1st Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
835	Seneca Falls, N. Y.	Farrels Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	7.00	No	No
836	Janesville, Wis.	13 S. Main St.	Friday	8	7.60	Yes	No
837	Seattle, Wash.	1915 1st Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	10.00	All day	No
838	Sunbury, Pa.	K. of M. Hall	Wed.	9	8.10	Yes	No
839	Des Plaines, Ill.	Hoffman's Hall	2-L. Tues.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
840	Olney, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	6.40		
841	Carbondale, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	8.00	No	No
842	Pleasantville, N. J.	Red Men's Hall	Monday	8	12.00		
843	Jenkintown, Pa.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Thursday	8	10.00	Yes	No
844	Los Gatos, Cal.	W. O. W. Hall	1st Thurs.	8	9.00	Yes	No
845	Clifton Heights, Pa.	Shee's Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	No
846	Lethbridge, Alta., Can.	240 13th, North	1st Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
847	Natick, Mass.	G. A. R. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	10.00		
848	San Bruno, Cal.	N. D. Hall	Monday	8	9.00	All day	
849	Manitowoc, Wis.	Union Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	7.20		
850	Leadville, Colo.	411 W. 8th St.	1st Fri.	8	8.00	No	Yes
853	Bound Brook, N. J.	Fire House	1-3 Thurs.	8	10.00		
854	Madisonville, O.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	10.80	Yes	Yes
855	Coalinga, Cal.	Army Hall	L. Mon.	8	9.00		
856	Greenville, Tex.	Lee and St. John	Monday		7.00		
857	Tucson, Ariz.	30 W. Congress St.	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	Part
858	Clinton, Mass.	36 High St.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
859	Providence, R. I.	1929 Westminster St.	1-3 Wed.	8	9.40	Yes	Yes
860	Framingham, Mass.	Tribune Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	8.80	Yes	No
861	Southbridge, Mass.	Hartwell Block	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
862	Wakefield, Mass.	Odd Fellows' Bldg.	1-3 Fri.	8	10.00	Yes	No
863	Conneaut, O.	Child's Block	1-3 Mon.	8	9.20		
864	St. Augustine, Fla.	Len Bldg.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
865	Brunswick, Ga.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00		
866	Norwood, Mass.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
867	Milford, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	2-L. Tues.	8	8.00		
868	Cincinnati, O.	Chevoit Town Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	10.80	Yes	Yes
869	St. Johnsville, N. Y.		1st Mon.	9	8.10	Yes	Yes
870	Granville, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	2nd Mon.	8	8.80	No	No
871	Battle Creek, Mich.	G. A. R. Hall	Thursday	8	7.20	Yes	No
873	Finleyville, Pa.	Forsythe Bldg.	2nd Fri.	8	10.00		
875	Oakland, Cal.	761 12th St.	1-3 Fri.	8	7.00	Yes	
876	Hamilton and Wenham, Mass.	Over Knowles Drug Store.	1-3 Mon.	8	9.40	Yes	Yes
877	Worcester, Mass.	62 Madison St.	1-3 Fri.	8	6.80	Yes	No
878	Beverly, Mass.	222 Cabot St.	Saturday	8	9.40	Yes	Yes
879	Elmira, N. Y.	112 Lake St.	1-3 Wed.	8	6.80	No	Yes
880	Bernardsville, N. J.	Boechino Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
881	Massillon, O.	Trades and Labor Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	9.20	Yes	No
882	Martinsburg, W. Va.	Comreys Band Hall	Tuesday	10	6.00	No	No
883	Carrier Mills, Ill.	Town Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	7.50		
884	Los Angeles, Cal.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	8.00		
885	Woburn, Mass.	Moose Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	10.00	Yes	No
886	Dalhart, Tex.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	No	No
887	Hampton, Va.	Red Men's Hall	Thursday	8	7.20	Yes	No
888	Salem, Mass.	Y. M. C. A. Bldg.	Thursday	8	9.40	Yes	Vbl.
889	Hopkins, Minn.	Olson's Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00		
891	Hot Springs, Ark.	307½ Pleasant St.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
892	Oakland, Cal	480 20th St.	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	No
893	Wellsburg, W. Va.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	11.00	Yes	Yes
894	Cobalt, Ont., Can.	John A. Brady Res., Haileysburg	1st Wed.	9	6.30	No	No
895	Tarrytown, N. Y.	Masonic Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	12.00	All day	Yes
896	Crystal Lake, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	9	9.00		
897	Norristown, Pa.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Friday	8	10.00	Yes	No
898	St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, Mich.	Moose Hall, Benton Harbor	1-3 Fri.	8	7.20	Yes	No
899	Parkersburg, W. Va.	Union Labor Temple	Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
900	Altoona, Pa.	1321 11th Ave.	2-4 Fri.	9	9.00	Yes	No
901	Savanna, Ill.	Carmen's Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	7.20		
902	Auburn, R. I.	Firemen's Hall, Eden Park	1st Tues.	8	9.40	Yes	Yes
903	Clay Center, Kan.	507½ Court St.	Friday	9	6.75	No	Vbl.
904	Jacksonville, Ill.	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00		
905	Freeland, Pa.	Fairchild's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
906	Brookville, Pa.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	7.20	No	No
907	Great Neck, N. Y.	Vigelant Fire Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	12.00	Yes	No
908	Ramsey, N. J.	Fire House	1-3 Fri.	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
909	Inglewood, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
910	Gloucester, Mass.	158 Main St.	2-4 Tues.	8	9.40	Yes	Yes
911	Kalispell, Mont.	O'Connells Hall	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
912	Richmond, Ind.	R. 271, Colonial Annex	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
913	Balboa, C. Z.	Balboa Lodge Hall	3rd Wed.	8	8.96	No	Yes
914	Augusta, Me.	G. A. R. Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	7.00		
915	Horton, Kan.	Francis Hall	Wed.				
916	Aurora, Ill.	141 Main St.	1-3 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	No
917	Rochester, N. H.	Gagne Hall	3rd Tues.	9	6.75	Yes	No
918	Manhattan, Kan.	431 Points Ave.	Monday	8	7.00	No	No
919	St. Johns, N. B., Can.	10 King St.	2nd Wed.	8	4.80		
920	Meriden, Conn.	5 S. Solony St.	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
921	Portsmouth, N. H.	43 High St.	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
922	Maysville, Ky.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.00	No	No
923	Cleburne, Tex.	Parva Bldg.	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
924	Manchester, Mass.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	9.40	Yes	Yes
925	Salinas, Cal.	Carpenter Hall	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	No
926	Beloit, Wis.	215½ W. Grand Ave.	Wed.	8	8.00		
927	Danbury, Conn.	Carpenter Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
928	Danville, Pa.	Knights Golden Eagle Hall	1st Fri.	9	8.10		
929	Seminole, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	8.00		

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
930	St. Cloud, Minn.	A. O. U. W. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	6.40	No	No
931	Manchester, N. H.	21 Hanover St.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
932	Peru, Ind.	Labor Temple	1-3 Thurs.				
933	L'Ang Gardien, Que., Can.	Fortier Hall	2nd Sat.	9	4.50		
934	Marshall, Mo.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	7.00	No	Nc
935	Princeton, Ind.	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	8	7.20	No	No
936	Wilmerding, Pa.	Y. M. C. A. Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
937	Falmouth, Mass.	Town Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00		
938	Weslaco, Tex.						
939	Weston, W. Va.	Woodman Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	6.00	No	No
940	Sandusky, O.	Kingsbury Block	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	No
941	East Orange, N. J.	92½ Main St.	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
942	Fort Scott, Kan.	Woodman Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	7.20	No	No
943	Tulsa, Okla.	418 S. Detroit	Tuesday	8	10.00	Yes	No
944	San Bernardino, Cal.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
945	Jefferson City, Mo.	126½ E. High St.	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
946	Oshkosh, Wis.	T. and L. Hall	4th Fri.	10	3.50		
947	Ridgway, Pa.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.
948	Sioux City, Ia.	521 Pearl St.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
949	Wauchula, Fla.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	6.30	No	No
950	New York, N. Y.	78 Hemstead Av. Lynbrook	1-3 Thurs.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
951	Brainard, Minn.	Labor Hall	2nd Thurs.	9	7.20		
952	Bristol, Conn.	Missals Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.50	Yes	No
953	Lake Charles, La.	Reinauer Bldg.	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
954	Brunswick, Me.		Monday				
955	Appleton, Wis.	128 E. College Ave.	1-3 Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
956	Normal, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	
957	Stillwater, Minn.	C. L. U. Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	7.00	Yes	No
958	Marquette, Mich.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
959	Hoopeston, Ill.	K. O. T. M. Hall	Tuesday	9	8.10	Yes	No
960	Nebraska City, Neb.	11th and Central Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	6.80		
961	Summit, N. J.	Hillary Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	11.20		
962	Marblehead, Mass.	43 Pleasant St.	2-4 Mon.	8	9.40	Yes	Yes
963	St. Elmo, Ill.	Legion Hall	1-3 Sat.	9	4.50	No	
964	McPherson, Kan.	Blackman's Tire Shop	2-4 Mon.	8	6.00	No	No
965	Dekalb, Ill.	Viking Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
966	Sharon, Mass.	Workman Hall	1st Fri.				
967	Huntingdon, Pa.	Junior Mechanic Hall	2-4 Mon.	10			No
968	Hawley, Pa.	Manachore Hall	1st Tues.	9	8.10	Yes	No
969	Welland, Ont., Can.	Willsons Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.80	Yes	No
970	Riverside, N. J.	Joseph's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
971	Reno, Nev.	212 N. Virginia St.	Monday	8	10.00		
972	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St.	1-3 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	No
973	Texas City, Tex.	I. L. A. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	9.00	Yes	No
974	Portland, Me.	453 Congress St.	Thursday	8	7.20		
975	Benton, Ill.	Foulk Hall	2-L. Tues.	8	8.00	No	No
976	Marion, O.	Red Men's Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	6.75		
977	Wichita Falls, Tex.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	No
978	Springfield, Mo.	315½ Boonville Ave.	Tuesday	8	7.00	Yes	No
979	Williamstown, Mass.	Bank Bldg.	1st Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
980	Rochester, Minn.	Union Labor Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	7.20		
981	Petaluma, Cal.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	No
982	Kissimmee, Fla.	315 Cherry St.	1-3 Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
983	Freeport, N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	12.00	Yes	No
984	Altamont, Ill.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1st Mon.	10	5.00	No	No
985	Gary, Ind.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
986	McAlester, Okla.	Over Grand Leader	Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
987	Gilmer, Tex.	Crosby Bldg.	1-3 Wed.	8	6.00		
988	Marlboro, Mass.	Forester's Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
989	Newburyport, Mass.	3 State St.	2-4 Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	No
990	Greenville, Ill.	Files Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	5.60	No	No
991	Winchester, Mass.	White Bldg.	1-3 Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	No
992	San Marcos, Tex.	Over Frank's Drug Store	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00		
993	Miami, Fla.	47 N. W. 3rd St.	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	Vbl.
994	Bennington, Vt.	South St.	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.44		
995	Branford, Conn.	Red Men's Hall	1st Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	No
996	Penn Yan, N. Y.	Amer. Legion Rooms	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.40		
997	Pottstown, Pa.	145 High St.	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00		
998	Royal Oak, Mich.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Friday	9	9.00	Yes	No
999	Mt. Vernon, Ill.	121 N. 9th St.	2-4 Mon.	8	6.00	No	
1000	Greenville, Pa.	Benninghoff Block	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	No	No
1001	Gardner, Mass.	Barthels Hall	1-4 Thurs.			Yes	
1002	Arlington, N. J.	Fraternity Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
1003	West Newton, Pa.	Joe Sterner Res.	2-4 Mon.	8-9	8-89	No	No
1004	Selma, Calif.	Labor Hall	2-4 Fri	8	8.50	Yes	Yes
1005	New Milford, Conn.	Evitts Hall	2-4 Wed	8	6.40	Yes	
1006	Worcester, Mass.	Labor Temple	1-3 Fri.	8	8.80		
1007	Sheffield, Ala.	Woodman Hall	Friday	8	7.20	Yes	No
1008	Venice, Fla.	School House	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1009	Aguilar, Colo.	J. T. Davis Office	Tuesday	8	8.00		
1010	Uniontown, Pa.	Trades and Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	No
1011	Odessa, Tex.		Wed.	8	8.00		
1012	Masontown, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Tues.	8	8.00	No	No
1013	Bridgeport, Conn.	150 Lee Ave.	1st Wed.	8	10.00		
1014	Warren, Pa.	K. O. T. M. Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1015	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	Fraternal Hall	Friday	8	8.00		
1016	Rome, N. Y.	162 W. Dominick St.	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1017	Jacksonville, Fla.	North and Cedar St.	Monday	8			

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1018	Whitman, Mass.	Jenkins Bldg.	1-3 Wed.	8	8.80	Yes	No
1019	Cortland, N. Y.	13½ Central Ave.	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1020	Portland, Ore.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1021	New Bedford, Mass.	100 High St.	Monday	8	8.80		
1022	Parsons, Kan.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	No	
1023	Alliance, O.	C. L. U. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	9.20	Yes	Vbl.
1024	Cumberland, Md.	17 Bedford St.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Part
1025	Baxter Springs, Kan.	Good Eagle Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	7.00	No	No
1026	Cooperstown, N. Y.	Sons of Veterans Hall	2nd Mon.	9	7.65	Yes	No
1027	Hudson Falls, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.
1028	Ardmore, Okla.	106½ E. Main St.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1029	Johnston City, Ill.	Henson Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00		
1030	Globe, Ariz.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	8.00		
1031	Dover, N. H.	Morril Hall	Tuesday	8	6.40	Yes	No
1032	Pontiac, Mich.	44½ N. Saginaw	Monday	9	9.00		
1033	Niles, Mich.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1034	Oskaloosa, Ia.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	7.20	No	Vbl.
1035	Taunton, Mass.	R. 7, Jones Block	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.
1036	California, Pa.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
1037	Marseilles, Ill.	Main and Clark St.	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1038	Ellenville, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	5.00		
1039	Cedar Rapids, Ia.	Hammill Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	6.00		
1040	Eureka, Cal.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1041	Otisville, N. Y.	Basement Sneider's Bakery	1-3 Tues.	8	6.80	Yes	No
1042	Plattsburg, N. Y.	Trades Assembly Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
1043	Hanford, Cal.	Union Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.50	Yes	No
1044	Charleroi, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
1045	Great Barrington, Mass.	K. of C. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1046	Bridgewater, Mass.	Washburn Bldg.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1047	Shelby, O.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Wed.				
1048	McKeesport, Pa.	223 6th St.	1-3 Wed.	8	12.00		
1049	Poplar Bluff, Mo.	Begley's Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	7.00	No	Yes
1050	Philadelphia, Pa.	1131 S. Broad St.	2-4 Fri.	8	10.00	Yes	Vbl.
1051	Philadelphia, Pa.	Labor Lyceum, 6th-Brown.	1-3 Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	No
1052	Elizabethton, Tenn.	Junior Order Hall	Monday	9	5.40		
1053	Milwaukee, Wis.	528 Juneau Ave.	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.20	Yes	Yes
1054	Olney, Texas	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00		
1055	Lincoln, Neb.	217 N. 11th St.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1056	Pinckneyville, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	8.00	No	No
1057	NewYork, N. Y.	151 Clinton St.	Wed.	8	8.00		
1058	Madison, N. J.	93 Main St.	1-3 Thurs.	8	11.20	Yes	No
1059	Athol, Mass.	Cardney Block	2-4 Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	No
1060	Norman, Okla.	222½ E. Main St.	Friday	8	8.00	No	No
1061	Jerome, Ariz.	Amer. Legion Hall	2nd Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
1062	Santa Barbara, Cal.	30 W. Ortega St.	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	No
1063	Stoughton, Mass.	Noyes Bldg.	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1064	New Smyrna, Fla.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00		
1065	Salem, Ore.	Union Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1066	Rockland, Me.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
1067	Belleville, N. J.	Moose Home	1-3 Tues.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
1068	Vallejo and Benecia, Cal	Labor Temple, Vallejo	1-3 Wed.	8	7.60	4 Mo.	Yes
1069	Muscatine, Ia.	Assembly Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1070	Natchitoches, La.	W. O. W. Hall	Monday	8	6.40		
1071	Cobourg, Ont., Can.	S. O. E. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	9	6.30-$9		
1072	Muskogee, Okla.	111½ N. Main St.	Monday	8	9.00	No	No
1073	Philadelphia, Pa.	1426 S. 6th St.	Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	No
1074	Eau Claire, Wis.	Union Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	5.60		
1075	Hudson, N. Y.	362½ Warren St.	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1076	Washington, Ind.	Moose Hall	Thursday	8	6.40	No	No
1077	Owosso, Mich.	117½ N. Washington	Monday	9	7.20	Opt.	No
1078	Fredericksberg, Va.	K. of P. Hall	Friday	8	6.40	Yes	No
1079	Ridgefield Park, N. J.	Junior Order Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
1080	South Haven, Mich.	William's Block	1-3 Tues.	8–9	6.40 to 7.20	Yes	No
1081	Plainview, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	No	No
1082	San Diego, Cal.	E. San Diego Library Bldg.	Monday	8	9.00		
1083	St. Charles, Ill.	Peirson Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	10.00	Yes	No
1084	Bloomsbury, Pa.	Liberty Fire Hall	Friday	8–9	7.20 to 8.10		
1085	Livingston, Mont.	Murray Hotel Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	4 Mo.	No
1086	N. Little Rock, Ark.	4th and Main St.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1087	Lewistown, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	1st Wed.	8	6.00		
1088	Punxsutawney, Pa.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.20		
1089	Phoenix, Ariz.	238½ E. Wash. St.	Wed.	8	8.80		
1090	Geneva, O.	Legion Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1091	Ridgewood, N. J.	K. of C. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
1092	Lawrence, Mass.	96 Concord St.	1-3 Tues.	8:45	7.00	Yes	No
1093	Glen Cove, N. Y.	Pembrooke Hall	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
1094	Mahanoy City, Pa.	Parmleys Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1095	Salina, Kan.	Bricklayers' Hall	Thursday	8	7.00	No	No
1096	Homer, La.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	No	No
1097	Long View, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thus.	8	7.20	No	Yes
1098	N. Bend-Marshfield, Ore.	Central Labor Hall	Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
1099	Downington, Pa.	Imp. Co. Bldg.	3rd Mon.	9	3.60		
1100	Flagstaff, Ariz.	17 N. Beaver St.	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
1101	El Dorado, Ark.	K. of P. Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
1102	Detroit, Mich.	431 E. Congress	1-3 Thurs.	8			

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1103	Paragould, Ark.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	6.00	No	No
1104	Tyler, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	1st Thurs.	8	7.00	No	No
1105	Springfield, Mass.	17 Sanford St.	1-3 Wed.	8-8.40	$6 up	Yes	No
1106	Portland, Ore.	56th St. & Foster Road	1-3 Tues.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
1107	Gloverville, N. Y.	15 N. Main St.	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1108	Cleveland, O.	Harmony Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	11.00		
1109	Longmont, Colo.	City Library	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00		
1110	East Chicago, Ind.	Moose Hall	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
1111	Ironton, O.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1112	Marshalltown, Ia.	102-4 W. Main St.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1113	Springfield, N. J.	Public School Bldg.	2-4 Fri.	8	10.00		
1114	Indianapolis, Ind.	531 E. Market St.	1-3 Wed.	8	9.60		
1115	Pleasantville, N. Y.	Mechanics Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	12.00	All day	Yes
1116	Twin Falls, Ida.	2nd Ave. and 3rd St., W.	2-4 Mon.	8	7.00	No	No
1117	Northbridge, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00		
1118	Malone, N. Y.	Forester's Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	8.10		
1119	Ridgefield, Conn.	Masonic Hall	2nr Thurs.	8	10.00		
1120	Portland, Ore.	Labor Temple	2-4 Mon.	8	4-$6.50	Yes	Yes
1121	Richwood, W. Va.	J. C. Rhem. Shop	2-4 Mon.	9	7.20	No	Yes
1122	Bloomfield, N. J.	J. O. U. A. M. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
1123	Biddeford, Me.	26 Alfred St.	1-3 Fri.	8	6.40		
1124	Newton, N. J.	Moose Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1125	Central Falls, R. I.	St. Jean's Hall	Monday	8	8.80		
1126	Annapolis, Md.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	7.20	Yes	No
1127	Montreal, Que., Can.	217 Ste Catherine, E.	Monday	9–10	4-$6.50	Yes	No
1128	La Grange, Ill.	21 W. Burlington Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
1129	Kittaning, Pa.	Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00		
1130	Titusville, Pa.	Owls' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00		
1131	Waycross, Ga.	722 Johnson St.	1-3 Thurs.	8	7.00		
1132	Alpena, Mich.	K. of C. Hall	2-L. Sat.	9	7.20	No	No
1133	Newton, Ia.	Trades Assembly Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	7.20	No	No
1134	Mt. Kisco, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	12.00	All day	Yes
1135	Port Jefferson, N. Y.		1-3 Tues.	8	9.00	Yes	No
1136	Donora, Pa.	Goodwin Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	10.00		
1137	Pratt, Kan.	210 S. Main	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	No
1138	Toledo, O.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1139	Hollister, Cal.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1140	San Pedro, Cal.	351 W. 9th St.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.
1141	Pampa, Tex.						
1142	Cleveland, O.	1355 Central Ave.	2-4 Wed.	8	11.00	Yes	Yes
1143	La Crosse, Wis.	415 King St.	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1144	Danvers, Mass.	Forresters Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	9.40	Yes	Yes
1145	Port Jervis, N. Y.	Masons' Hall	2-4 Thrus.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1146	Green Bay, Wis.	110 N. Washington St.	1-3 Mon.	8	7.20	Yes	No
1147	Roseville, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1148	Olympia, Wash.	115 Capitol Way	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1149	Coconut Grove, Fla.	Masonic Hall	Thursday	8	9.00	Yes	No
1150	Cottage Grove, Ore.	Hubbell Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	6.00	No	No
1151	Batavia, N. Y.	Labor Temple		8	7.20	Yes	No
1152	Port Washington, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	12.00	Yes	No
1153	Crooksville, O.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Tues.	8	8.00		
1154	West Chester, Pa.	K. G. E. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.
1155	Columbus, Ind.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
1156	San Francisco, Cal.	2940 16th St.	1-3 Tues.	8	4.75		
1157	Passaic, N. J.	50 Howe Ave.	Thursday	8	11.20		
1158	Berkley, Cal.	Sciots Hall	Saturday	8	9.00	Yes	No
1159	Ipswich, Mass.	Damon Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.80		
1160	Kendallville, Ind.	Woodman's Hall	Friday	9	6.75	Yes	No
1161	Morris, Ill.	E. Washington St.	Tuesday	8	8.80	Yes	No
1162	Suffern, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3-5 Wed.	8	9.00		
1163	Virden, Ill.	Masonic Hall	4th Thurs.	8	7.20		
1164	New York, N. Y.	949 Willoughby Av., Bklyn.	Tuesday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
1165	Carrollton, O.	1st Nat. Room	1-3 Wed.	8	7.20	No	No
1166	Fremont, O.	Shomo Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
1167	Smithtown, N. Y.	Assembly Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	11.00	Yes	No
1168	Port Colborne, Ont., Can.	Carp. Hall, Humberstone	1-3 Mon.	8	6.40		
1169	Hull, Que., Can.	Lafleche Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
1170	Pine Knot, Cal.		Thursday	8	8.00		
1172	Billings, Mont.	Cooks and Waiters' Hall	L. Tues.	8	7.50	No	
1173	Trinidad, Colo.	Commercial and Plum St.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1174	Willoughby, O.	Old Town Hall	2-L. Tues.	8	11.00	Yes	No
1175	Reedley, Cal.	1426 E St.	1st Tues.	8	8.50	Yes	No
1176	Fargo, N. D.	Labor Temple	1st Wed.	9	7.20	No	No
1177	Marciline, Mo.	Miners' Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	6.00	No	No
1178	Pawhuska, Okla.	Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	9.00	No	No
1179	Cliffside, N. J.	Stetkas Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
1180	Cleveland, O.	4309 Lorain Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8	11.00	Yes	Yes
1181	Piedmont, W. Va.	K. of P. Hall	Wed.	9	5.00	No	No
1182	Wellsville, N. Y.	15½ Main St.	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00	No	No
1183	Stephenville, Tex.	M. W. of A. Hall	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	No
1184	Seattle, Wash.	222 Grand Trunck Dock	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1185	Moorestown, N. J.	Mechanics' Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1188	Mt. Carmel, Ill.	Dennert Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.00	No	No
1189	Green River, Wyo.	Masonic Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00		
1190	Pawling-Dover, N. Y.	Community Hall, Wingdale	1st Wed.	8	8.00		
1192	Oglesby, Ill.	Corsini Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00		
1193	West Frankfort, Ill.	Carpenter Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	
1194	Providence, Ky.	Over Valines Barber Shop	1-3 Tues.				
1195	Ponce, P. R.	Castillo St.	Monday				

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1196	Arlington Heights, Ill.	Peoples State Bank Hall	2-L. Mon.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
1198	Independence, Kan.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	No
1199	Omaha, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.00		
1200	North Platte, Neb.	LeMaster Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	7.90	No	No
1201	Kaukauna, Wis.	Forester's Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
1202	Merced, Cal.	K. of P. Hall	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1203	Mart, Tex.	Watson Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	7.00		
1204	Jasonville, Ind.	New Union Lum. Co.	1st Fri.	8	8.00		
1205	Cuyahoga Falls, O.		Thursday	8	9.20	Yes	No
1206	Norwood, O.	Moose Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	10.80	Yes	Yes
1207	Charleston, W. Va.	18 Alderson St.	Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
1208	Milwaukee, Wis.	Harmonic Hall	1-3 Wed.	8–10	7.40 to 9.25	Part	Yes
1209	Newark, N. J.	509-11 High St.	2-4 Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
1210	Salem, Mass.	175 Essex St.	Monday	8	9.40	Yes	Yes
1212	Coffeyville, Kan.	788 Union St.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1213	Borger, Texas	516 N. Main St.	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
1214	Walla Walla, Wash.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1215	Methuen, Mass.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1st Fri.	8	8.80	Yes	No
1216	Reedsport, Ore.	Camels Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	7.00		
1217	Elm Grove, W. Va.	M. W. A. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	10.00	Yes	No
1218	Bay Head, N. J.	Red Men's Hall, Pt. Pleasant	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1219	Christopher, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
1220	Port Huron, Mich.	519 Water St.	2-4 Mon.	9	7.20		
1221	Carmichaels, Pa.	P. O. S. of A. Hall	1st Wed.				
1223	Marysville, Tenn.	26½ Main St.	Saturday	9	5.40	Yes	No
1224	Emporia, Kan.	Joy Bldg.	Monday	8	8.00	No	Yes
1225	Sanford, Me.	Moose Hall	1st Wed.	9	7.20	Yes	No
1226	Manistee, Mich.	Salt City Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	6.30	Yes	No
1227	Ironwood, Mich.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.20	No	No
1228	Bluefield, W. Va.	Moose Hall	1-3-5 Wed.	9	7.20	No	No
1229	Deer Lodge, Mont.	Labor Hall	1st Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
1230	Franklin, Mass.	Legion Hall	1st Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1231	Canon City, Colo.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00		
1232	Palatka, Fla.	Merriday Bldg.	Tuesday	8–9	7-$8.10	Yes	No
1233	Cocoa, Fla.	Goodman's Shop	Friday	8		Yes	No
1234	Girard, Ill.	M. W. A. Hall	1st Mon.	8	6.40	No	No
1235	Modesto, Cal.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	8.00		
1236	Michigan City, Ind.	St. John's Hall	Monday	8	9.20	Yes	No
1237	Forest City, Ark.	N. W. Room, F. C. Box Co.	Wed.	10	10.50		
1238	Wewoka, Okla.	County Court House	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
1239	Detroit, Mich.	935 Alger Ave.	Monday	8	9.20	Yes	No
1240	Oroville, Cal.	617 Lincoln St.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1241	Thermopolis, Wyo.	W. A. Cooley's Shop	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00		
1242	Cleveland, O.	1355 Central Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	13.00	Yes	Yes
1243	Oneida, N. Y.	Owls' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1244	Montreal, Que., Can.	217 St. Catherine, E.	Tuesday	9	6.75	Yes	No
1245	Waynesburg, Pa.	Moose Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	9.00		
1246	Marinette, Wis.	F. R. A. Hall		8	7.20	Yes	No
1247	Laconia, N. H.	G. A. R. Hall	2nd Fri.	8	6.00		
1248	Batavia, Ill.	Guy's Hall	4th Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	No
1249	Corbin, Ky.	109 Main St.	Saturday	9	6.75		
1250	Homestead, Fla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	8.00		
1251	New Westminster, B. C., Can.	Labor Temple	1-3 Thurs.	8	7.50		
1253	Gladstone, N. J.	Allen's Hall, Peapack	2-4 Thurs.	8	11.20	Yes	No
1254	Harbor Springs, Mich.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	Wed.	9	7.65	No	No
1255	Chillicothe, O.	Majestic Theatre Bldg.	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1256	Ticonderoga, N. Y.	White Star Candy Bldg.	Monday	8	6.80	No	No
1257	Silverton, Colo.	Miners' Union Hall	2nd Mon.	8	8.00		
1258	Pocatello, Ida.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1259	Renovo, Pa.	W. B. Hose House	1st Sun.	8	6.80		
1260	Iowa City, Ia.	208½ College St.	1-3 Mon.	8	7.40	Yes	Yes
1261	Ilion, N. Y.	Moose Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1262	Chillicothe, Mo.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	1-3 Wed.				
1263	Millbrook, N. Y.	Keavers Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1264	Tallahassee, Fla.	W. O. W. Hall	Tuesday	9	6.75		
1265	Monmouth, Ill.	Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00		
1266	Slaton City, Tex.	K. of P. Hall	Wed.	8	7.00		
1267	Worden, Ill.	Honerkamp Hall	1st Wed.	8	6.80	No	
1268	Johnstown, N. Y.	Amer. Mechanics' Room	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00		
1269	Warren, R. I.	Circle Jaque Cartier	1-3 Mon.	8	9.40	Yes	Yes
1270	Montreal, Que., Can.	3621 St. Lawrence Blvd.	Saturday	9	6.75	Yes	No
1271	Middleboro, Mass.	75 N. Main St.	1-3 Tues.	8	8.53	Yes	Yes
1272	Seattle, Wash.	222 Grand Trunk Dock	1st Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1274	Plainfield, Ill.	Village Hall	L. Mon.	9	9.00	No	No
1275	Clearwater, Fla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1276	Central Valley, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	9.00		
1277	Bend, Ore.	Lone Pine Labor Temple	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1278	Gainesville, Fla.	Dutton Bank Bldg.	Thursday	8	6.40	Yes	No
1279	Rochester, N. Y.	113 N. Fitzhugh St.	1-3 Fri.	8	9.20		
1280	Mountain View, Cal.	Rotary Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	9.00	Yes	No
1281	Abilene, Tex.	209½ Pine St.	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
1282	Salem, O.	Maccabee Hall	Alt. Thurs.	8	10.00	Opt.	Yes
1283	Los Angeles, Cal.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1284	Duluth, Minn.	217 W. 2nd St.	1-3 Fri.	9	5.40 to 7.20	Yes	No

L U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1285	Allentown, Pa.	729 Ham St.	Thursday	9	6.40	Yes	No
1286	Chicago, Ill.	Viking Temple	1st Thurs.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
1287	New Bedford, Mass.	100 High St.	Tuesday	8	8.80	Yes	No
1288	Lisbon, O.	K. of P. Bldg.	4th Mon.	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
1289	Seattle, Wash.	4441 California Ave.	Monday	8	9.00		
1290	Hillsboro, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	9.60	Yes	No
1291	Poteau, Okla.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	6.00	No	No
1292	Huntington, N. Y.	Union Hall	Monday	8	11.50	Yes	Yes
1293	Michigan City, Ind.	C. L. U. Hall	2nd Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	Part
1294	Omaha, Neb.	Labor Temple	2-4 Wed.	8–9			
1295	Hornell, N. Y.	Main and Church St.	1-3 Tues.	8	6.80-$8	Part	Yes
1296	San Diego, Cal.	621 6th St.	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	No
1297	New Brunswick, N. J.	Red Men's Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	12.00		
1298	Indiana, Pa.	Longwills Garage	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	No	No
1299	Orange, Tex.	Moose Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	6-$8	No	No
1300	Lehigh, Mont.	School House	Monday	8	8.00		
1301	American Falls, Idaho.	Jake's Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00		
1303	Port Angeles, Wash.	Motor Inn	Tuesday	8	7.00		
1304	Lawrenceville, Ill.	L. O. O. M. Hall	Friday	9	7.65	Yes	Yes
1305	Fall River, Mass.	42 2nd St.	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1306	Turlock, Cal.	Broadway Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1307	Evanston, Ill.	1569 Maple Ave.	1-3 Thurs.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
1308	Lake Worth, Fla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	Part
1309	French Lick, Ind.	Over Post Office	Monday	8	7.20	Yes	Vbl.
1310	Fort Atchinson, Wis.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	6.75	Yes	Yes
1311	Seattle, Wash.	1620 4th Ave.	2-4 Fri.	8	9.00		
1312	New Orleans, La.	134 S. Rampart St.	1-3 Tues.	9	4.95		
1313	Mason City, Ia.	Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	7.20	No	No
1314	Oconomowoc, Wis.	Royal Arcanum Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
1315	Anadarko, Okla.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	7.00	No	
1317	East Chicago, Ind.	3811 Main St.	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
1318	Rantoul, Ill.	Canter Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1319	Albuquerque, N. M.	314½ S. 2nd St.	Thursday	8	9.00	Yes	Vbl.
1320	St. Johns, N. F.	Victoria Hall	1st Tues.	10	4.25	No	No
1321	Ballston Spa, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	7.20		
1322	Stuart, Fla.	Woodman's Hall	Friday	8	10.00	Yes	Vbl.
1323	Midland, Mich.	Community Center	L. Sat.	8	6.40		
1324	Lamesa, Tex.	Palace Theatre Bldg.	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00		
1325	Edmonton, Alta., Can.	Labor Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	7.60	Yes	Yes
1326	Ely, Nev.	Riepe Bldg.	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	
1327	Belmar, N. J.	Vol. Hook & Ladder House	2-4 Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	No
1328	De Land, Fla.	Carpenters' Hall	Saturday	8	7.00	Yes	No
1329	Galatia, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thurs.				
1330	Grand Rapids, Mich.	112 Michigan St., N. W.	Thursday	9	3.15 to 7.20	Yes	No
1331	Brattleboro, Vt	G. A. R. Hall	2-4 Tues.	9	6.30	No	No
1332	Minerva, O.	City Hall	1st Fri.	8	7.20	No	Yes
1333	State College, Pa.	Firemen's Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	7.20		
1334	Pauls Valley, Okla.	Carey Lombard Lum. Co.	1-2 Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
1335	Seattle, Wash.	1109 Virginia St.	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
1336	Webster, Mass.	Eagles' Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1337	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	23rd and 6th St.		9		Yes	No
1338	Jonquieres, Que., Can.	Gagnon's Block	Saturday	9			
1339	Morgantown, W. Va.	2nd Nat. Bank Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	9.00	Yes	Part
1340	Fort Collins, Colo.	Miller Block	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1341	York Village, Me.	Union Hall	1-3 Fri.				
1342	Whittier, Cal.	112½ S. Greenleaf Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1343	Redlands, Cal.	120 E. State St.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1344	Portage, Wis.	M. W. A. Hall	1st Wed.	8	6.40	No	No
1345	Buffalo, N. Y.	S. Park & Sheffield Ave.	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	Vbl.
1346	Bastroup, La.	Village Club	Monday	9	6.75	No	No
1347	Port Arthur, Tex.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00		
1348	Cincinnati, O.	1409 Walnut St.	3rd Tues.				
1349	Manchester, N. H.	21 Hanover St.	2-4 Mon.	8:40	7.80	Yes	Yes
1350	Holyoke, Mass.	Calidonian Hall	Friday	9	6.90		
1351	Delavan, Wis.	Legion Hall	1-3 Tues.	10	7.50		
1352	Pevely, Mo.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	
1353	Santa Fe, N. M.	City Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	9.00	No	No
1354	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Over Pragers Store	Tuesday	8	7.20	Yes	No
1355	Crawfordsville, Ind.	103½ N. Wash. St.	Monday	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
1356	Decatur, Ind.	Yeoman Hall	Tuesday	8	6.00	Yes	No
1357	Tuscumbia, Ala.	E. L. White's Shop	1-3 Tues.	8	7.20	Yes	Vbl.
1358	La Jolla, Cal.	American Legion Hall	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	No
1359	Toledo, O.	Labor Temple	1-3 Thurs.	9	6.75	Yes	No
1360	Montreal, Que., Can.	1882 Notre Dame, W.	1-3 Mon.	9	6.75	Yes	No
1361	Newton, Kans.	Base. Kan. State Bk. Bldg.	1st Wed.	8	7.00		
1362	Lewistown, Pa.	City Hook and Ladder Co.	1-3 Wed.	9	7.20		
1363	Brownwood, Tex.	M. W. A. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	No	No
1364	Philadelphia, Pa.	721 Wharton St.	1-3 Thurs.	9	5.85 to 7.20	Yes	No
1365	Cleveland, O.	1355 Central Ave.	2-4 Tues.	8	9.44	Yes	Yes
1366	Quincy, Ill.	Labor Temple	2-4 Mon.	8–42	4-$5.50	Yes	No
1367	Chicago, Ill.	2040 W. North Ave.	Monday	8	9.60	Yes	No
1368	Perth Amboy, N. J.	271 High St.	1-3 Mon.	8	6.40 up		No
1369	Weleetaka, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	No	Yes
1370	Bingham Canyon, Utah	Smith's Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1371	Edinburg, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Friday	8	7.00	Opt.	No
1372	East Hampton, Mass.	German Hall	2-4 Fri.	8			
1373	Flint, Mich.	808½ S. Saginaw St.	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1374	Keyport, N. J.	Keoughs Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	10.00		
1375	Lachine, Que., Can.	159 1st Ave.	1-3 Mon.	9	6.75	Yes	No
1376	Sturgis, Mich.	Eagles' Hall	2-4 Thurs.	9	7.20		
1377	Buffalo, N. Y.	North Buffalo Hall	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	Vbl.
1378	Manahawkin, N. J.	Stafford's Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1379	New Orleans, La.	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	No
1380	Bedford, Ind.	Over A. V. Bidwells Garage	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1381	Woodland, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No-
1383	Sarasota, Fla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Part
1384	Sheridan, Wyo.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1386	Grand Island, Neb.	Moose Hall	2-4 Tues.	10	3.50-$7	No	No
1387	Girardville, Pa.	Ranger's Hose House	Thursday	8	8.00		
1388	Oregon City, Ore.	Moose Hall	Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	No
1389	Quincy, Mass.	Johnson Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	5.60		
1390	Galax, Va.						
1391	Reading, Mass.	Maine and Haven	2-4 Tues.	8	10.00	Yes	
1392	Sayreville, N. J.	Rhodes Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
1393	Lake George, N. Y.	Village Hall	Alt. Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1394	Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
1395	LaGrande, Ore.	Imperial Hall	Tuesday	8	7.00		
1396	Golden, Colo.	Linder Bldg.	2nd Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	No
1397	Mineola, L. I., N. Y.	Fire Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	12.00	Yes	No
1398	Washington, Ia.	Labor Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.00	No	Yes
1399	Okmulgee, Okla.	Eagles' Hall	Monday	8	9.00		
1400	Santa Monica, Cal.	1418½ 2nd St.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1401	Buffalo, N. Y.	Genessee and Hickory St.	Monday	8	7.00	Yes	No
1402	Merritton, Ont., Can.	Public Library	1st Fri.	8	6.80		
1403	Watertown, Wis.	Dovey's Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
1404	Flora, Ill.	Woodman Hall		9	7.20		
1405	Red Bank, N. J.	Clayton and Magee Bldg.	2-L. Sat.	8	10.00	Yes	No
1406	Louisville, Ky.	809 W. Jefferson St.	2-4 Thurs.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
1407	Miami, Fla.	S N. E. 38th St.	Thursday	8	9.00	Yes	No
1408	Redwood City, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Tuesday	8	9.00	All day	No
1410	Cisco, Tex.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
1411	Miami, Fla.	Masonic Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	9.00		
1412	Drumright, Okla.	Rhinehart's Shop	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
1414	Bergenfield, N. J.	Mutual Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
1415	Ada, Okla.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
1416	Montrose, Pa.	K. of P. Hall	1st Mon.	9			
1417	Tonapah, Nev.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00		
1418	Maynard, Mass.	Masonic Hall	1st Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1419	Johnstown, Pa.	485 Bedford St.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1420	Hastings, N. Y.	Protection Hall	1-3 Thrus.	8	12.00	All day	No
1421	Denver, Colo.	1511 Federal Blvd.	1-2 Sat.	8	10.00		
1422	St. Marys, Pa.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Friday	8	8.00	No	No
1423	Corpus Christi, Tex.	221½ Staple St.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Part
1424	Grand Tower, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Mon.				
1425	Wilmington, Del.	608 French St.	L. Tues.	8	6.40		
1426	Elyria, O.	K. of P. Hall	Wed.	8	9.40	Yes	Yes
1427	Lee, Mass.	Amer. Legion Rooms	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	
1428	Titusville, Fla.	Masonic Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00		
1429	Little Falls, Minn.	City Hall		9	6.30	No	No
1430	Tarentun, Pa.	5th Ave. & Corbet St.	2-4 Wed.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
1431	El Reno, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	7.20		
1432	Laramie, Wyo.	North Star	Monday	8	8.00		
1433	Fairbury, Neb.	Whysong's Shop	1-3 Wed.	8	5.20		
1434	Moberly, Mo.	Mullen Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	
1435	Whitehall, N. Y.	Maccabees Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.40	Yes	
1436	Bangor, Pa.	Steinmetz Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	Vbl.
1437	Compton, Cal.	Chamber of Commerce	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1438	Warren, O.	30½ N. Park Ave.	Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	No
1439	McAdoo, Pa.	Keston Fire Co.	Monday	8	9.00		
1440	Lead, S. D.						
1441	Canonsburg, Pa.	F. O. E. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	Vbl.
1442	Augusta, Ga.	Masonic Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	5.00		
1443	Englewood, N. J.	Woman's Exchange Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
1444	Pheonixville, Pa.	Band Bldg.	1st Thurs.	8	9.00	Yes	No
1445	Topeka, Kan.	623 Jackson St.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1446	Albany, N. Y.	Labor Temple	1st Thurs.	8	7.60		
1447	Vero Beach, Fla.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	9.00	Yes	No
1448	Corning, Ia.	J. H. Bixby Res.	1-3 Thurs.	10	6.50		
1449	Lansing, Mich.	Labor Hall	Thursday	9	7.65	Yes	No
1450	San Juan, P. R.	Free Federation	15-30 Mo.	10–12	2.80-$3	Yes	No
1451	Monterey, Cal.	LaPorte Hall	1-3-5 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1452	Bartow, Fla.	William's Store	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00		
1453	Jersey City, N. J.	I. O. O. F. Bld., Main St.	2nd Tues.	8	8.00	No	Yes
1454	Charlottesville, Va.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	9	5.62½	No	No
1455	Cabo Rojo, P. R.	9 Baldorioty St.	L. Tues.	9	1.50 up	No	No
1456	New York, N. Y.	67 Lexington Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
1458	Kamloops, B. C., Can.						
1459	Westboro, Mass.	K. C. Hall	2nd Fri.	8	8.00		
1460	Greensboro, N. C.	341½ S. Elm St.	Tuesday	8	6.00	Yes	No
1461	Orion, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Sat.	9	6.00	No	No
1462	Bristol, Pa.	Trades Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	10.00		
1463	Stoneham, Mass.	U. S. W. V. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	10.00		
1465	Frankfort, Ind.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	6.80		

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1467	Pittsburg, Ill.	City Hall	1st Tues.	8	7.00	No	No
1468	Lowell, Mass.	7 Merrimack St.	2-4 Fri.	8:40	7.00	Yes	Yes
1470	Eveleth, Minn.	Monitor Hall	3rd Thurs.	8	7.20		
1471	Jackson, Miss.	City Hall	Friday	9	7.65	No	No
1472	Rockville, Conn.	Fitch Block	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1473	Fruitvale, Cal.	Fruitdale Av. & E. 12th St.	Thursday	8	9.00	Yes	No
1474	Brewster, N. Y.	Fireman Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
1475	Tremont, Pa.	Allen M. Shade Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1476	W. Palm Beach, Fla.	Walker's Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	9.00	Yes	No
1477	Middletown, O.	3rd Fl. Am. T. & Sav. Bk.	Monday	8	8.80	Yes	Yes
1478	Tupelo, Miss.	Woodman Hall	1-3 Fri.	9	6.30		
1479	Walpole, Mass.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	10.00	Yes	Vbl.
1480	Boulder, Colo.	Over State Theatre	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1481	Colusa, Cal.	303 Webster St.	Monday	8	8.00		
1482	Stillwater, Minn.	C. L. U. Hall	3rd Wed.	9			
1483	Patchoque, N. Y.	Forresters Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
1484	Visalia, Cal.	Good Templers' Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1485	Laporte, Ind.	Cor. Lincoln Way and Madison St.	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.80	Yes	Yes
1486	Austin, Minn.	Firemens' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	6.40	No	No
1487	Taunton, Mass.	St. Jean Baptist Hall	Friday	8	8.00		
1488	Seneca, Ill.						
1489	Burlington, N. J.	Mason Hall, W. Union St.	1st Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1490	Virginia, Minn.	North Pole Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	7.20		
1491	Royersford, Pa.	Mathews Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.
1492	Hendersonville, N. C.	Woodman Hall	Friday	8	7.00	Yes	No
1493	Pompton Lakes, N. J.	Community House	2-4 Mon.	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
1494	Baton Rouge, La.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Tuesday	8	6.40	No	No
1496	Fresno, Cal.	1139 Broadway	Wed.	8	7-$8.50		
1497	East Greenwich, R. I.	Arcanum Hall	2nd Thurs.	8	9.40	Yes	Yes
1499	Kent, O.	Bechtle Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1500	Huntington Park, Cal.	Cor. Santa Fe & Irvington	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1501	Henderson, Tenn.	Court House	1-3 Wed.	9	5-$5.95	No	No
1502	Seaside, Ore.	Band Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1503	Amherst, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1504	Jeanette, Pa.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	10.00		
1505	Salisbury, N. C.	Washington Bldg.	2-4 Wed.	10			
1506	Portland, Me.	453 Congress St.	2-4 Mon.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
1507	Drummondville, Que. Cn	Courchesne Hall	Tuesday	10	4.50	No	Yes
1508	Newark, N. Y.	Gardiens Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	9.20		
1509	Carthage, N. Y.	Bert Osborn's Garage	2-3 Wed.	9	7.20	No	No
1510	St. Cloud, Fla.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Thurs.				
1511	South Hampton, N. Y.	Forester's Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
1512	Middletown, Conn.	C. L. U. Hall	1st Tues.	8	8.00		
1513	Schenectady, N. Y.	258 State St.	4th Mon.				
1514	Niles, O.	Labor Council Hall	Friday	8	10.00		
1515	Caldwell, N. J.	Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	12.00	Yes	No
1516	Salem, Mass.	60 Washington St.	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.40	Yes	Yes
1517	Johnson City, Tenn.	Over Savoy's Drug Co.	Tuesday	9	6.75		
1518	Gulfport, Miss.	Lambroker Bldg.	Thursday	8	7.20	Yes	No
1519	Westwood, N. J.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	11.20		
1520	Bridgeport, Conn.	170 Elm St.	2-4 Thurs.	8	7-$9	Yes	No
1521	Avon Park, Fla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	9.00	Yes	No
1522	Tupper Lake, N. Y.	St. Johns Baptist Hall	1st Sat.	9	9.00		
1523	Rockford, Ill.	1015 3rd Ave.	2-4 Wed.	9	4.50-$5	Yes	No
1524	Miles City, Mont.	Wibaux Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	No	No
1525	Princeton, Ill.	Mystic Workers Hall	1st Thurs.	9	9.00		
1526	Denton, Tex.	Eavers Bldg.	Thursday	8	7.00		
1527	Wheaton, Ill.	116 N. Main St.	2-4 Thurs.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
1528	Wheeling, W. Va.	Ohio Valley T. & L. Bldg.	2-4 Fri.	8	9.00	Yes	Vbl.
1529	Kansas City, Kan.	813 Walnut St.	Thursday	8	10.00	Yes	No
1530	Marlin, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	6.00		
1531	Rockland, Mass.	321 Union St.	1-3 Wed.	8	10.00	All day	No
1532	Anacortes, Wash.	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1533	Higbee, Mo.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2nd Mon.	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
1534	Dundas, Ont., Can.	Dickson's Hall	1-3 Fri.	9			
1535	Highland, Ill.	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00		
1536	Muncy, Pa.		Tuesday				
1537	Paulsboro, N. J.	Cowgill's Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00		
1538	Miami, Ariz.	Labor Temple	1-3 Fri.	8	9.00	Yes	No
1539	East Point, Ga.	North M. E. Church	Thursday	8	6.40		
1540	Ocean City, N. J.	Red Men's Hall	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
1541	Palestine, Tex.	Trainmen Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	7.00	No	No
1543	Hyde Park, Mass.	Scenic Temple, Boston	3rd Thurs.				
1544	Columbus, Miss.	W. O. W. Hall	Thursday	9	3.60 to 7.65	No	No
1545	Riviere Du Loup, Que., Can.	Ind. Foresters' Hall	1st Mon.	10	4.00 2.70		
1546	Owensboro, Ky.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Tuesday	9	to 8.10		
1547	Ludington, Mich.	Danish Hall	1-3 Wed.	8½	6.37½	Yes	Yes
1548	Worland, Wyo.	School House	2-4 Mon.	8	10.00	No	No
1549	Keansburg, N. J.	Fire House	1-3 Wed.	8	10.00		
1550	Braintree, Mass.	I. O. O. F. Hall, South Braintree	2-4 Fri.	8	10.00	All day	No
1551	Three Rivers, Mich.	Moose Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	6.00		
1552	Salamanca, N. Y.	K. of C. Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.80		

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1553	New Market, N. H.	K. of P. Hall	1st Fri.	8	7.20		
1554	Mulberry, Kan.	Central Garage	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00		
1555	Piggott, Ark.	Underwood Hall	Monday	9	5.85		
1556	Tampa, Fla.	1109½ Tampa St.	Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	No
1557	Barberton, O.	Peoples Bank Club Rooms.	1-3 Tues.	8	9.20	Yes	No
1558	Tetreaultville, Que., Can	1651 Letourneaux	Friday	9	6.75	Yes	No
1559	New Athens, Ill.	Union Hall	3rd Sat.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1560	St. Louis, Mo.	9th and Market St.	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1561	Portland, Me.	453 Congress St.	2-4 Thurs.	8	4.80 to 6.40	Yes	No
1562	North Wales, Pa.	Weikels Hall	2-L. Tues.	8	10.00	Yes	Part
1563	Monessen, Pa.	1053 Schoonemaker Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	No
1564	Casper, Wyo.	231 N. Wolcott	1-3 Mon.	8	9.00	Yes	No
1565	Anna, Ill.	Ferguson's Shop	Thursday	8	7.00		
1566	Lawrence, Mass.	44 Park St.	1st Wed.	8	8.80	Yes	No
1567	Martins Ferry, O.	Shreve Hervey Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	10.00		
1568	Hollywood, Cal.	5444 Hollywood Blvd.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1569	Knoxville, Tenn.	Gay and Union St.	4th Sat.	8	6.00		
1570	Marysville, Cal.	2nd and Oak St.	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
1571	E. San Diego, Cal.	Library Hall	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	No
1572	McGill, Nev.	Cyprus Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	5.75	No	No
1573	Tuscola, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Wed.	9			
1574	Weirton, W. Va.	Town Hall, Hollidays Cove	2-4 Wed.	8	11.00	Yes	Yes
1575	Endicott, N. Y.	Brown Block	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1576	Mechanicsville, N. Y.	Moose Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1577	Depew, Okla.	Frank Barrett's	Monday	8	8.00		
1578	Tulare, Cal.	Union Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1579	Wareham, Mass.	M. U. I. O. O. F. Hall, Onset	1-3 Mon.				
1580	Milford, Conn.	Tibbals Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	10 00	Yes	No
1581	Arcadia, Fla.	K. of P. Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1582	Dyersburg, Tenn.	Court House	Monday	9	5.40	No	No
1583	Little River, Fla.	666 N. W. 79th St., Miami	Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	No
1584	St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., Can.	City Hall	L. Mon.	9	5.85		
1585	Lawton, Okla.	English Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	
1586	Key West, Fla.	Whitehead and Angelia St.	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00		
1587	Hutchinson, Kan.	13½ Sherman, East	Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
1588	Sydney, N. S., Can.	Casino Bldg.	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	Vbl
1589	Arecibo, P. R.	Federation Hall		9	4.00	No	No
1590	Norris City, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	5.85		
1591	Plymouth, Mass.	Q. U. A. M. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1592	Shawano, Wis.	Temple of Honor Bldg.	1st Sat.	10	6.00	No	No
1593	Concord, Mass.	Urquhart Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	10.00	All day	No
1594	Edmonton, Alta., Can.						
1595	Conshohocken, Pa.	P. O. S. of A. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	10.00		
1596	St. Louis, Mo.	3606 Cozens Ave.	Wed.	8	5.60	Yes	Vbl.
1597	Bremerton, Wash.	440 Bunnell St.	Thursday	8	8 00	Yes	Vbl
1598	Victoria, B. C., Can.	Forum Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
1599	Vancouver, B. C., Can.	313 Holden Bldg.	1-3 Thurs.	8	5.20	Yes	No
1600	Lake Wales, Fla.	City Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1601	Providence, R. I.	141 Benefit St.	1-L. Tues.	8	8.80		
1602	Cincinnati, O.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	10.80	Yes	Yes
1603	Ringtown, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	L. Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1604	McMeachen, W. Va.	Bank Bldg., Under P. O.	2-4 Tues.	8	10.00		
1605	Moscow, Ida.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	8.00	No	No
1606	Oakland, N. J.		2nd Wed.	8	11.20		
1607	Ansonville, Ont., Can.		Wed.	9	6.30		
1608	Ocala, Fla.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Wed.	9	7.65	Yes	Yes
1609	Hibbing, Minn.	Public Library	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
1610	Lowell, Mass.	7 Merrimack St.	Wed.	8	8.80	Yes	Yes
1611	Athens, Tex.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	7.00		
1612	E. Millinocket, Me.	Municipal Bldg.	L. Wed.	8			
1613	Newark, N. J.	17 W. Park St.	2-4 Fri.	8	11.00		
1614	Littlefield, Tex.	C. Smith Lumber Co.	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	No	No
1615	St. Petersburg, Fla.	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.
1616	Nashua, N. H.	C. L. U. Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1618	Sacramento, Cal.	Labor Temple	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1619	Atlantic City, N. J.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00		
1620	Rock Springs, Wyo.	Clondyke Hall	Wed.	8	9.00	No	Yes
1621	Mexia, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
1622	Lehighton, Pa.	2nd and Iron St.	1-3 Tues.	9	6.30 to 8.10	Yes	No
1623	Pine Plains, N. Y.	Carpenters' Bldg.	2nd Thurs.	8	4.96		
1624	Chariton, Ia.	Isrrill Bldg.	Wed.	9	6.75	No	No
1625	Webster City, Ia.	Ov. Hamilton Co. State Bk.	2-4 Tues.	9	7.65		
1626	Wallingford, Conn.	Red Men's Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1627	Mena, Ark.	Mershon's Shop	1-3 Tues.	8	6.00		
1628	Paris, Ark.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	5.00	No	No
1629	Ashtabula, O.	Building Trades Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	9.20	Yes	No
1630	Ware, Mass.	68 Main St.	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.80	Yes	No
1631	Steubenville, O.	240½ N. 9th St.	1st Mon.	8	11.00	Yes	No
1632	San Luis Obispo, Cal.	Mission Hall	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1633	Mayaguez, P. R.	Federation Libre		9	2.00	Yes	No
1634	Big Springs, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	No
1635	Kansas City, Mo.	Labor Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	10.00		
1636	Whiting, Ind.	Slovak Home	1-3 Thurs.	8	12.00		

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1637	La Junta, Colo.	12 E. 2nd St.	Friday	8	7.00		
1639	Chicago, Ill.						
1640	East Hampton, N. Y.	Methodist Church Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
1641	Pompano, Fla.	Slaughter Bldg.	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	No
1642	Snohomish, Wash.	Rice Shop	1-2 Mon.	8	7.20		
1643	Chagin Falls, O.	11 Franklin Ave.	Tuesday	8	11.00	Yes	Yes
1644	Minneapolis, Minn.	43 4th St., S.	2-4 Fri.	8	7.20-$8	Yes	No
1645	Hull, Mass.	Bryon Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	10.00	All day	No
1646	Durango, Colo.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
1647	Hialeah, Fla.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Thursday	8	9.00	Yes	Vbl
1648	Levelland, Texas		Saturday				
1649	Lenoir, N. C.	Junior Hall	Friday	10	5.00		
1650	Lexington, Ky.	139 N. Broadway	Tuesday	9	6.75	Yes	
1651	Puyallup, Wash.	Perfield Bldg., Puyallup	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1652	Hampton, N. H.	North Hampton	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1654	Miamisburg, Ohio	Moose Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
1655	Sapulpa, Okla.	Red Men's Hall	Monday	8	10.00		
1656	Oneonta, N. Y.	Moose Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00		
1657	New York, N. Y.	508 Willis Ave., Bronx	1-3 Sat.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
1658	Grove City, Pa.	Covert Hall	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1659	Bartlesville, Okla.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	8.00		
1660	Norfolk, N. Y.	Crabb Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	4.72 to 7.20	No	Yes
1661	Beaumont, Tex.	Port Arthur, Beaumont	2-Wed-4 Fri	8	7.00		
1662	Goshen, N. Y.	Suresky Hall	2nd Wed.	8	8.00		
1663	Bath, Me.	108 Front St.	1-3 Wed.	8	4.80	No	No
1664	Bloomington, Ind.	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	8½	8.50	Yes	No
1665	Alexandria, Va.	Prince and Royal St.	Thursday	8	8.50-$10	Yes	Yes
1666	Kingville, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3-5 Wed.	8	8.00		
1668	Goose Creek, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	No
1669	White Bear Lake, Minn.	Auditorium Hall	3rd Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1670	Ashland, Pa.	925 Center St.	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1672	Hasting, Neb.	G. A. R. Hall	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	No
1673	Detroit, Mich.	1967 Grand River Ave.	Friday	8	9.20	Yes	No
1674	McAllen, Texas	K. of C. Hall	Friday	8	7.00	No	No
1675	Breese, Ill.	City Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	7.20	No	No
1676	Caney, Kan.	510 N. Fawn St.	Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
1677	Thorold, Ont., Can.	Carpenter Hall	Friday	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
1678	Peckville, Pa.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
1679	N. Attleboro, Mass.	A. O. H. Hall, Elm St.	1-2 Tues.	8	8.80	Yes	No
1681	Shelby, N. C.	Curtis Bldg.	Tuesday	9	5.40	Yes	No
1682	Earlsboro, Okla.	School House	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	No	No
1683	Forest City, Pa.	I. O. R. M. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00	No	Yes
1684	Sherbrooke, Que., Can.	Art Hall	2-4 Wed.	9–10	5.00		
1685	Melbourne, Fla.	Temple of Organized Crafts	Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
1686	Stillwater, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00		
1687	Montgomery, Ala.	High and Jackson St.	2-4 Mon.	8–10	4-$7.50	Yes	No
1688	Porterville, Cal.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Part	
1689	San Francisco, Cal.	112 Valencia St.	Friday	8	9.00		
1690	Eustis, Fla.	Over Auto Hospital	Tuesday	9	6.75	Yes	No
1691	Coeur d'Alene, Ida.	K. of C. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00	No	No
1692	Los Angeles, Cal.	8111 Santa Monica Blvd.	Wed.	8	8.00		
1693	Chicago, Ill.	16 E. Ontario St.	Thursday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
1694	Washington, D. C.	6th and G St., N. W.	Wed.	8	8.50	Yes	Yes
1695	Providence, R. I.	59 Chestnut St.	2-4 Mon.	8	9.40	Yes	Yes
1696	Juncos, P. R.	Fraternidad St.		8–10	2-$4	No	No
1697	Miami, Fla.	47 N. W. 3rd St.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1698	Superior, Ariz.	Prospector's Pl.	2nd Tues.	8	7.00		
1699	Manchester, N. H.	21 Hanover St.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1700	Wilton, Conn.	Town Hall	1st Mon.	8	9.00		
1701	New Braunfels, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	6.00	No	Vbl.
1702	Moundsville, W. Va.	Calahan Hall	2-3-4 Mon.	8	10.00		
1703	Odin, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	6.00		
1704	Atlantic City, N. J.	30 S. New York Ave.	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	No
1706	Vernon, Tex.	1829 Wilbarger St.	Tuesday	8	8-$9	No	No
1707	Kelso-Longview, Wash.	Labor Hall, Kelso	Friday	8	8.00	No	No
1708	White River Valley, Wash.	Fraternal House, Auburn.	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00		
1709	Ashland, Wis.	Fraternal Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	6.80	No	Yes
1710	Mill Valley, Cal.	Grethals Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	9.00	Yes	No
1711	Van Wert, O.	Moose Hall	2-4 Mon.	9	5.85	No	No
1712	Bicknell, Ind.	Wallace Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.60		
1713	Okeechobee, Fla.	Court House	Monday	8	8.00		
1714	Tamaqua, Pa.	Moose Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1715	Vancouver, Wash.	Sohns Hall	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
1716	New York, N. Y.	358 W. 44th St.	2-4 Tues.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
1717	Morristown, Tenn.	J. O. U. A. M. Hall	2-4 Fri.	9	6.75	Yes	No
1718	Ennis, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	No	No
1719	Panama City, Fla.	Millville	2-4 Wed.	9		Yes	No
1720	Athens, O.	K. of P. Hall	Wed.	8	8.00		
1721	Lansford, Pa.	Valley Theatre	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1722	Danville, Va.	Owls' Hall	Saturday	10	5.00	Yes	No
1723	Columbus, Ga.	Moose Hall	Friday	9	6.75	Yes	No
1724	Elizabeth, N. J.	111 First St.	1-3 Mon.	8	7.20	Yes	No
1725	Daytona Beach, Fla.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	7.20	Yes	
1726	E. Onoque, N. Y.	Atlantic Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	9.00	Yes	No
1727	N. Chicago, Ill.	14th St. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
1728	Slatington, Pa.	Arlington Hotel	1-3 Tues.	9	7.20	Yes	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1730	Neodesha, Kan.	Cason Hall	Monday	8	6.00	No	No
1731	Monongahela, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
1732	Economy, Pa.	Eagles' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
1733	New Bedford, Mass.	100 High St.	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00		
1734	Murray, Ky.	Ryan Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	9	5.85	Yes	No
1735	Prince Rupert, B. C., Can.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.50-$7	Yes	Vbl.
1736	Valleyfield, Que., Can.	Lalumieres Hall	1-3 Sat.	10	5.00	Yes	No
1737	Hackensack, N. J.	283 Berry St.	1st Tues.	8	11.20		
1738	Hartford City, Ind.	Community Bldg.	1st Thurs.	9	6.75	Yes	No
1739	Kirkwood, Mo.	New Moose Hall, Maplewood	1-3 Mon.	8	12.00	Yes	No
1740	North Bay, Ont., Can.	T. and L. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	9	6.30		
1741	Jonesboro, Ark.	A. O. U. W. Hall	Friday				
1742	New Haven, Conn.	438 Oak St.	1-3 Tues.	8	9.00		
1743	Wildwood, N. J.	Journal Hall	Thursday	8	10.00	Yes	No
1744	Grand Mere, Que., Can.		Saturday				
1745	Sesser, Ill.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Wed.	8	8.00		
1746	Miniqua-Woodruff, Wis.	Woodruff, Miniqua	2 Fri.-4 Fri.				
1747	Marietta, Ga.	108½ Washington Ave.	2-4 Tues.	9	5.85	Yes	No
1748	Sacramento, Cal.	Labor Temple	1-4 Fri.	8	9.00		
1749	Bremerton, Wash.	Labor Temple	1st Tues.	8	8.00		
1750	Cleveland, O.	13503 Kinsman Rd.	Monday	8	11.00		
1751	Sanford, Fla.	Elks Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.80	Yes	No
1752	Pomona, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Tuesday	8	7.00		
1753	Lockport, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8		Yes	No
1754	Canton, Mass.	Odd Fellows' Hall	3rd Thurs.	8	8.00		
1755	E. Aurora, N. Y.	584 Oakwood Ave.	2-4 Fri.	8	6.00		
1756	Rochester, Mich.		Friday	9	9.00	Yes	Yes
1757	Buffalo, N. Y.	Dom Polski Hall	Friday	9	9.00	Yes	No
1759	Powhattan Point, Ohio.	C. A. Carpenter's Res.	1st Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	
1761	Newcastle, Ind.	Moose Hall	2-4 Fri.	9	5.40		
1762	Bucyrus, O.	Trades and Labor Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.40	Yes	No
1763	Baltimore, Md.	715 N. Eutaw St.	Tuesday	8	8.00		
1764	Charlotte, N. C.	209½ W. 4th St.	Friday	9	5.85	Yes	No
1765	Orlando, Fla.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1766	Fostoria, O.	D. of A. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Part
1767	Logan, Utah	Rear Owl Pool Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	6.80	No	No
1768	Jacksonville, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	7.20		
1769	Benld and Gillespie, Ill.	Corporation Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.80	Yes	
1770	Cape Girardeau, Mo.	Haas Hall	Wed.	8	6.80	No	No
1771	Eldorado, Ill.	Post Office Bldg.	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
1772	Hicksville, N. Y.	Masonic Temple	2-4 Fri.				
1773	Douglas, Wyo.	Cannon Shop	1-3 Fri.	8	7.00		
1774	Taft, Cal.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
1775	Craig, Colo.	Court House	1st Tues.				
1776	Pendleton, Ore.	Union Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
1778	Columbia, S. C.	1435 Main St.	Thursday	9			
1779	Calgary, Alta., Can.	Labor Hall	Thursday	8	8.00		
1780	Fairbury, Ill.	Miners' Hall	1-3 Fri.	9			
1781	Sewanee, Tenn.	Redwood Hall	Wed.	9	5.85		
1782	Newark, N. J.	123 Prince St.	Tuesday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
1783	Roundup, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
1784	Chicago, Ill.	1638 N. Halsted St.	Wed.	8	9.60	Yes	No
1785	Ft. Lee, N. J.	A. C. Club House	1-3 Thurs.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
1786	Chicago, Ill.	3900 W. 26th St.	Tuesday	8	9.60	Yes	No
1787	Cayey, P. R.	20 Munoy St.		8	3.00		
1789	Duncan, Okla.	Kendricks Eason Lum. Co.	Friday	8	8.00		
1790	Baltimore, Md.	711 N. Caroline St.	Wed.	8	5.12	Yes	No
1791	Altus, Okla.	W. O. W. Hall	Monday	8	7.00		
1792	Sedalia, Mo.	412½ S. Ohio St.	1-3 Fri.	8	7.00	No	No
1793	Three Rivers, Que., Can.	142 Notre Dame	Tuesday	10	5.00	No	No
1794	Punta Gorda, Fla.	Log Cabin Hall	Monday	8	6.80	Yes	
1795	Mishawaka, Ind.	K. O. T. M. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	8.40	Yes	Yes
1796	Montgomery, Ala.	12½ Commerce St.	Monday	8–10	6.00	Yes	Vbl
1797	Glenrock, Wyo.	Guild Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00		
1798	Gunnison, Colo.	Court House	2nd Wed.	8	7.00	No	No
1799	Renton, Wash.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.	8	9.00	Yes	No
1800	Albion, N. Y.	Citizens Band Room	2nd Tues.	8	6.00		
1801	Sturgeon Falls, Ont., Can	Council Chamber	1-3 Fri.	8	5.76	No	Yes
1802	New Philadelphia, O.	Moose Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1803	Shelton, Wash.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1804	Fairfield, Ia.	55 N. Court St.	2-4 Wed.	9	6-$6.75	No	No
1805	Detroit, Mich.	3410 Grand River Ave.	Tuesday	8	9.20	Yes	No
1806	Bowling Green, O.	Moose Hall	1st Tues.	8	6.40		
1807	Dayton, Ohio	5th and Walnut St.	Friday	8	8.00		
1808	Wood River, Ill.	Moose Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	10.00	Yes	No
1809	Northfield, Minn.			10	7.50	No	No
1810	Creston, Ia.	Creston Wood Working Co.	1st Sat.				
1811	Monroe, La.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday				
1812	Liberal, Mo.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	6.00		
1813	Blytheville, Ark.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Friday	9	6.75		
1814	Huntingburg, Ind.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
1815	Naperville, Ill.	Wm. Knoch Bldg.	3rd Mon.	8	12.00	Yes	No
1816	Durant, Okla.	113½ N. 2nd St.	Tuesday	8	7.00	4 Mo.	No
1817	Nokomis, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Thurs.	8	6.80		
1818	Institute, W. Va.	Masonic Hall	1st Mon.	8	10.00		
1819	Elma, Wash.	Eagles' Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00		
1820	Toronto, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8–9	4.80-$6		

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1821	Yauco, P. R.	Federation Libre	Monday	8	2.50		
1822	Bluford, Ill.	Hoff's Store	2-4 Mon.	8	6.40		
1824	Bellingham, Wash.	Labor Temple	Saturday	8	8.00		
1826	Greenville, Tenn.	1st Nat. Bk. Bldg.	Thursday	9	6.00	Yes	
1827	Madill, Okla.	Schneiders Studio	Friday	8	6.00		
1828	Bristow, Okla.	King Lance Lum. Co.	Monday	8	8.00	No	
1829	Ravenna, O.	Flaths Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1830	Eau Gallie, Fla.	Theatre Bldg.	Monday	8	8.00		
1831	Boonton, N. J.	Eagles' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	11.20	Yes	No
1832	Escanaba, Mich.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1833	Redondo Beach, Cal.	133 Hermosa St.	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1834	Detroit, Mich.	Labor Temple	1-3 Fri.				
1835	Waterloo, Ia.	324½ E. 4th St.	1-3 Fri.	8	8.40	Yes	No
1836	Russellville, Ark.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	7.00	No	No
1837	Babylon, N. Y.	Amer. Legion Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
1838	Port Richmond, N. Y.	D. Mountain Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8		Part	No
1839	E. Providence, R. I.	51 Phillips St.	1-3 Tues.	8	9.40	Yes	Yes
1840	Medford, Ore.	Althea Hall	Friday	8	7.20	No	No
1841	Burlington, Wis.	Woodman Hall	2-4 Thurs.	9	8.10	Yes	No
1842	Oxford, O.	Flanigan's Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	7.20		
1843	Bristol, Tenn.	Bricklayers' Hall	Monday	10	5.00		
1844	Venice, Cal.	31 Lorillie Ave.	Wed.	8	8.00		
1845	Dunkirk, N. Y.	141 E. Front St.	2-4 Thurs.	9	8.10		
1846	New Orleans, La.	606 Common St.	Monday	8	7.20	Yes	No
1847	Monterey, Tenn.	City Hall	1st Sat.	10	7.00		
1848	Burbank, Cal.	141 Olive Ave.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1849	Hope, Ark.	Council Hall	Friday	8	6.00		
1850	Bridgeburg, Ont., Can.	Review Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	6.40	Yes	
1851	Royalton, Ill.	Lithuanian Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00		
1852	Laurel, Miss.	Front St.	Monday	9	6.75		
1853	Frackville, Pa.	Kirlavapc Hall	2-L. Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1855	Bryan, Tex.	Smith Bldg.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1856	Philadelphia, Pa.	Mutual Hall	Tuesday	8	10.00	Yes	No
1857	Spring Valley, N. Y.	Columbian Engine Hall Co.	1-3 Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
1858	Columbiana, O.	Town Hall	1st Wed.	8	7.20	Opt.	Yes
1859	Mobile, Ala.	S. E. Cor. State & Jackson	2-4 Tues.	8	6.40		
1860	Warsaw, Ind.	City Hall	1 3 Tues.	9	5.85	Yes	No
1861	Burley, Ida.	330 E. 1st St.	2-4 Wed.	8	7.00	No	No
1862	Cedar Falls, Ia.	611 Grant St.	2nd Fri.	8	6.80	No	Vbl.
1863	Kellogg, Ida.	Daily Reminder Ptg. Office	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00	No	No
1867	Regina, Sask., Can.	Trades Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	9.00		
1868	Asbury Park, N. J.	Elks' Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	10.00		
1869	Manteca, Cal.	Cowell Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00		
1870	Shrewsbury, Mass.	Maple Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	8.80	Yes	Yes
1871	Sheffield, Pa.	Cedarloff Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	8.00	No	No
1872	Hanover, Pa.	1st Nat. Bank Bldk.	Thursday	10	4-87	Part	No
1873	Valparaiso, Ind.	23 Lincoln Way	Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
1874	Montesano, Wash.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	8.50	Yes	Part
1875	Vancouver, B. C., Can.	Holden Bldg.	1-3 Thurs.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
1876	Lebanon, N. J.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8			
1877	Pawtucket, R. I.	21 N. Main St.	2-4 Tues.	8	8.80	Yes	No
1878	Mendham, N. J.	Bretherton Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	11.20	Yes	No
1879	Camden, N. J.	Red Men's Hall	Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	No
1880	Carthage, Mo.	229 E. 4th St.	Monday	8	7.20	Yes	No
1881	Holyoke, Mass.	189 High St.	1-3 Wed.	8:40		Yes	No
1882	Fayetteville, Ark.	M. W. A. Hall	2-3-4 Tues.	8	6.00	No	No
1883	Macomb, Ill.	Ralston's Office	2-4 Fri.	9	6.75		
1884	Lubbock, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	8.00		
1885	Paris, Tex.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Monday	8	6.00	No	No
1886	Guthrie, Okla.	114½ W. Oklahoma	Friday	8	7.00		
1887	Geneseo, Ill.	North Side Hose House	2-4 Thurs.	9	6.75		
1888	New York, N. Y.	30 W. 129th St.	2-4 Mon.	8	12.00	No	No
1889	Downers Grove, Ill.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
1890	Carmel, Cal.	Unity Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1891	Brenham, Tex.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	7.00		
1892	Shelbyville, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	6.80		
1893	Savannah, Ga.	817 W. Broad St.	1-3 Mon.	8	4-86		
1895	McLeansboro, Ill.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	6.00	No	No
1896	Lawrence, Mass.	184 Broadway	4th Tues.	8:40			
1897	Paso Robles, Cal.	1218 Spring St.	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1898	Girard, Kan.	Strickler Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1899	Hobart, Ind.	Old Town Hall	1-2 Fri.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
1900	Penns Grove, N. J.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Tuesday				
1901	Tahoka, Tex.	C. Smith Lum. Co.	Tuesday	8	8.00		
1902	Cleveland, O.	7205 Fullerton Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	11.00	Yes	
1903	Sikestown, Mo.	Paint Shop, 2nd St.	Thursday	9	5.85	No	No
1905	Marion, Ky.	W. O. W. Hall	1st Fri.	9	5.40	No	No
1906	Daytona Beach, Fla.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	7.20		
1907	Arkansas City, Kan.	115 W. 5th Ave.	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
1908	Sulphur Springs, Fla.	807 Fairbanks	Thursday	8	9.00		
1909	Camden, Ark.	City Hall	Wed.	8	6.80		
1910	Doniphan, Mo.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	4.80	No	No
1913	San Fernando, Cal.	11339 Tamarack St.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1914	Stratford, Conn.	86 Wash. Ave., Bridgeport Depot	2nd Thurs.	8	4.96-$6		
1915	Rusk, Tex.	Over Moseleys Drug Store	1-3 Mon.	8	6.00	No	
1916	DeLeon Springs, Fla.	T. T. Stafford Res.	Alt. Thurs.	8	7.20		
1917	Sour Lake, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Saturday				
1918	Blairsville, Pa.	Malta Hall	1-3 Wed.				

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1919	Stevens Point, Wis.	201 Main St.	1-3 Fri.	8	6.00	No	No
1920	Mineral Wells, Tex.	206½ S. E. 1st Ave.	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	No
1921	Hempstead, N. Y.	Cor. Front and Main St.	1-3 Mon.	8	11.50	Yes	Yes
1922	Chicago, Ill.	6416 S. Halsted St.	Wed.	8	9.60	Yes	No
1923	Tacoma, Wash.	Carpenters' Hall	Saturday	8	7.20		
1924	Colorado, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	8.00	No	No
1925	Columbia, Mo.	Modern Woodman Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00	No	No
1926	Chanute, Kan.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	7.00		
1927	Delray, Fla.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	10.00	Yes	Vbl.
1928	Nason, Ill.	Miners' Hall		8	8.00		
1929	Cleveland, O.	1355 Central Ave.	Alt. Fri.	8–9	9.60 to 10.80	Yes	Yes
1930	Washington, N. J.	Bryant Bldg.	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00		
1931	Childress, Tex.	Over Piggotts Hard. Store.	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
1932	Windsor Locks, Conn.	Foresters' Hall	3rd Thurs.	9	7.50		
1933	Midland, Tex.	Court House	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	No
1935	Denning, N. M.	Lumber Co. Office	1st Tues.	8	9.00		
1936	Sand Springs, Okla.	Broadway Hall	Friday	8	10.00	Yes	No
1937	Pine Grove, Pa.	Cherry St.	L. Fri.	9	7.65		
1938	Crown Point, Ind.	Legion Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	Vbl.
1939	Clifton, N. J.	288 Parker Ave.	1-3 Fri.	8	11.20	Yes	No
1940	La Belle, Fla.	Newcomb Bldg.	Tuesday	8	8.00		
1941	Stoughton, Wis.	Woodman's Hall	1-3 Sat.	10	7.00		
1942	Winston Salem, N. C.	29½ E. 4th St.	Tuesday	9–10	5.40 to 8.10	Yes	No
1943	Henryetta, Okla.	Morgan Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00		
1944	Coulterville, Ill.	Burn's Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00		
1945	Westport, Conn.	Arion Hall	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	No
1946	London, Ont., Can.	Dominion Bk. Chambers.	1-3 Tues.	8	6.40	Yes	No
1947	Hollywood, Fla.	2115 Hollywood Pl.	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	No
1948	Ames, Ia.	Moose Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	No
1949	Lewistown, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	1-2 Mon.	8	8.00	No	No
1951	Cambria, Ill.	Thomas Garage	4th Fri.	8	8.00	No	No
1952	Carmi, Ill.		1st Tues.	9	5.85	No	No
1953	Greencastle, Ind.	Legion Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1954	Hammonton, N. J.	140 Maple St.	1st Mon.				
1955	Redding, Cal.	Swasey Bldg.	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	No	No
1956	River Grove, Ill.	Senfs Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
1957	Toledo, O.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1958	Alamosa, Colo.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.				
1959	Florence, Ala.	Over Negley's Pool Hall.	Monday	8	7.20	Yes	No
1960	Algiers, La.	420 Bermuda St.	2nd Tues.	8	6.00		
1962	Pensacola, Fla.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	6.64	4 Mo.	No
1963	Crescent City, Cal.	Front and D St.	Thursday				
1964	Vicksburg, Miss.	Moose Hall	Monday	8	7.00	Yes	No
1965	Lander, Wyo.	Labor Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00		
1966	Egg Harbor, N. J.	446 St. Louis Ave.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1967	Santurce, P. R.	62 Cerra St.	Sunday	8–9	2-$5		
1968	Oberlin, O.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.80		
1969	Beamsville & Grimsby, Ont., Can.	Orange Hall, Grimsby	1-3 Tues.	9	6.75		
1970	Lansing, Mich.	Moose Hall	Wed.				
1971	Lynn, Mass.	Columbia Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00		
1972	Cutler, Ill.	Opera House		8	8.00		
1973	Riverhead, N. Y.	Foresters' Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	No
1974	Corinth, Miss.	Barrom's Drug Store.	2nd Fri.	9	6.75		
1975	Graham, Tex.	Old Odd Fellows' Hall.	1st Tues.	8	8.00	No	No
1976	Los Angeles, Cal.	2706 Brooklyn Ave.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1977	Rome, Ga.	417½ Broadway St.	1-3 Mon.	9	3.60 to 6.75		
1978	Buffalo, N. Y.	48 W. Eagle St.	2-4 Fri.	8	9-$10	Yes	Yes
1980	Atchison, Kan.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00		
1981	Elkville, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00		
1982	Evergreen, Colo.		2-4 Thurs.	8	10.00	All day	No
1983	Bogalusa, La.	Bertoimere Hall	1-2 Mon.	9	6.75		
1984	Magna, Utah	Over O. P. Skaggs Store.	2-4 Fri.	8	5.50	No	No
1985	Jersey City, N. J.	Beacon and Oakland Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8:45	6.00		
1986	Greenville, S. C.	109½ E. Washington St.	Tuesday	10	5.30		
1987	St. Charles, Mo.	Central Bank Bldg.	1-3 Sat.	8	8.00		
1988	Plant City, Fla.	Druids Hall	Thursday	9	6.75		
1989	Texas City, Tex.	I. L. A. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00		
1990	Stratford, Ont., Can.	Royal Bank Bldg.	2-4 Wed.	9	5.00	Yes	No
1991	Bedford, O.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	11.00	Yes	Yes
1993	Shadyside, O.	Johnson Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	8-$10	Yes	No
1994	New Ulm, Minn.	Farmer's Creamery	1st Sat.	10	6.00		
1995	Williamsport, Pa.	Labor Temple	2-4 Tues.	10	5.00	Yes	No
1997	Columbia, Ill.	Masonic Bldg.	2nd Fri.	9	6.75	Yes	No
1998	Columbia, S. C.	1435 Main St.	Monday	9–10	5-$6		
1999	Fredericktown, Mo.	Roberts Hall	1-3 Sat.	9	6.75		
2002	Beatrice, Neb.	State Bank Bldg.	1st Mon.	9	6.75	No	No
2003	Waynesboro, Pa.	Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall	Wed.	9	5.40		
2004	Itasca, Ill.	Village Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
2007	The Dalles, Ore.	Moose Hall	Monday	8	6.40		
2008	Ponca City, Okla.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	8.00	No	
2009	Biloxi, Miss.	Red Men's Hall	Monday	8	7.20	Yes	No
2013	Hanover, Ont., Can.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.	10	3.50		

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
2014	Ranger, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Saturday	8	8.00	No	No
2016	Eastland, Tex.	301 W. Main St.	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00	No	No
2018	Lakewood, N. J.	P. O. S. of A. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	10.00	Yes	No
2023	Norfolk, Conn.	Arcanum Hall	1st Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
2025	Gretna, La.	Crocketts Hall	3rd Fri.	8	7.20		
2027	Fulton, Ky.	Moose Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	5.85		
2028	Grand Forks, N. D.	Orpheum Hall	1-3 Thurs.	9	8.10	No	Yes
2029	Lodi, Cal.	Hill's Hall	1st Mon.	8	8.00		
2032	Heavener, Okla.	City Hall	Wed.	8	6 00		
2034	Dundas, Ont., Can.	Orange Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
2035	New York, N. Y.	949 Willoughby Av. Brklyn.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
2036	Rapid City, S. D.	Yeomans Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.40		
2037	Hattisburg, Miss.	K. of P. Hall	Friday				
2039	Noank, Conn.	Unity Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	7.20	Yes	No
2043	Mobile, Ala.	Labor Temple	1st Mon.	9	5.40	Yes	No
2044	Cherokee, Ia.	514 W. Elm St.	2nd Wed.	10	7.50		
2046	Martinez, Cal.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	9.00		
2047	West New York, N. J.	409 14th St.	3rd Tues.				
2048	Niagara on Lake, Ont., C	Jas. Bishop's Res.	L. Mon.	8	5.60		
2049	Paducah, Ky.	Masonic Temple	2nd Tues.	9	6.00	Yes	No
2054	Cle Elum, Minn.	Union Hall	Thursday	8	8.00		
2055	Monticello, Ill.	Tatman Bldg.	2-4 Thurs.	8–9	6.80 to 7.65	Yes	
2056	Huntington Beach, Cal.	302 Walnut Ave.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
2057	Kirksville, Mo.	101½ N. Elson	Monday	8	6.00	No	Yes
2058	Frankfort, Ky.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	Monday	9	6.75	No	No
2059	Bismarck, N. D.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2-4 Wed.	9	8.10	No	No
2060	Logansport, Ind.	Trades & Labor Assembly.	Thursday	8	7.20	Yes	Part
2061	Saugerties, N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Bldg.	1-3 Thurs.	8	7.00	Yes	No
2062	McKenzie, Tenn.	Over Butler Grocery Co.	1-3 Mon.	9	4.50 to 5.40		
2065	Elizabethtown, Ky.	Woodman Hall	1-3 Sat.	9	5.40		
2066	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St.	Friday	8	10.00	Yes	No
2069	Platteville, Wis.						
2070	Salem, Mass.	13 Beckford St.	2-4 Fri.	8:40	6.93	Yes	No
2073	Milwaukee, Wis.	651½ Greenfield Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
2074	Vermillion, O.	Town Hall	1st Mon.	8	8.00	No	No
2075	Burgettstown, Pa.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	No	No
2077	New Albany, Ind.	C. L. U. Hall	2nd Mon.	8	5.60		
2080	Greenville, Miss.	Pythian Hall	1-3 Fri.	9	6.75	No	No
2081	Berwick, La.	Opera House	1-3 Sat.	8	5.44		
2082	Brandon, Man., Can.	Kelly Block	1-3 Sat.			No	No
2085	Exeter, N. H.	Foresters' Hall	4th Mon.	8	7.20	Yes	No
2087	Belton, Tex.	K. of P. Hall	1st Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
2088	Johnsonburg, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.80		
2089	Hickman, Ky.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	5.40		
2090	New York, N. Y.	247 E. 84th St.	Thursday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
2092	Cresson, Pa.	S. B. Houpt's Res.	2-4 Fri.	9	7.80	No	No
2094	Los Angeles, Cal.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	10.00		
2096	Kitchener, Ont., Can.	Trades and Labor Hall	2-4 Fri.	9	6.30	Yes	No
2100	Amityville, N. Y.	Fraternity Hall	1st Fri.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
2103	Chicago, Ill.	758 W. North Ave.	1-3 Thurs.	9	5.25	Yes	Yes
2104	Guayama, P. R.	37 Pales St.	Tuesday				
2106	Saginaw, Mich.	Granville Hall	1st Fri.	8	5.04		
2107	Shickshinny, Pa.	Masonic Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00	No	No
2108	Shelbyville, Ind.	22½ W. Broadway	Friday	9	6.75	Yes	Yes
2109	Olympia, Wash.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00		
2110	Everett, Wash.	Labor Temple	1-3 Sat.	7–8	8.00 to 10.00	Yes	Yes
2114	Napa, Cal.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
2117	Mankato, Minn.	State Bank Hall	2nd Thurs.		6.75	Yes	No
2118	Temiskaming, Que., Can	C. Thomas Res.	1st Mon.				
2119	St. Louis, Mo.	3606 Cozens Ave.	2-4 Thurs.		8.00 to 10.00	Yes	No
2122	Vandalia, Ill.	Stanberry Hall	2-4 Mon.	9	6.75		
2123	Cardwell, Mo.	Room 6, Miller Bldg.	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.80	No	No
2125	Whitefish, Mont.	C. Small's Res.	1-3 Fri.	8	7.20	No	
2126	Norwalk, O.	C. L. U. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	7.60	Yes	No
2127	Centralia, Wash.	Community House	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
2130	Oklahoma City, Okla.	218 Culbertson Bldg.	Monday				
2131	Oklahoma City, Okla.		2-4 Mon.	8	6.00	Yes	No
2135	Chippewa Falls, Wis.	Maccabee's Hall	2nd Mon.	9	5.85		
2136	Washington Ct House, O	Eagles' Hall	Wed.	8	6.00		
2137	St. Agathe, Que., Can.	40 Damontigny	1st Wed.	10	5.00	No	No
2138	Renfrew, Ont., Can.	Labor Hall	2-4 Thurs.				
2139	Peshtigo, Wis.	Power's Hall	2nd Wed.	9	6.75	No	No
2141	St. Joseph, Mich.	Modern Woodman Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	5.20	Yes	No
2142	Newark, N. J.	478 Broad St.	2-4 Wed.	8	12.00		
2143	Harrison, N. J.	Labor Lyceum	1-3 Mon.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
2144	Norfolk, Va.	Eagles' Hall	Tuesday				
2145	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St.	2-4 Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	No
2146	Charlotte, N. C.	W. O. W. Hall	Monday			Yes	No
2148	Cheboygan, Mich.			8	5.60	No	Yes
2149	Providence, R. I.	103 Westminster St.	2nd Mon.	8	8.80		

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
2150	Paxton, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Fri.				
2152	Delano, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00		
2153	Suffolk, Va.	120 Washington St.	Thursday	8	6.00	No	No
2154	Portland, Ore.	Labor Temple	1-2 Wed.	8	9.00		
2155	New York, N. Y.	140 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn	2-4 Fri.	8	12.00	Yes	No
2156	Bowling Green, Ky.	Davenport Hall	Wed.	8	5.20	No	No
2157	Hood River, Ore.	K. of P. Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	No	No
2158	Leechburg, Pa.	Gogolio Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	Opt.	No
2159	Cleveland, O.	1355 Central Ave.	2-4 Wed.	8	11.00	Yes	Yes
2160	Rochester, N. Y.	113 N. Fitzhugh St.	1-3 Wed.	8	9.20	Yes	Yes
2161	Catskill, N. Y.	7 W. Bridge St.	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00		
2163	New York, N. Y.	160 E. 65th St.	Friday	8	12.00		
2164	San Francisco, Cal.	Building Trades Temple	2-4 Fri.	8	9.00	Yes	No
2165	Wilmington, Mass.	92-A Severett St., Boston	1st Thurs.	8	5.12	No	No
2166	Westfield, N. Y.	Taylor Bldg.	1-3 Fri.	9	9.00	6 Mo.	
2170	Sacramento, Cal.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
2172	Boston, Mass.	3 Boylston Pl.	2-4 Tues.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
2173	Guelph, Ont., Can.	Labor Hall	1-3 Mon.				
2174	Chicago, Ill.	30 N. Wells St.	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	Part
2177	Yonkers, N. Y.	96 Warburton Ave.	Thursday	8	12.00	All day	Yes
2178	Jersey City, N. J.	583 Summit Ave.	1-3 Wed.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
2179	Groesbeck, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	No
2180	Paoli, Ind.	Red Men's Hall	Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	No
2181	Corwallis, Ore.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
2183	Southampton, Ont., Can	C. O. F.	2nd Mon.	10	8.00 to 4.50	Yes	No
2188	Barnstable, Mass.	Old School House	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00		
2190	Harlingen, Tex.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
2194	Philadelphia, Pa.	211 Fairmount Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	No
2196	Sumter, S. C.	Andrew's Office	Saturday	10			
2197	Mattituck, N. Y.	Fischers Hall	1st Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
2198	Milton, Pa.	5th Ward Hose House	1-3 Tues.	8–9	7.20 to 8.10	Yes	Part
2200	Chicago, Ill.	4643 S. Halsted	1-3 Wed.	8			
2202	Price, Utah	Amer. Legion Home	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00		
2203	Anaheim, Cal.	204 N. Los Angeles St.	Wed.	8	8.00		
2205	Wenatchee, Wash.	Savings & Loan Bldg.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
2207	Enumclaw, Wash.	K. of P. Hall	Wed.	8	8.00		
2208	Fort Pierce, Fla.	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00		
2210	Merrill, Wis.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Tues.	9	6.75	Yes	No
2213	Kingsbury, Cal.	City Hall	2nd Tues.	8	7.50	Yes	No
2215	Crestline, O.	Sebots Hall	4th Thurs.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
2216	Orangeburg, S. C.	Phoenix Hall	1-3 Mon. Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
2217	Lakeland, Fla.	Famous Bldg.	1st Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	No
2218	Portland, Ore.	414 Worcester Bldg.	1-3 Fri.	9	7.20	No	No
2220	Somerset, Ky.	Citizen Bank Bldg.	1-3 Sat.	8	8.00		
2221	Troy, O.	W. O. W. Hall	Wed.	8	8.00		
2222	Kemmerer, Wyo.	C. L. U. Hall	1-3 Thurs.				
2223	Burkburnett, Tex.	Natl. Bank Bldg.	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	No
2231	Breckenridge, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	9	6.03	Yes	No
2232	Lynchburg, Va.	Odd Fellows' Temple	Monday	9	5.40	Yes	No
2235	High Point, N. C.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
2236	New York, N. Y.	205 E. 67th St.	1-3 Wed.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
2237	Hudson Co., N. J.	583 Summit Av. Jersey City	Monday				
2238	Sweetwater, Tex.	Woodman Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	5.60	No	No
2239	Port Clinton, O.	A. B. U. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	9	5.40		
2243	Paris, Ky.	Masonic Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	7.20	Yes	No
2244	Little Chute, Wis.	Village Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
2248	Piqua, O.	G. A. R. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00		
2250	Bigheart, Okla.	Baptist Church	Wed.	9–10	7.50		
2251	Buckhannon, W. Va.	A. T. Hammer's Res.	1st Thurs.	9½	4.28	Yes	Yes
2252	Faribault, Minn.	Union Hall		9	5.40	No	No
2255	Illmo, Mo.	Boardman Hall	3rd Fri.	9	6.75		
2256	Hartford and Vic., Vt.	K. of P. Hall	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
2257	Sedro Woolley, Wash.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	10	3.00	Yes	No
2258	Statesville, N. C.	Evans Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
2261	Fort Myers, Fla.	Band of Ft. Myers Bldg.	1-3 Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
2263	Wellsboro, Pa.	P. O. S. of A. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
2264	Pittsburgh, Pa.	241 4th Ave.	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00		
2265	Lindsay, Cal.	Lindsay Packing House	1-3 Wed.	9	6.30		
2266	Caruthersville, Mo.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	7.20	Yes	No
2268	Gadsden, Ala.	J. M. Miller's Office	Monday	8	8.00	No	Yes
2272	Holdenville, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	10	2.00	No	No
2274	Humacas, P. R.	Noya & Hernandez St.	Monday	10	6.00	Yes	Yes
2278	Kingsport, Tenn.	Moose Hall	Thursday	9	5.40	Yes	No
2286	Hickory, N. C.	Woodman Hall	1-3 Wed.				
2289	Chicago, Ill.	113 Ashland Blvd.	Friday	8	8.00		
2294	Eugene, Ore.	Old Masonic Hall	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
2300	Winter Haven, Fla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	No	No
2302	Fairfax, Okla.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
2305	New York, N. Y.	217 Court St., Brooklyn	1-3 Tues.	9	5.85	Yes	Yes
2307	Cornwall, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	No
2310	Madisonville, Ky.	W. O. W. Hall	Thursday	9	5.85	No	No
2312	Shelbyville, Ky.	Court House	Monday				
2313	Meridian, Miss.	I. O. O. F. Hall					

L U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
2315	Jersey City, N. J.	598 Central Ave.	2-4 Tues.	8	12.00		
2319	El Paso, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Thurs.				
2320	Mound City, Ill.	Council Chamber	1st Mon.	8	6.00		
2322	Somerville, Ind.	Geo. Zipp's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.00		
2324	Herington, Kan.	Parkins Bldg.	2-4 Tues.	8	5.60	No	Yes
2325	Willmar, Minn.	Tribune Bldg.	2-4 Thurs.	9	6.75	No	
2329	Spencer, Ind.	11 E. Franklin St.	1st Wed.	9	5.85		
2334	Valdosta, Ga.	Labor Hall	Wed.	9	5.85		
2335	Benton, Ark.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	9	5.40		
2340	Bradenton, Fla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Saturday	8	8.00	Yes	No
2342	Van Nuys, Cal.	Landershim, Cal.	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
2343	Jamesburg, N. J.	Vandevers Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	12.00		
2345	Jasper, Ind.	M. W. of A. Hall	Wed.	10	3.00 to 4.00	Yes	No
2350	Baltimore, Md.	Red Men's Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8:30	6.00		
2351	Walkerton, Ont., Can.		1st Thurs.	8-9-10	2.00 to 5.00		
2353	Silverton, Ore.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	6.00		
2361	Frederick, Md.	110 N. Market St.	Monday	9	4.85	No	No
2364	Carlisle, Ind.	Kivet Hall	1st Sat.	9	7.64		
2366	Belleville, Ont., Can.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Fri.	9	6.30	No	No
2371	Goshen, Ind.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Tues.	9	6.75	Yes	No
2372	Haverstraw, N. Y.	Forresters' Hall, Garnerville	1-3 Fri.	8	11.00		
2375	Los Angeles, Cal.	351 9th St.	Friday	8	7.00 to 8.00	Yes	No
2378	Lock Haven, Pa.	Red Men's Hall	L. Tues.	9	7.20	Yes	No
2381	Petersburg, Ind.	Charter Oak Hall	Friday	8	7.20		
2382	Espanola, Ont., Can.	Demarce Boarding House.	2nd Fri.	8	5.76 to 6.56	No	Yes
2390	London, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.				
2395	Lebanon, Ind.	I. O. R. M. Bldg.	Thursday	9	6.75	No	No
2396	Seattle, Wash.	Labor Temple	2-4 Sat.	8	9.00 to 11.00	Yes	No
2397	Rio Pledras, P. R.	Carpenters' Bldg.	Tuesday	9	3.60		
2400	Woodland, Me.	Town Bldg.	Alt. Mon.	8	6.00	No	Yes
2404	Vancouver, B. C., Can.	122 Hastings St., W.	Friday	8	7.50	Yes	Vbl.
2408	Xenia, O.	Red Men's Hall	1-3 Wed.	7	7.20		
2410	Denver, Colo.	1947 Stout St.	1-3 Wed.	8	10.00	All day	No
2414	Silver Creek, N. Y.	Labor Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	6.80	No	No
2415	Victoria, B. C., Can.	Trades Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.50	Yes	No
2416	Portland, Ore.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
2417	Osawatomie, Kan.	City Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00		
2419	Astoria, Ore.	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00		
2420	Paola, Kan.	M. W. A. Hall	2-4 Mon.				
2423	Nacogdoches, Tex.	Hazel Bldg.	Wed.	8	8.00		
2424	Tacoma, Wash.	1012½ Tacoma Ave.	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
2425	Glendive, Mont.	Midland Coal & Lum. Co.	1st Sat.	9	7.00	No	No
2427	White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.	Mayor's Office	1-3 Tues.	8	6.00	No	No
2432	Houston, Tex.	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.	8	9.00		
2436	New Orleans, La.	606 Common St.	1-3 Wed.	8	6.40		
2437	National City, Cal.	K. of P. Hall	Wed.	8	9.00		
2438	Grand Haven, Mich.	Eagles' Hall	1st Wed.	9	8.10		
2442	Faribault, Minn.	Union Hall	3rd Tues.	9	6.75	No	No
2451	Erwin, Tenn.	B. of R. T. Hall	Thursday	8	6.40		
2458	Carlsbad, N. M.	U. S. Reclamation Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00		
2459	Pearl River, N. Y.	Excelsior Fire House	1-3 Tues.	8	11.20		
2463	Ventura, Cal.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
2466	Pembrok, Ont., Can.	Victoria House	1-3 Wed.	10	5.00 to 6.50	No	No
2470	Robstown, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	8.00		
2477	Santa Maria, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	8.00	Yes	No
2484	Mannington, W. Va.	K. of P. Hall	1st Sat.	8	6.40		
2486	Port Royal, S. C.	Town Hall	1st Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	No
2487	Marshfield, Wis.	Eagles' Hall	1st Tues.	10	7.00	No	No
2493	Lawton, Mich.	K. of P. Hall	1st Sat.	9	6.75		
2495	Chehalis, Wash.	Moose Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00		
2498	Central City, Ky.		2-4 Tues.	9	6.75		
2704	Lykens, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	6.40	No	No
2707	Gardner, Me.	N. E. O. of P. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	6.40		
2710	Arlington, Tex.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Wed.	8	8.00		
2711	Nevada, Mo.	213 E. Cherry St.	Tuesday	8	7.20		
2713	Montgomery, W. Va.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Friday	8	8.00	No	No
2714	Mt. Vernon, Wash.	K. C. Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
2715	Meridian, Miss.	3213 13th St.	1-3 Fri.	9	5.40 to 8.10		
2717	New York, N. Y.	219 Sackman St.	Monday		12.00		
2719	Dalton, Ga.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	4.50	Yes	No
2725	New York, N. Y.	1 E. 125th St.	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
2730	Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, Vir. Islands.	Donningens Glade	2nd Mon.	8	2.24	No	No
2732	New Buffalo, Mich.....	Paradise Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00	No	No
2733	Boynton, Fla.	Masonic Hall	Friday	8	10.00	Yes	No
2734	Clarksville, Tenn.	Chamber of Commerce....	Tuesday	9	5.40		
2735	Nashville, Tenn.						

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Rubber Tip Pencils (Label)	.05
Pins (Emblem)	.50
Buttons (Emblem)	.50
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Solid Gold Charms (Emblem)	7.50
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Cuff Links (Emblem).....	1.50
Match Box Holders (Label)	.15
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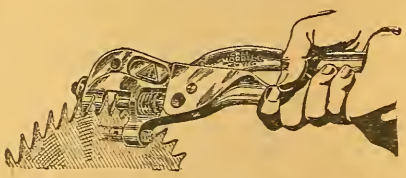
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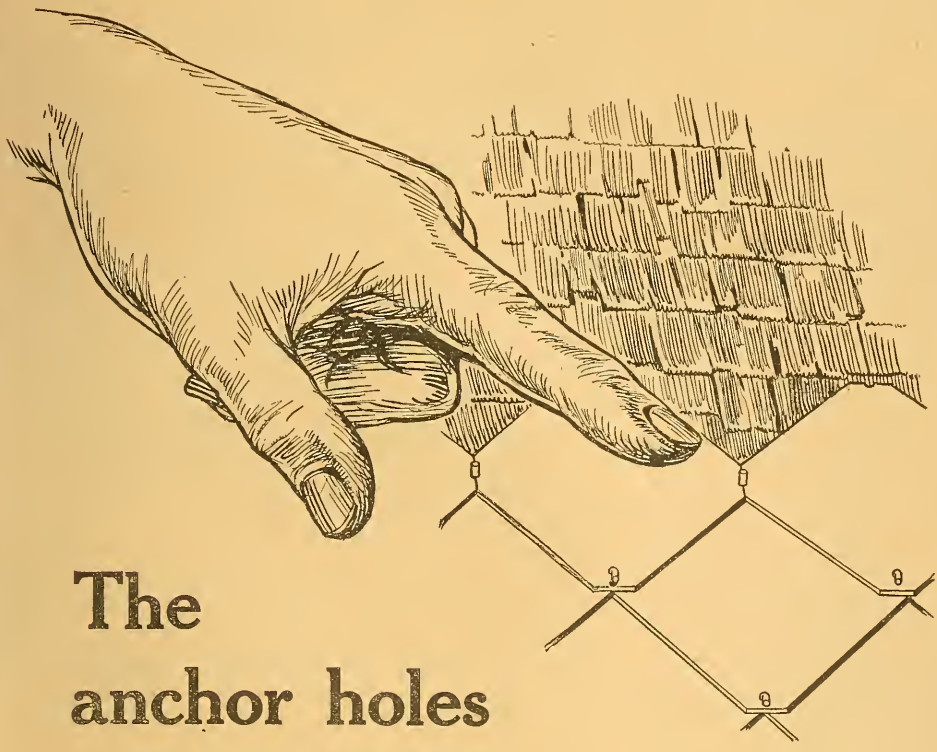
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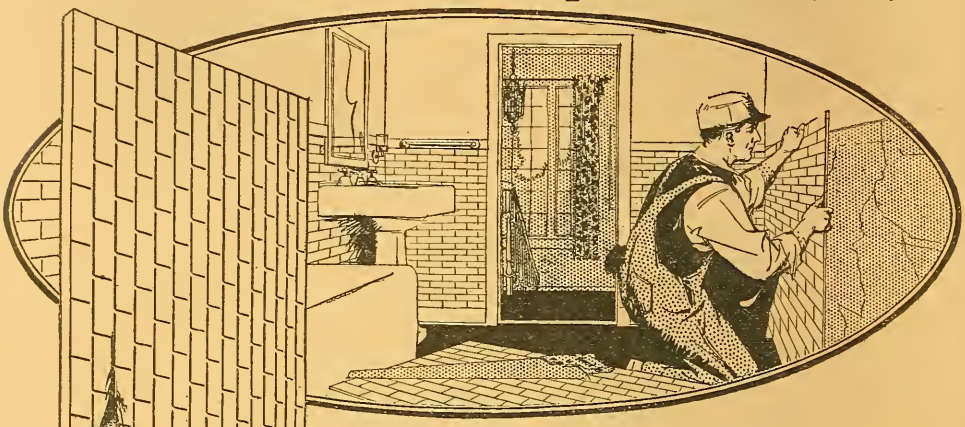
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Genasco Latite Shingles offer you an exceptional opportunity to get this desirable business—and it's all additional to your present business. Active the year around, too—you can start a roofing department and keep it busy.

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Genasco

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Latite Shingles

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The turned-under corner holding the "key" makes a double-thick butt that adds distinction.

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Yours truly,

Geo Hannah Jnr

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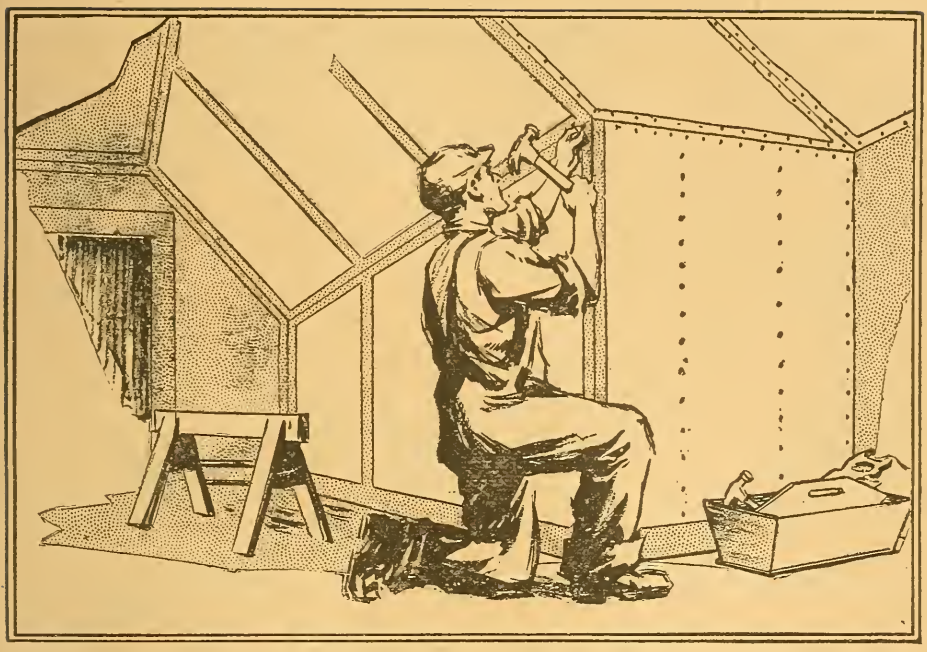
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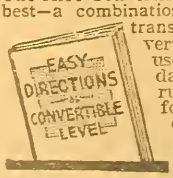


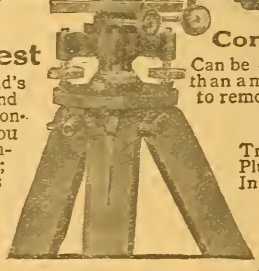
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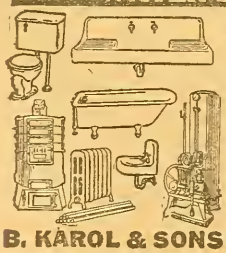
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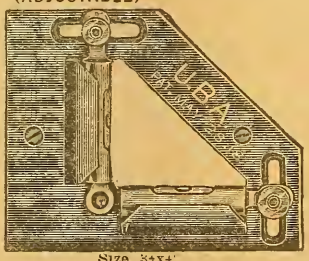
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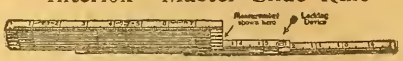
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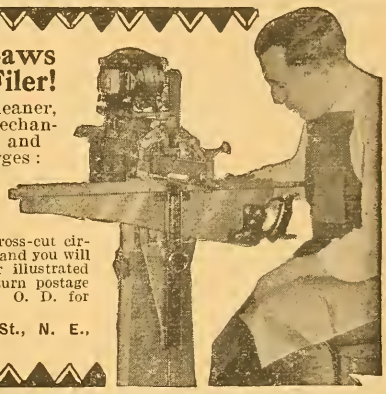
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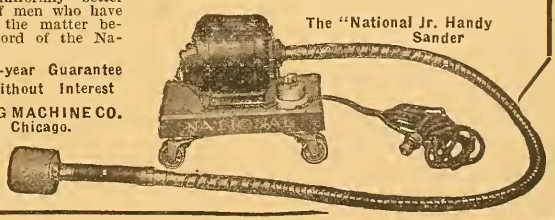
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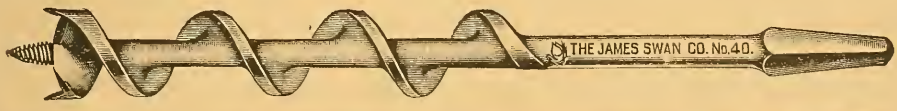
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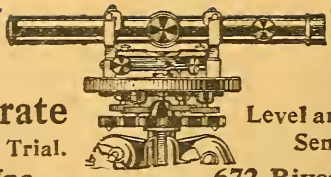
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Easiest to Operate
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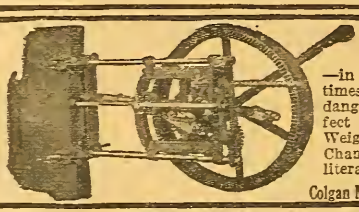


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This is a patented EMPIRE feature, making it possible to quickly and cheaply replace broken glasses.



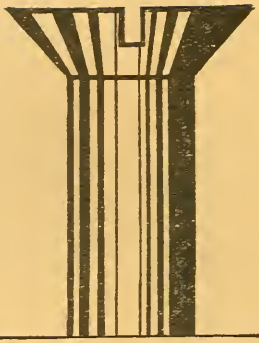
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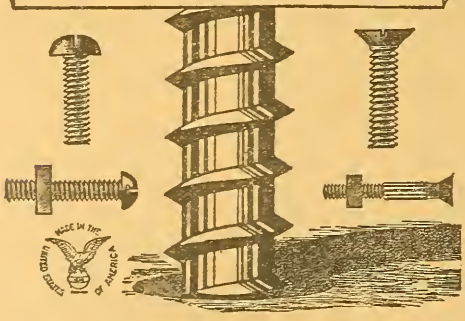


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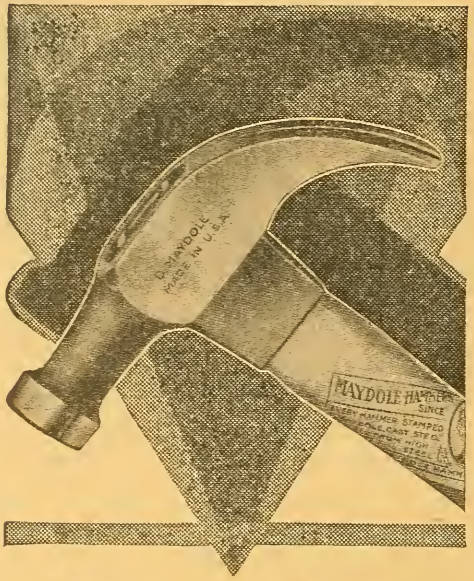
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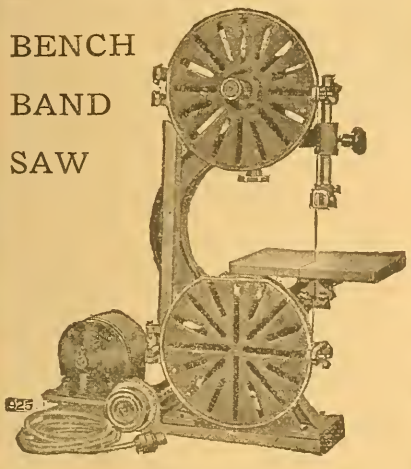
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BENCH
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Fully equipped with motor, switch, cord and plug for lamp socket.

Height, 36". Length, 26". Wheels, 12". Weight complete, 240 lbs. Furnished also for belt drive and with or without wheel guards. This is one of the many machines for the carpenter shop made by

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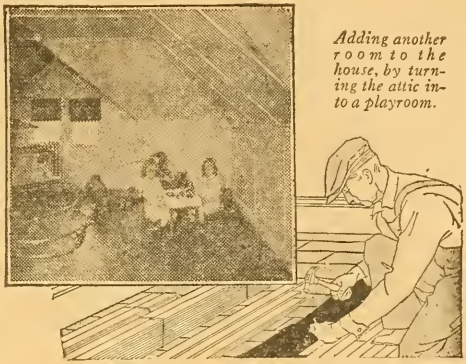
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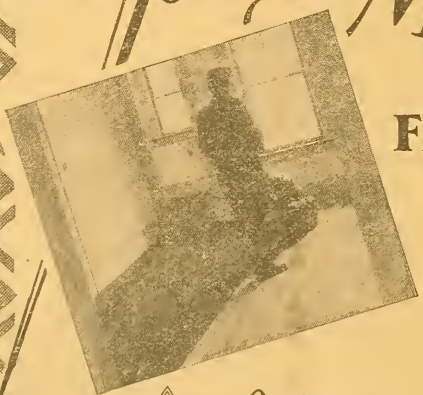
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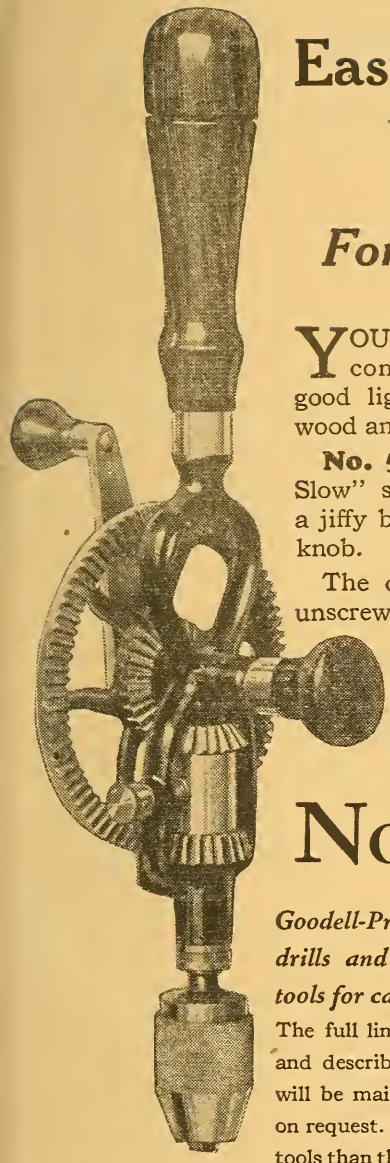


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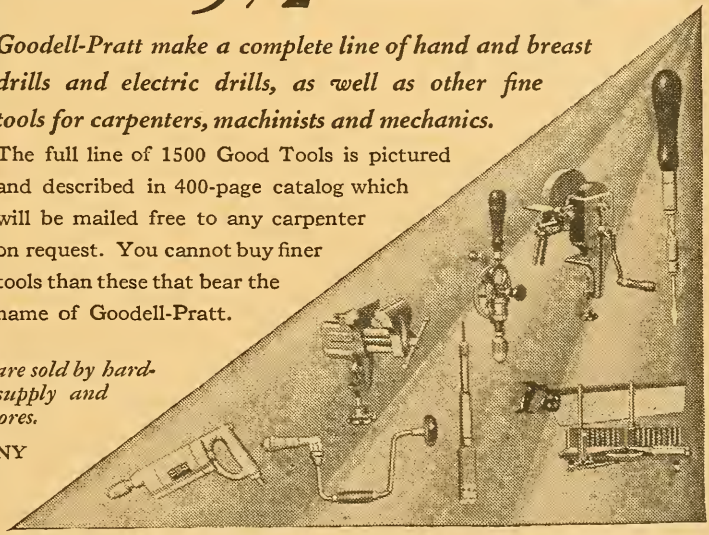
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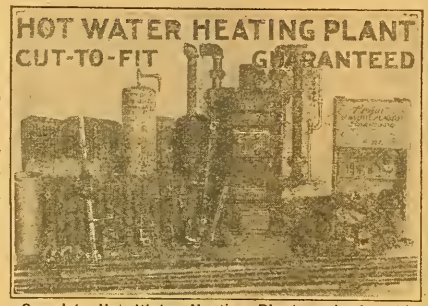
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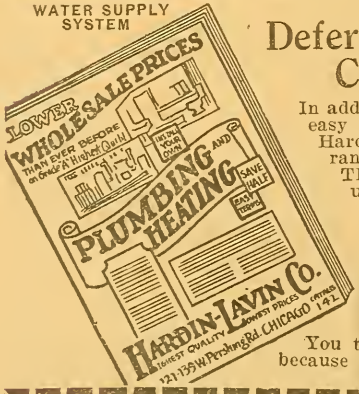
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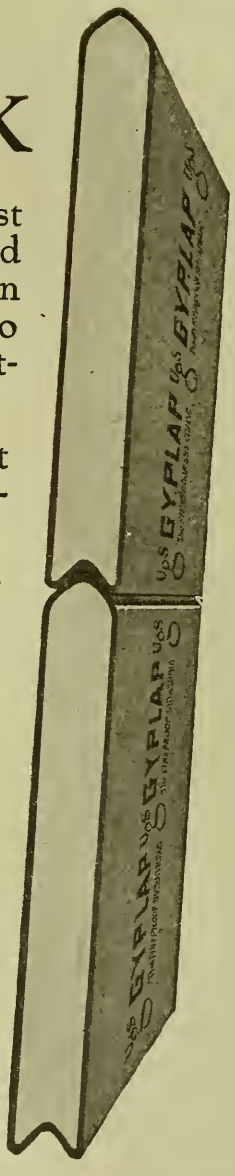
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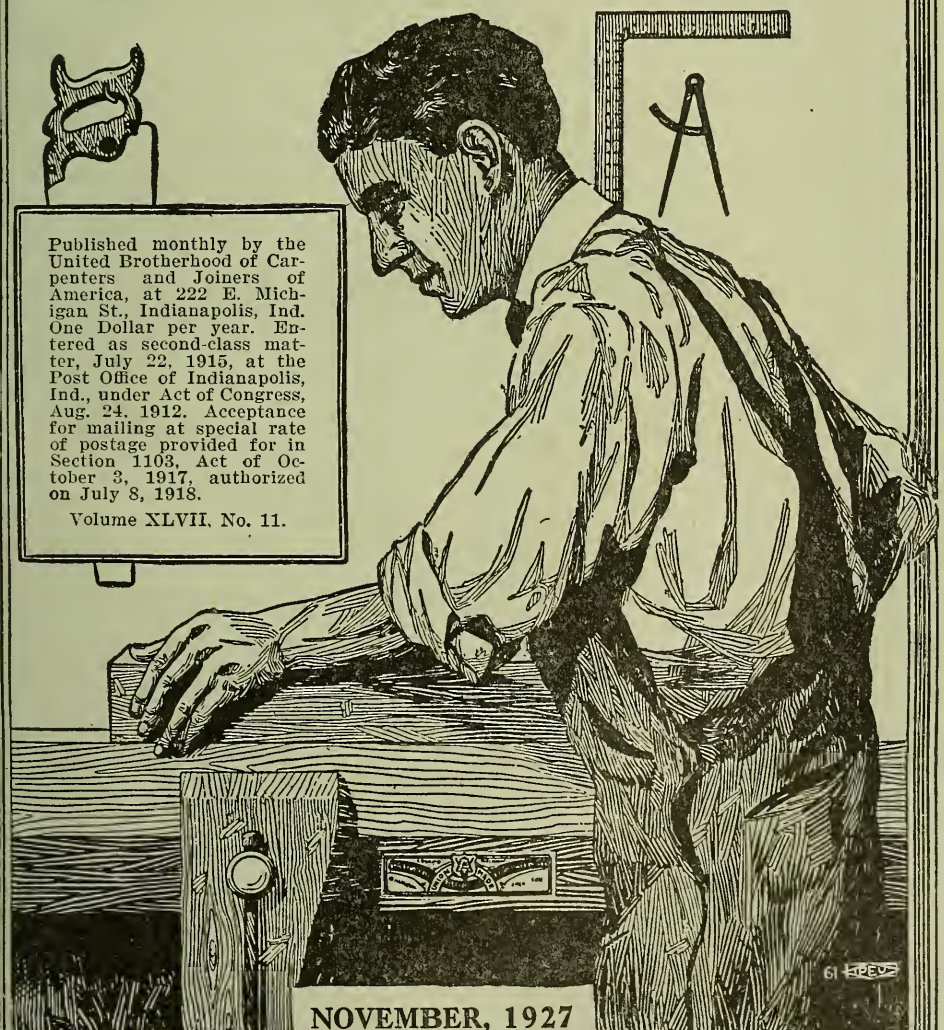
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The Carpenter



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Volume XLVII, No. 11.

NOVEMBER, 1927

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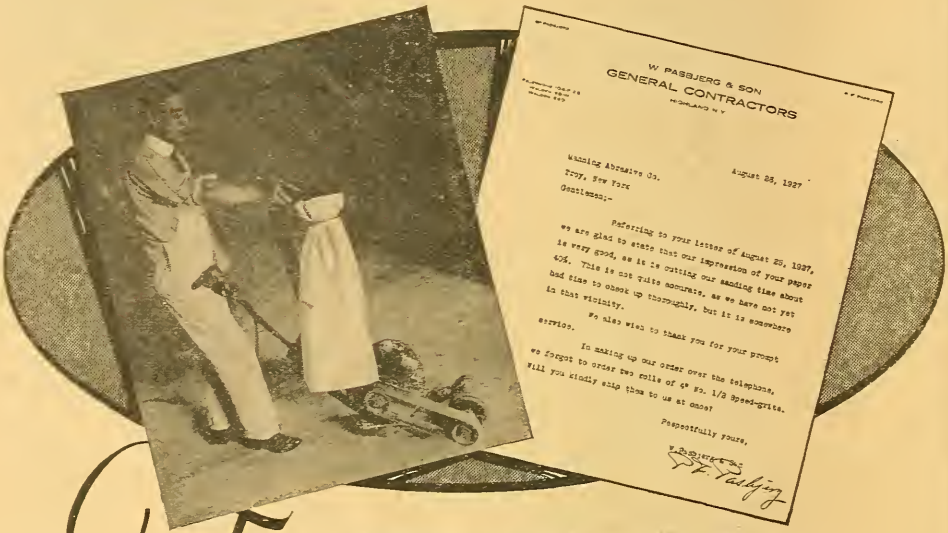
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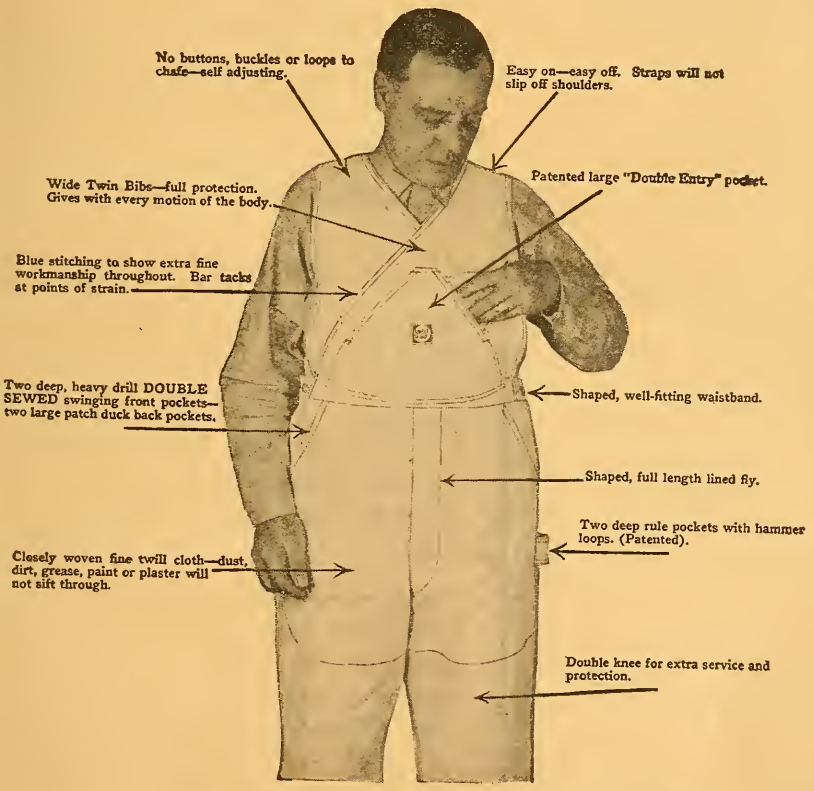
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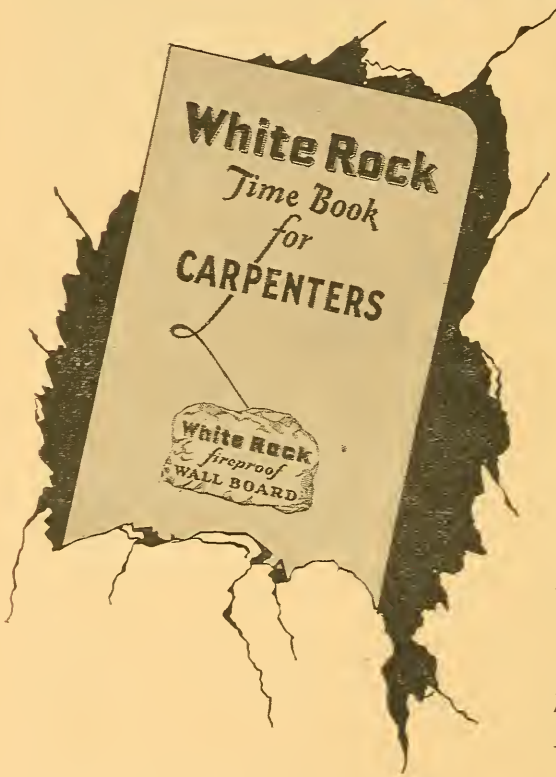
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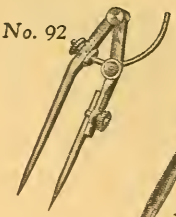
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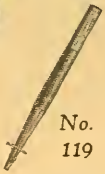
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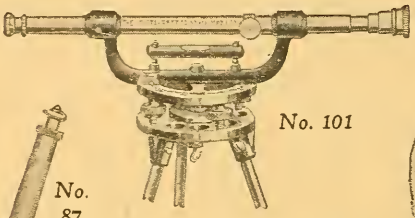
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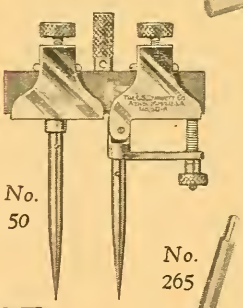
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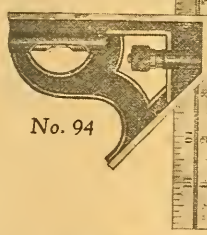






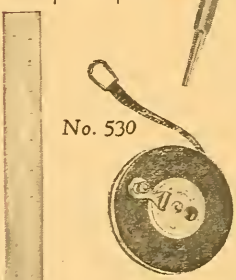


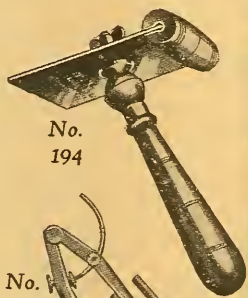


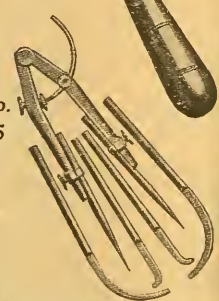


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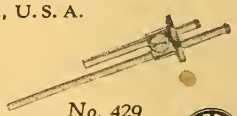
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The student has come to our institution in the hope that we can serve him. That hope is bred of praiseworthy ambition. Such a student is an educational ward of our Schools.

It is our duty to go to the uttermost to maintain this ambition and to help the student in every way at our command to master the course. That we cannot—*will not*—do half-heartedly. The brains and the educational resources and facilities for service of the International Correspondence Schools belong to the student.

We are not content with the service we give, we aim all the time to give more. Our texts must be the best we can obtain; our examination and correction of studies as perfect as human machinery can make them; our students must have prompt service; our viewpoint must ever be forward-looking; ours must be genuine sympathy with the ambition of the student to go onward and upward.

We want no student to stop. We want all students to finish their courses so that they may secure the practical reward that follows increased knowledge, and the satisfaction and strength that come of having mastered something worth while.

So to help ambitious men and women over the boulders and barriers is a fine and constructive work. That is our mission. That is what we mean when we speak of "service beyond price."

Mail Coupon for Free Booklet

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
"The Universal University"
Box 8873-B, Scranton, Penna.

Without cost or obligation, please send me a copy of your booklet, "Who Wins and Why," and full particulars about the course *before* which I have marked X:

☐Architect	☐Plumber and Steam Fitter
☐Architectural Draftsman	☐Electrical Engineer
☐Architects' Blueprints	☐Electric Lighting and Rwys.
☐Contractor and Builder	☐Mechanical Engineer
☐Building Foreman	☐Show Card and Sign Painting
☐Concrete Builder	☐Business Management
☐Structural Engineer	☐Private Secretary
☐Structural Draftsman	☐Business Correspondent
☐Heating and Ventilation	☐Bookkeeper
☐Plumbing Inspector	☐Stenographer and Typist
☐Foreman Plumber	☐Higher Accounting
☐Sheet Metal Worker	☐Commercial Law
☐Surveying and Mapping	☐Common School Subjects
☐Civil Engineer	☐Mathematics ☐English
☐Electric Wiring	☐Illustrating
☐Telegraph Engineer	☐Railway Mail Clerk
☐Telephone Work	☐Civil Service
☐Mechanical Draftsman	☐Mining Engineer
☐Toolmaker	☐Gas Engine Operating
☐Machine Shop Practice	☐Stationary Engineer
☐Chemist ☐Pharmacy	☐Textile Overseer or Supt.
☐Navigation	☐Traffic Manager
☐Salesmanship	☐Automobiles ☐Spanish
☐Advertising	☐Agriculture ☐French
☐Window Trimmer	☐Poultry Raising ☐Radio

Name.....

Street Address.....

City..... State.....

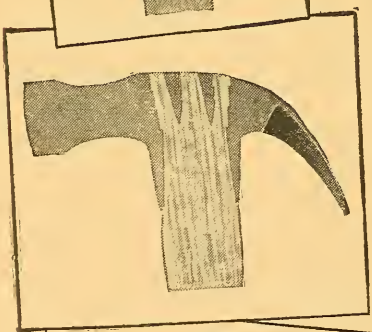
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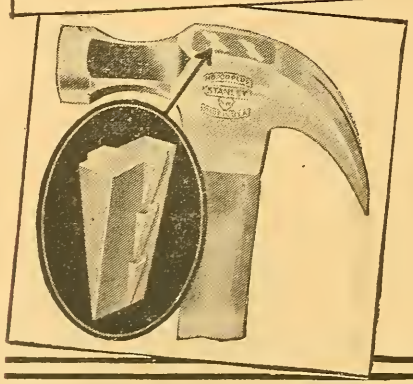
If you reside in Canada, send this coupon to International Correspondence Schools Canadian, Limited, Montreal

Three distinctive features

of the new Stanley No. 100-Plus Nail Hammer







1. The end of the handle is given a special treatment to exclude all moisture from the wood. This prevents swelling and shrinking, the usual cause of loose hammer heads. After being subjected to extreme tests the head shows no tendency to become loose.
2. The eye is tapered and notched. There can be no slipping after the wedges are driven in.
3. The patented wedge is so constructed that it cannot work loose.

STANLEY

8 Points of Construction that make the Stanley No. 100-Plus Nail Hammer superior to any other

1. STEEL. Made to our own formula and thoroughly tested.
2. PATTERN. A new and distinctive shape. The claws will reach across a two-by-four studding and are so beveled that they will grip and pull a nail by the shank.
3. FORGED. Drop-forged in positive dies. This method insures uniformity of shape.
4. TEMPER. Face and claws are hardened and tempered individually (never in bulk) by skilled workmen.
5. HANDLE. Sound, young, straight-grained, selected hickory, thoroughly dried and shaped to fit the hand.
6. WEDGING. Two special wedges, reinforced by the exclusive feature of steps on the inside of the eye, the eye being tapered from the center in both directions.
7. FINISH. Black baked enamel on neck and under claws, with high crocus polish on balance of tool.
8. GUARANTEE. Every hammer fully tested after each process of manufacture and guaranteed to prove entirely satisfactory to the user.

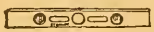
STANLEY RULE AND LEVEL PLANT
NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT

New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle

THE Stanley Catalog No. 34-J shows the complete line of Stanley Tools and includes many tables of value to the carpenter. Ask your hardware dealer for a copy. If he cannot supply you, write to us.

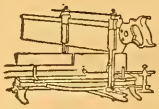
EVERY Stanley Tool has the same careful design, high-grade workmanship and fine materials that are found in Stanley Planes. The full line includes:—

PLANES 

LEVELS 

HAMMERS 

HAND DRILLS 

MITRE BOXES 

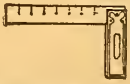
RULES 

BIT BRACES 

SCREW DRIVERS 

BREAST DRILLS 

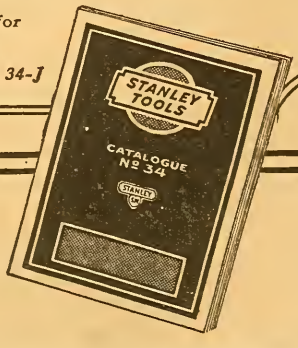
CHISELS 

SQUARES AND BEVELS 

(Butt Gauges, Vises, Saw Sets, Doweling Jigs, etc.)

EXAMINE THE ENTIRE LINE

And send for Stanley Catalog No. 34-J



TOOLS

"It Pays To Use Good Tools"



QUICK-GRIP CLAWS that won't break.

Best Handle On Any Hammer

"I'm Proud to Show It And Glad I Bought It"

That's what every carpenter says who has this wonderful Hammer in his kit. And if every carpenter knew what

VANADIUM

alloy tool steel **means** in a hammer, the way we make it—every one of the 400,000 readers of THE CARPENTER would send in his order.

Look At the Picture

and see the graceful, business-like, shape of the **head** which is drop-forged in positive dies from the solid bar of Vanadium alloy tool steel.

Its non-slip claw grips anything from a tack to a spike. Though the claws are ground extra thin at the ends for "getting under" in prying, Vanadium Alloy Steel makes them so strong that you'll never break them.

Sides of head are crowned to prevent denting wood, in matching flooring, and its crowned face prevents marring wood in driving.

Octagonal neck gives it a distinctive beauty, and absorbs vibration—makes it easy on the hand.

PATENTED V & B WEDGE keeps the head on tight—and therefore *safe*. A forked steel wedge, driven between copper guide pins sinks way into the wood as shown in cut.

BEST HANDLE ON ANY HAMMER. Seasoned second-growth hickory, carefully inspected. The slender neck of this handle makes it just flexible enough to take all the jar from the hand. Wax-hole in end enables you to have a little ball of wax always handy when driving nails in hard wood.

Perfectly balanced, this hammer swings easy, hits hard, lasts longer and makes your day's work a delight.

HOW TO GET ONE

First try your hardware store; ask for Vaughans VANADIUM Hammer, and look for the Vanadium label on the handle. If they don't carry it either ask them to order one for you, or send us $2.25 and the *name and address* of that merchant. The hammer will be sent to you by parcel post, prepaid.

Also investigate V & B Drop Forged Steel UNBREAKABLE Planes, V & B Hatchets, Axes, Braces and other tools. Circulars on request.

VAUGHAN & BUSHNELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Makers of Fine Tools

2114 Carroll Ave. Chicago, Ill. U.S.A.

Profits! Money! Success!



$5.00 an hour can be made

The man behind the Clarke Vacuum Portable Sander makes $25 to $75 a day—he used to be a carpenter, and he still works at his old trade part of the year. But uncertainties and "lay-offs" made him decide to do something where he could make bigger money, and have plenty of work to do—besides being his own boss.

Now he has plenty of work to do because his CLARKE does *any* sanding job offered him. On old flooring, he and the CLARKE turn out from 300 to 800 square feet a day—he gets paid 10c to 15c a square foot for that—and on new floors he finishes 800 to 1600 square feet to flawless, beautiful smoothness in eight hours.

Then he uses the CLARKE for other sanding jobs. He detaches the handle, and the machine then weighs only 22 pounds. Quick rough cutting — benchwork—sash and door-interior trim—all this shop work he does profitably.

All the money he makes stays put in his pocket. None of it goes into costly truck hauling and extra help—he carries his CLARKE to work with one hand. None of it goes into special wiring and big power bills—he plugs the CLARKE into any ordinary light socket. He's a healthy man, too—for the vacuum bag gets all the dust.

YOU can do as well. Big Profits—Steady Work — Your own business — these are yours. Begin this Fall—NOW is your chance. Investigate at once!

MAIL THE COUPON NOW!

POWERFUL—FAST CUTTING
CLARKE
VACUUM PORTABLE SANDER
TRADE MARK

Clarke Sanding Machine Co.,
Dept. C-11, 3817 Cortland St.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Without any obligation on my part, please send me the particulars about the Clarke Vacuum Portable Sander.

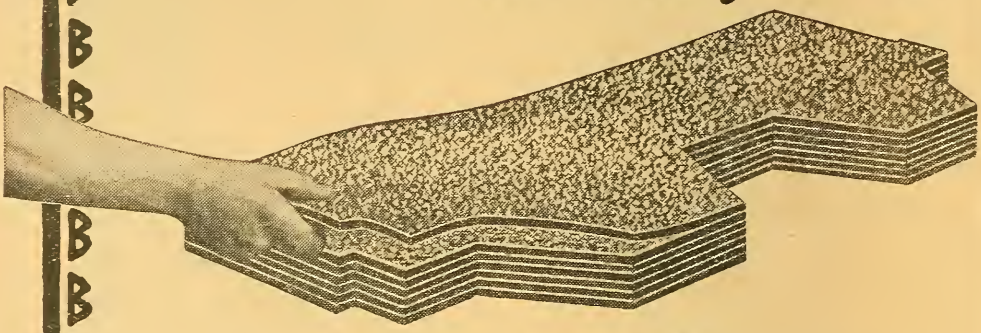
Name

Address

City State.....

For ten years Originators and Manufacturers of Portable Sanding Machines.

Just lay them as they come



—the color blending takes care of itself

RICH color—beautiful blends—with the time-wasting fuss and trouble of selecting shades left out. That is what Beaver Vulcanite Blended Roofing offers. The slabs are bundled in proper order to produce the correct and most artistic blend. You simply lay them as they come with amazing effect.

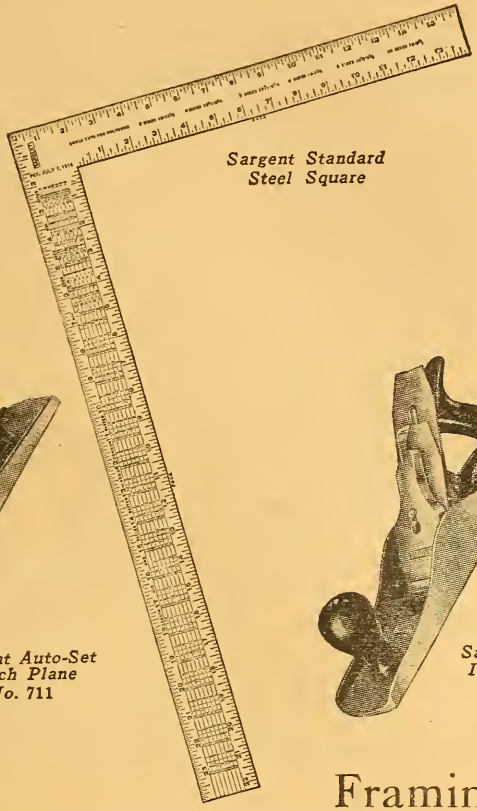
4 blends meet 95 per cent of your needs!

Selection of color is further simplified by the four Beaver Blends—Tawny, in pleasing tans and browns—Verdant, in green tones—Garnet, in warm reds—and Autumn Blend, combining the colors of Indian Summer. Remember that this beauty, which appeals to your customer, and this ease of laying, which means so much to you, is found in the *durable* Beaver Hexagon Slab Shingles that withstand the six daring tests—twist test—scuff test—cold test—heat test—water test—fire test.

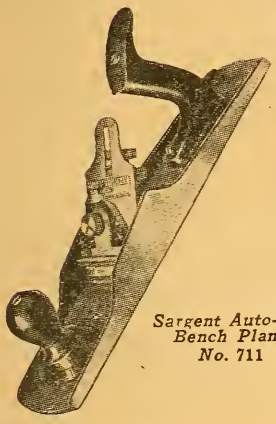
Write for literature on the new Beaver Vulcanite Blended Roofs

THE BEAVER PRODUCTS CO., Inc.
Dept. 1711 Buffalo, New York

BEAVER VULCANITE BLENDED ROOFS



Sargent Standard Steel Square



Sargent Auto-Set Bench Plane No. 711

Sargent Adjustable Iron Bench Plane No. 411

Framing Square, Auto-Set, or ordinary plane, Sargent tools are always the soundest tool investment

SARGENT tools are made for *work*. Keen-edged planes, solid and non-chattering, cut easily and smoothly through the toughest wood. Rust-proof framing squares, accurately and carefully scaled, reduce the time and task of calculating, and make errors impossible.

Durable and strong, Sargent tools give long years of faithful service and honest satisfaction. They are always ready to do the job . . . and to do it right. Master craftsmen everywhere use Sargent tools not only because they are economical and long lasting, but also because they have that responsiveness and flexibility that brings out the finest work of which the user is capable.

Let your dealer show you the Sargent line of tools. Tools that combine beauty, long life, and the best of working qualities. And write today for our free descriptive booklets.

SARGENT & COMPANY, *Manufacturers*
55 Water Street, New Haven, Conn.

Please send me, *without cost,* the booklets on Sargent planes and squares.

Name_____

Address _____

SARGENT
Tools & Hardware

CROMAR

FACTORY FINISHED

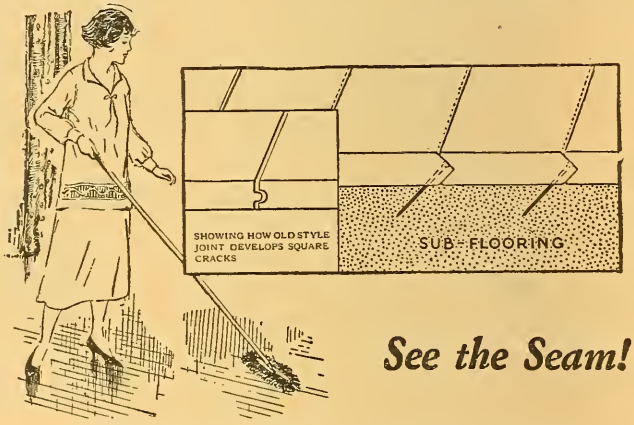
OAK FLOORING

Use the Patented CLEANABLE SEAM of CROMAR as a Strong Sales Argument to Housekeepers

The CROMAR Ten Points of Prime Importance

1. Factory finished — like furniture — laid and used the same day.
2. Finish stands hardest wear.
3. Coating four sides protects against moisture.
4. V-type tongue and groove quicker and easier to lay.
5. Beveled tongue prevents damage in nailing.
6. Cleanable surface seam.
7. Convenient and damage-proof bundle.
8. Laying contracts need not be sub-let.
9. Promotes extra sales for occupied houses.
10. "Lip" on groove-side of a Cromar strip remains unweakened even at time of refinishing.





See the Seam!

Carefully examine a CROMAR floor and you will see tiny, rounded seams between the strips. They are about 1/40" deep. They have a smooth, varnished surface. That makes them easy to clean. Ask any housekeeper whether she objects to the dirt that packs between the strips of her ordinary hardwood floor—after it has slightly dried out—and you will learn something of the value of this CROMAR feature. Shallow seams—rounded seams, tight-at-bottom—*finished* seams are cleanable; open grained, unfinished SQUARE CRACKS are not. That's why the CROMAR seam is patented.

THE CROMAR COMPANY, *Williamsport, Pa.*

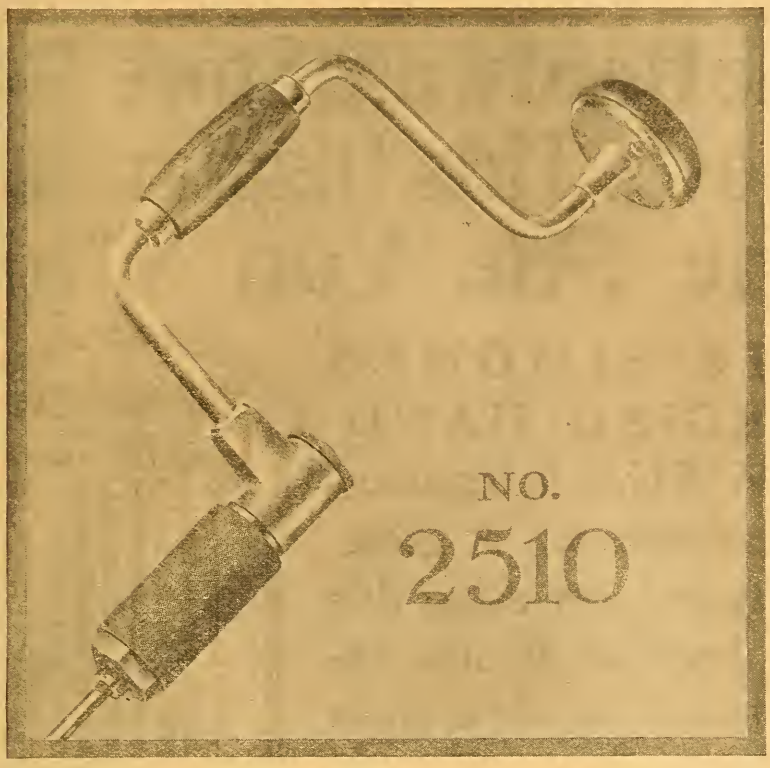
Write us for free samples and complete literature concerning the manufacture, the selling and laying of the only factory finished hardwood flooring on the market.

CROMAR

FACTORY FINISHED

OAK FLOORING

LAID AND USED THE SAME DAY



Here's *the Brace*, men!

Bring on your big square shanks

OPEN up the jaws of that powerful chuck and feed it the biggest, fattest square shank in your kit. Try an expansion bit if you like. See how it slips through without a murmur. Put your hand around that finely knurled hardened steel chuck shell and run it down. How those jaws do grip!

Drop in a Morse Taper shank or a straight round shank, same result; perfect centering and that bulldog grip. Put the hexagon nose of the shell in a wrench or vise if you want a still more positive grip; you cannot hurt this little brute. That goes for the ratchet mechanism too.

Where is the ratchet mechanism? Safely encased in that neat red enameled drop forging just above the chuck shell. Something brand new—a patented feature—and this ratchet mechanism is as sure and as husky as it is different. Can you imagine yourself stripping a hardened tool steel dog 1¼ inches long which bites into teeth broached in a forged steel head? Just try to do it!

Of course the heavy steel sweep of this new brace is expertly nickel plated, the head and handle are polished rosewood, and the steel-clad head is set on roller bearings. Every carpenter who knows a fine tool when he sees it should examine this fine new bit brace. It's closely priced, too — $7.00. Good hardware stores sell it.

GOODELL-PRATT COMPANY, GREENFIELD, MASS., U. S. A.

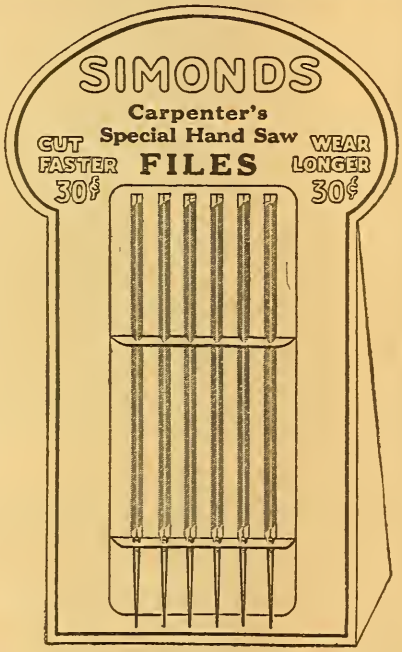
Toolsmiths

GOODELL-PRATT

1500 GOOD TOOLS

The Hardware Store That Shows This Display sells The File You Want

THE SIMONDS SPECIAL HAND SAW FILE is familiar to carpenters. A great many are now using this file because it has established a reputation as the Best Hand File Saw made. You'll want to continue to use



SIMONDS

Special Hand Saw FILES

because of the service they give. Your hardware dealer shows them on a special red and black display card like this illustrated here. If you don't see this card in his store ask him about it. Should he not have the special Hand Saw File in stock he can easily get it from his jobber.

Accept no substitutes and buy by the name "Simonds Special Carpenters Hand Saw File."

Simonds Saw and Steel Co.

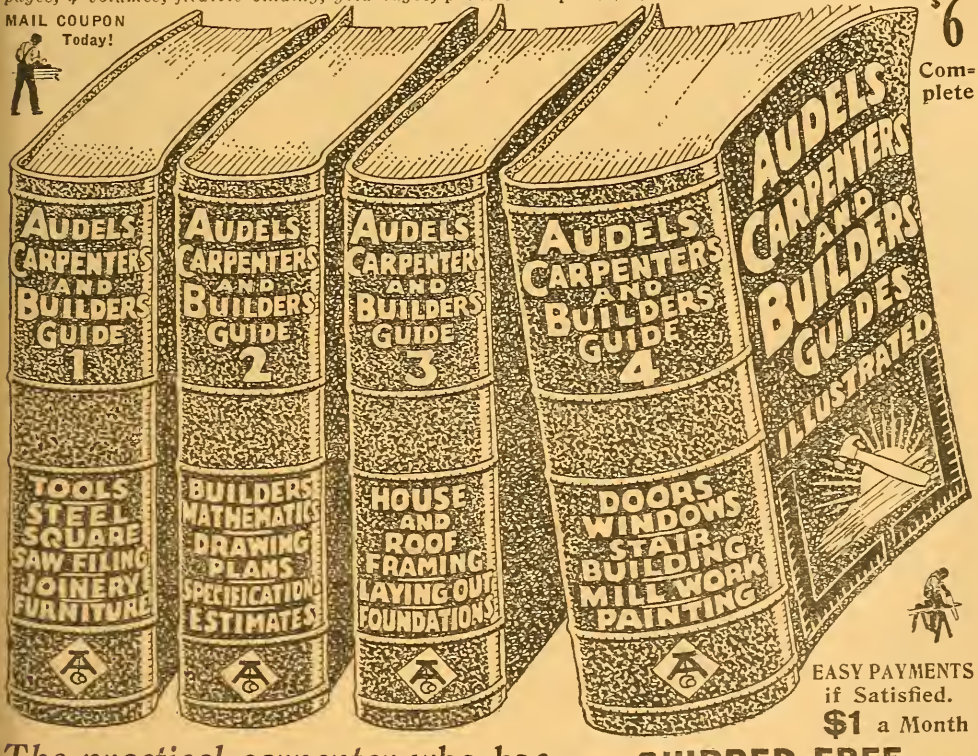
Hardware Department FITCHBURG, MASS.

BUILDERS TRADE GUIDES

Every Carpenter, Builder, Woodworker, Mechanic and apprentice should own these guides. These books answer hard questions and explain easy methods of doing better work. Easy to read and understand. Fully illustrated with 3700 diagrams and pictures showing modern working methods and plans. A complete home-study course for the apprentice; a quick, ready-reference for the journeyman. *(1600 pages, 4 volumes, flexible binding, gold edges, pocketsize—price $6.)*

MAIL COUPON Today!

$6 Complete



EASY PAYMENTS if Satisfied. **$1** a Month

The practical carpenter who has learned what he knows by his hard experience finds much in these handy guides that will add to his skill, efficiency and reputation. These guides are highly recommended and endorsed as being a helping hand, short-cut method of gaining success in your profession.

Practical diagrams and easy explanations show you how to handle any carpentry job in the easiest, most economical, most approved and most modern manner. Highly recommended and endorsed by the trade.

FREE TRIAL--MAIL COUPON TODAY!

No risk. Send now. Examine free. Pay if satisfied. Don't put it off! This coupon brings you the golden chance of advancement you have been looking for.

SHIPPED FREE

Not a cent to pay until you see the Guides. No obligation to buy unless you are satisfied. Fill in coupon in *pencil*. Send now—today—get this great help library for carpenters and builders.

FREE EXAMINATION COUPON

Theo. Audel & Co., 65 W. 23 St. New York

Send me AUDELS CARPENTERS and BUILDERS GUIDES. 4 numbers, $6, for *free examination*. If satisfactory, I will send you $1 in 7 days, then $1 monthly until $6 is paid.

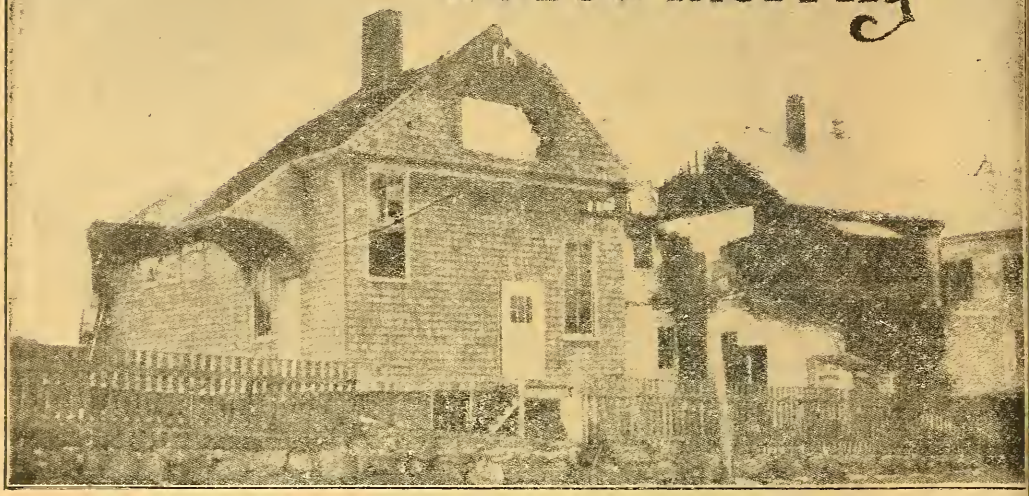
Name.....

Address.....

Occupation.....

Employed by..... 11T59

"And the punk-dry Wood Shingles blazed merrily—"



AMBLER ASBESTOS SHINGLES SCORE AGAIN

Spectators at the fire which destroyed the home of James Catrambone, of South Seaville, on Saturday night, December 11th, were convinced of the real value of Ambler Asbestos Fireproof Shingles.

Had the roof been shingled with regular wood shingles the fire would undoubtedly have spread to nearby homes, causing thousands of dollars loss. Fortunately, however, the roof of Ambler Asbestos Shingles confined the flames beneath it and a very few sparks escaped to nearby housetops.

Now isn't this conclusive proof of the wonderful value of Asbestos Shingles?

If you are thinking of re-roofing your home, our advice is to do it now—don't put it off—put it on! And remember when you use Ambler Asbestos Shingles, there will be no painting, no repairing and no replacing—for they are as permanent as the everlasting hills.

ASBESTOS
SHINGLE, SLATE and SHEATHING CO.

Factories ST. LOUIS, MO.
AMBLER, PENNA.

FOR SAMPLES and Special Carload proposition, return this clipping.

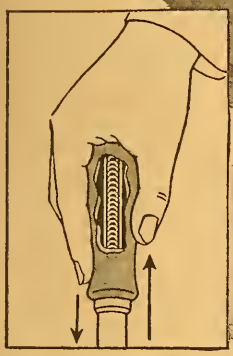
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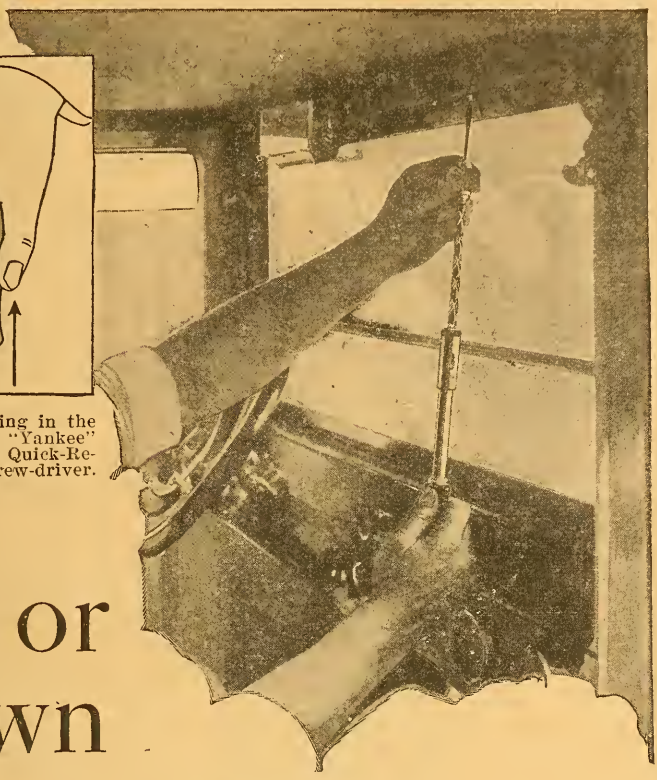
City

CARP. State

Direct Shipments made from Ambler, Pa. or St. Louis, Mo.



The Live Spring in the Handle makes "Yankee" No. 130-A the Quick-Return Spiral Screw-driver.



Up or Down

is the same to

"YANKEE" No. 130-A

In either direction driving (or drawing) screws is surprisingly easy and speedy with this world-famous Quick-Return Spiral Ratchet Screw-driver.

The live spring in handle keeps blade in screw slot, and brings handle back ready for the next push—without a second's loss.

Great for working one-handed.

Just push! The Spring and "Yankee" Spiral do the work for you, and save your time.

Right-hand Ratchet, Left-hand Ratchet and Rigid. Three sizes of bits: No. 130-A, Standard Size. No. 131-A, Heavy Pattern. No. 135, Light Pattern.

"Yankee" Spiral Ratchet Screw-drivers, without the Quick-Return feature, No. 30-A, No. 31-A, No. 35.

Some Other "Yankee" Tools

Plain Screw-drivers
Ratchet Screw-drivers
Ratchet Bit Braces
Push Braces
Automatic Push Drills
Ratchet Hand Drills
Swivel Base Bench Vises, etc.

Dealers Everywhere Sell "Yankee" Tools

"Yankee" on the tool you buy means the utmost in quality, efficiency and durability.



NORTH BROS. MFG. CO., Philadelphia, U. S. A.

"YANKEE" TOOLS

Make Better Mechanics

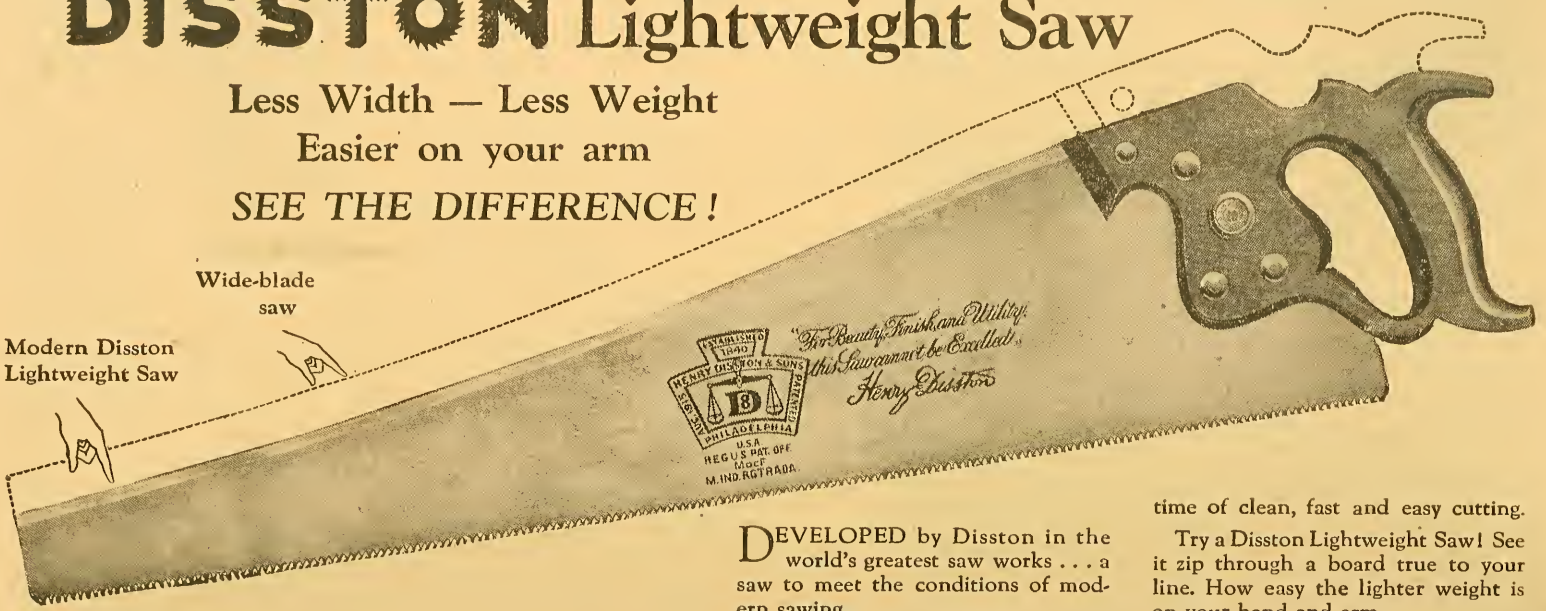
FREE

"Yankee" Tool Book for all lovers of fine tools. Write for it.

For today's sawing you will want a

DISSTON Lightweight Saw

Less Width — Less Weight
Easier on your arm
SEE THE DIFFERENCE!



DEVELOPED by Disston in the world's greatest saw works . . . a saw to meet the conditions of modern sawing.

Lighter! Less width to the blade! Less weight! It saves your strength on every thrust of your saw.

Made of hard, tough Disston Steel from our own furnaces, where experts have poured saw steel for 70 years,

Tempered, tensioned, set and filed by master workmen to give you a lifetime of clean, fast and easy cutting.

Try a Disston Lightweight Saw! See it zip through a board true to your line. How easy the lighter weight is on your hand and arm.

See Disston Lightweight Saws at your dealer's today. Practically every model is now made in a Lightweight Pattern . . . D-8, No. 12, No. 16, D-20, D-23, etc.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Inc.
Makers of "The Saw Most Carpenters Use"
PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Advertising Department, 25 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y. 51

Established in 1881 Vol. XLVII—No. 11. | INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1927 | One Dollar Per Year Ten Cents a Copy

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All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

The employment of non-union men of our trade is favored by the Lufkin Rule Company of Saginaw, Michigan, who manufacture a number of tools used by carpenters such as rules, tapes, combination squares, trysquares and other measuring devices.

This concern recently constructed a large addition to their plant on which were employed non-union carpenters.

THE AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT

(By Wm. Green, President, A. F. of L.)

THE creative power of man finds expression in human toil. That which the mind conceives cannot be brought to the attention and knowledge of others except through work and service. Each individual, after satisfying his normal human wants, must work and toil in order to better his condition, to rear his offspring and to build up civilization and industry. To create wealth, to establish governments and to build cities men must unite their efforts and their creative genius. This union of effort forms one of the most elemental bonds of humanity for it brings protection, advancement and satisfaction to the human race. In every nation the working people form the largest group of the population. They occupy a common plane and their wants and desires are similar. They have the same experiences, the same environment and the same inspiration.

The development of trade unions began in Great Britain. It was a determined and persistent movement and gained impetus from the opposition which it encountered. The greatest obstacle to its speedy growth was the laws of Great Britain which forbade unions of working men and women and which favored the land-owning and aristocratic classes. The working people were forced to engage in a most intense and bitter struggle in order to break down the legal barriers which impeded their progress.

Due to the aggressive activities of the common people these laws were changed. They were liberalized to such an extent that the legal complex of Great Britain was changed from an absolute monarchy to a constitutional monarchy in which the people formulate the policies and direct the administration of government.

A similar development has taken place among the working people of Germany, France, Belgium and other countries on the continent of Europe. The growth of a democratic spirit, fostered and encouraged by the trade unionists of Germany, contributed very largely to the establishment of a republican form of government in Germany. The first President of the new republic was a trade unionist. It is an historic fact that at a critical period in the history of the German republic, when an attempt was made to restore a monarchial form of government, the trade unionists of Germany prevented the plans of the royalists from being carried into effect. The common people of Germany not only established the republic but they saved it from being overthrown.

In South Africa, Australia and New Zealand the formation and growth of trade unions among the working people has gone forward until they exercise a very great influence in the economic and political life. The movement has spread to Japan and even in China there has come an awakening among the millions who form that great Empire.

What may properly be termed the American labor movement had its origin among the working people and began in the early history of the nation. Sturdy and loyal trade unionists from Great Britain had come to the United States imbued with the spirit of democracy and freedom. They preached their philosophy and quickly installed trade unions which formed the nucleus of the American labor movement.

During the revolutionary period the men who had joined these trade unions cast their lot with the revolutionary forces in their fight for freedom and independence. They realized that the success of the revolution meant the establishment of a government representative in character, liberal in administration and responsive to the will of a majority of the people. The Declaration of Independence expressed the feelings of the working people of the United States and is treasured by them as a document which vouchsafes to them the fundamental principles of patriotism and trade unionism.

The labor movement in the United States has been directly associated with all the historical developments of our country. Chief among these is the industrial development of the United States. In this the labor movement has given support and assistance to the forces of capital and industry. The American Federation of Labor has consistently adhered to its announced economic policy. It has emphasized the econ-

omic and social welfare of working people. Wages, working hours, conditions of employment, industrial hygiene and social justice legislation have been the chief concern of the American labor movement.

Because the American labor movement has stressed the importance of wages the workers have concentrated their efforts in increasing wages. We hold that high wages are essential to the prosperity of the nation and its workers. Under our industrial system the purchasing power of working people must keep pace with their increasing power of production. The ability to buy must correspond with the ability to produce. In fact our wage level should always be above the productivity of industry. The success and prosperity of our nation must ever rest upon the buying and consuming power of the great mass of the people. Our labor movement has taken a very strong and advanced position upon the question of wages.

The movement for a reduction in the hours of work for both working men and women was launched by the American Federation of Labor. Through collective bargaining the hours of employment for men, in practically all lines of industry, have been reduced to eight hours per day.

Through legislation the working hours for women have been reduced in some states to eight hours and in others to nine hours. The working week has been reduced in many lines of industry to 44 hours and in some to 40 hours. The American Federation of Labor has declared in favor of a five day work week. It will direct its efforts toward the establishment of the shorter work week.

Through the influence of our American labor movement workmen's compensation legislation, factory inspection laws, legislation for the protection of women and children in industry and legislation providing for sanitation and safety has been passed in practically all the different states.

Legislation providing for compulsory school attendance, for recreational opportunities, for civic improvement in the towns and cities of the country was advocated and strongly supported by the American Federation of Labor.

Trade unions serve to create a spirit of independence and to inspire working men and women to be more ambitious and efficient. Their meetings and the training secured in the forums of the Local Unions and central bodies have quickened their zeal, broadened their vision and aroused within them the spirit of determination to achieve and succeed. The meeting halls and the conventions of the national and international unions have presented educational opportunities and afforded working men and women the means of understanding and knowing the policies and procedure of their unions.

The conventions of the American Federation of Labor are of exceptional value to the Organized Labor movement. Those who are selected by their organizations as representative delegates to attend these conventions participate in the discussion and consideration of matters which are of vital importance to millions of workers and of deep interest to the general public. The workers from different trades and callings are brought into personal contact with each other. The problems, achievements and policies of each trade and each national and international union are reported to the conventions and in this way the delegates learn of the struggles and accomplishments of their fellow workers in their particular fields, trades and callings.

These discussions, reports and addresses are all of a high educational value and serve to inform the trade unionists of the entire country about the progress that is being made and the extension and growth of trade union activities. These conventions serve a two-fold purpose. They enable working men and women and their representatives to acquire knowledge and understanding of the American labor movement and in a democratic way to formulate and shape the policies of the American Federation of Labor. The training education and opportunity for study in social and political economy supplied by the trade union movement to the working people are of immeasurable value.

Working people regard labor and service as a most valuable and sacred thing. It cannot be classed as a commodity compared with tangible, perishable products manufactured and created by industry. Labor is life because workers give their lives and their minds when they work with their hands. Because of the deep appreciation of the importance and value of labor and service the

trade unions are constantly endeavoring to elevate the standards of life and living. They seek to make life worth while; to create opportunities for development of the body and mind; to regulate the hours of labor so that all may enjoy leisure and surcease from exacting toil. The ultimate objective of labor is the realization and enjoyment of a higher and better life.

The aims of labor are so noble and its motives are so lofty as to invite and secure the support of all those who believe that it is the inalienable right of men and women to enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

EDUCATION BY CORRESPONDENCE

(By John T. Neufeld.)

IN looking over one of the popular magazines of the day, I was impressed by the many advertisements of correspondence schools. As I had taken a home study course myself once upon a time, and had served as instructor in one school of this kind for four years, I took the time to examine the advertisements referred to, more in detail.

In the first 25 pages of this magazine there were 10 full page advertisements of correspondence schools, also 4 half-page and 12 smaller advertisements of correspondence schools.

The alluring promises that these schools make are a temptation to many people. Some of these schools are doing great work for the person that has not had the privilege to complete his education in a residence school, others are very successful in getting the money that the fake oil schemers have missed. It is surprising how many of these schools offer "get rich quick" schemes rather than education.

All these different advertisements and the general idea that prevails, in regard to correspondence schools, leaves a person in doubt as to the value of correspondence education. The questions that come up are: "Is there any value in a correspondence course?" or "What should be expected from a course of this kind?" or "Who will gain by taking a correspondence course?"

The fact that a very great number of people are now taking courses by correspondence and that many of our best universities are giving courses by correspondence, proves that this kind of education is valuable. Many students who already have finished a college course are taking home study courses.

The correspondence school offers an opportunity to get technical knowledge at the same time that you get your practical training. The farmer may, through a correspondence course study the science of farming while he is actually engaged in this line of work. The builder may study blue prints and such subjects as "Strength of Materials" while he is working with stone, brick and boards. The man selling insurance may study methods of approaching prospects while he has the chance to try out what he learns and bring it into practice before he forgets it. It is in this way, that is when a person studies in the line of his every day occupation or profession, that a correspondence course is of great value.

All such courses that will have a value however, require much ambition on the part of the student. Studying two or three hours in the evening after working hard all day is not so pleasant as it looks on the advertising page.

What we should not expect from a correspondence course may be summed up as follows: A laborer should not expect to complete a course in drafting in 12 short weeks at home (made up of a few pleasant evenings of study each week) and expect to get a $50 per week job to start. Yet some of the advertisements might lead us to believe that such a thing is possible. A student taking an architectural drafting course approached me with the question: "Will I get my license to practice architecture after finishing this course?" He did not know that the state in which he lived had some severe laws in regard to this matter. The idea that he had received when enrolling was that he would be able to get his license after completing the course, in fact, he said that they told him so. He did not know that the average person would have to spend four years in high school, four years in an accredited architectural school and several years in an architect's office before he would get his license.

We should not expect to get the same value from a few months of study at home that we would get from a four year

course in a residence school. The field of drafting and other technical work is especially well filled with beginners and persons who have completed a four year course in an approved school very often have to start at a salary of about $25 per week. It is only when we add experience to our training that we gain the better paid positions.

In order to shed more light on this subject I shall call attention to some of the peculiar schemes practiced by some correspondence schools.

When you see an advertisement of a correspondence school offering something free then turn away and read a novel, for your time will be better spent. The Code of Ethics of the National Home Study Council has this to say in regard to this matter: "We shall refrain from representing, directly or indirectly, by advertisements, circular letter or otherwise, that students will be given free of charge any commodity or service, when in fact it is charged for, and the amount included in the price paid by the student for the course of instruction." A certain school sent out so-called $50 checks to pay for a certain special course. These checks were good only if the student enrolled for the regular course within a certain time. This certain special so-called $50 course had just been written by an advertising man who knew very little of the line of knowledge that the course was supposed to cover; and the course had never been sold for $50 and most likely was never intended to be sold for this amount.

Some of the catalogues sent out by correspondence schools show the pictures of a large number of instructors. One catalogue, just off the press, contained pictures of instructors who actually had left the school three or more years ago, others were instructors of the residence department of the school who had nothing to do with the correspondence department and yet the catalogue, referred to, listed them as men with whom the correspondence student would come in touch with. The only connection that he might have had was that his money paid their salaries, or at least helped to pay it.

It would be surprising to find out what small portion of the student's dollar is actually spent for service and instruction to the student. Do not place too much weight on letters of praise printed in the literature sent to you. Some of these are fair and square while others deserve a question mark after them. A certain course, just revised, contained at the head of each lesson a letter, from a student stating what great benefit he had received from the study of this lesson. Some of these lessons were entirely new and of different subject matter than the lessons of the former course and yet they also contained a letter stating the great value received from that particular lesson, even though the lesson had never been printed before.

Not all letters are faked or questionable. I have read hundreds of letters of students who were sincere in their praise for the correspondence school. By taking the proper course and diligently persuing it, together with practical training on the job one is bound to succeed. A sad fact however, is that these letters are from a small minority of the students. The majority never come to the last part of the course unless it is one of those that has only 5 or 10 questions at the end of each lesson and has as many lessons as the number of nails that every carpenter takes home with him from every job.

The tendency at the present time, with some schools is to reduce the student's work on the course by reducing the number of questions at the end of the lessons, and also reducing the size and number of lessons in a course. This of course, saves the schools much work in their checking department, so that one person may check the work of thousands of students.

When taking a course the student should not be flattered too much by the high grades received nor by the letters of praise. It may be customary with the school that you have enrolled with, to give high grades on all lessons, such is very often the case. Letters of praise are printed on the multigraph and sent out to nearly every student. Very often they read like this: "You have made a very good grade" or "Your work is above the average."

Before closing I wish to say that if there are any who contemplate enrolling in a school of this kind, do not do so until you have received your share of the special offers, usually about the fifth or sixth letter will offer the course to you for a half of the original offer. Of course, it is not expected of you to read all of the letters received, they are more easily disposed of.

NEW OUTLET FOR LABOR WANTED

(By Secretary of Labor Davis.)

IN an address at the Montauk Beach Theatre, Long Island, on Labor Sunday, September 4th, Secretary of Labor Davis said:

"The greatest evils which we are likely to suffer in the future, so far as labor is concerned, are connected with the subject of employment.

"We Americans are justly proud of our marvelous mechanical and industrial progress. Never before in history has any people equipped itself as we have for turning out material wealth on a vast scale. We produce this wealth in greater volume than ever before. We produce it with a speed never matched. Every day sees the perfection of some new mechanical miracle that enables one man to do better and more quickly what many men used to do.

"In the last six years, in particular, our march ahead in the lavish use of power has been tremendous. No sooner is that power available than we put it to use. But the question remains: What is all this machinery doing for us? Above all, what is it doing to us?

"Take for example the revolution in the glass industry. A single machine—not a single manufacturing plant, but a single machine—can turn out all the carboys, five-gallon glass containers, that the United States can use. Not long ago hundreds of skilled men were needed to blow those carboys. They got good wages, they maintained families and they were good consumers. Now a single machine has released the majority of these men to other pursuits.

"While we should continue to think of our wonderful machines, we must also think of our wonderful American workers. If we do not we may have discontent on our hands. This amazing industrial organization we have built up in our country must not be allowed to get in its own way. If you take the long view, there is nothing in sight to give us grave concern, but there is a period of adjustment, a time when machines turn hand workers out of old jobs into new ones. Until those new jobs are found there is certain to be individual distress.

"I tremble to think of what a state this country might have been in if we had gone on letting in the tide of aliens that formerly poured in here at the rate of a million or more a year, and this at a time when new machinery was steadily eating into the number of available jobs. We might have had on our hands something far more serious than this quiet industrial revolution now in progress.

"It is not altogether a humanitarian problem; it is a business problem. The jobless and penniless man and his family are poor consumers. They add little or nothing to the sum of national demand that keeps our workers employed. I am sure the wise employer will invent ways of utilizing the men displaced by our machines. With the invention of every labor-saving machine should come the invention of a way of using the man whose labor is saved. There is no other way. Otherwise, we do not save labor; we waste it. This has got to come by a natural development of public opinion. Public opinion backed the restriction of immigration; it will back this other humanitarian social act.

"Understand me! There must be no limit to our industrial progress. We must not in any way restrict new means of pouring out wealth. Labor must not loaf on the job or scale down output. Capital must not shut down its mills. We must ever go on, fearlessly scrapping old methods and old machinery. But we cannot scrap men.

"As I look into the future, I see a world made infinitely better by the very machines invented today. I see the machine becoming what it was meant to be; the real slave of man. I see it lengthening men's useful lives. Today we are tossing aside skilled men at the age of 45 or 50 years because we think their skill is slipping. Tomorrow the machine will supply the skill and a man of 70 may operate it as well as a fellow of 25.

"It is machinery that has built our enormous cities. Tomorrow will see the highways broadened for better traffic. The air will be thickened by new methods of air transportation. When that time has come, intense centralization of industry will vanish. The worker will live beside the farmer, and both will profit by better understanding."

DEDICATION OF W. D. HUBER MONUMENT

ON Saturday morning, September 17th, the General Officers and the General Executive Board, together with representatives from Louisville, Ky., Cincinnati, Dayton, Cleveland, Youngstown, Ohio, St. Charles, Ill., Lafayette, South Bend, Indianapolis, Ind., Philadelphia, Pa., and New York, N. Y., as well as International Officers of other organizations met at the General Office and proceeded to Crown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis, where the following program was carried out in a very impressive manner.

Introductory remarks by George Strange, President L. U. No. 75, Indianapolis, Ind.

Wm. L. Hutcheson, General President, Master of Ceremonies.

Unveiling of monument by Thelma Huber, granddaughter of the late General President.

Reading of communications by James Lewis, Recording Secretary L. U. No. 75, Indianapolis.

Dedicatory Address by Frank Duffy, General Secretary.

Finale by Wm. L. Hutcheson, General President.

Mr. George Strange, President of L. U. No. 75, of Indianapolis, Ind., in which Local the late General President had for many years held membership, made the following remarks:

"Friends and Brothers: We gather here today to pay our respects to one who has been interested in the cause of the laboring man, our late Brother Wm. D. Huber, whom the Brotherhood saw fit to make its chief executive from 1899 to 1913. Brother Huber was also a member of L. U. No. 75 from 1909 up to the time of his death.

"As President of L. U. No. 75 I am proud that this Local, with the co-operation of the Brotherhood at large has been able to make it possible for us to erect a monument to the memory of our past General President.

"It is well recognized by all that for every morsel of food that comes to us each day, some one has done some hard work to bring that necessity of life into existence * * * for every thread that it is our privilege to wear for beauty's sake, or for protection against the elements * * * some one has made it possible by the sweat of his brow.

"The farmer will vouch that he sweats in the harvest field. that the people of the land may have bread * * * the cotton picker as well as the grower will testify to the fact that cloth has its toil in being produced. The builder is well aware of the toil that is necessary to build a dwelling that will protect from the storms and give some of the comforts of life. With all this there has been a tendency to ignore those who have done the sweating for the race. In the past these toilers have been despised and rejected and have not been considered worthy to be classed as respectable people; but due to the efforts of a few men, such as our deceased brother and leader, a new age has come for the laborer.

"Due to the efforts of a few who had the cause of Labor in their hearts, we have seen the system of serfdom disappear. During the nineteenth century we have witnessed a terrific struggle on behalf of the laboring classes and slavery became a thing of the past.

"Brothers, the laboring classes cannot do enough for those leaders who have borne the burden in this great work. We today realize that this monument we are about to unveil is not at all sufficient, as no monument can well typify the work that a useful life has accomplished.

"But this, we do in honor of those who have brought to the worker the greatest liberty the world has ever known. We are proud that among our midst we have such men as Brother Huber has been, and do with all respect show forth our appreciation in this way."

Brother Strange then introduced Wm. L. Hutcheson as the Master of Ceremonies, who said in part:

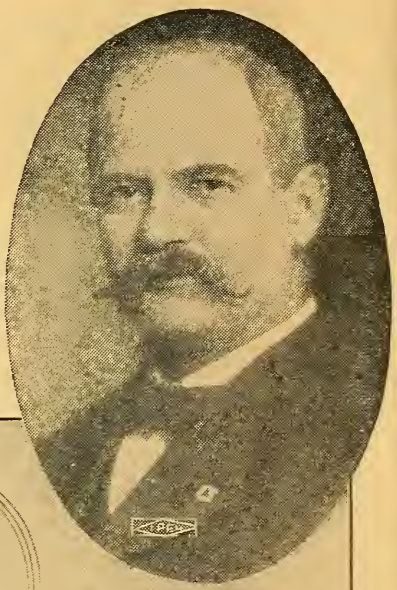
"My friends, it is quite proper that we should gather here this morning to dedicate this monument that has been erected to the memory of our departed brother, William D. Huber."

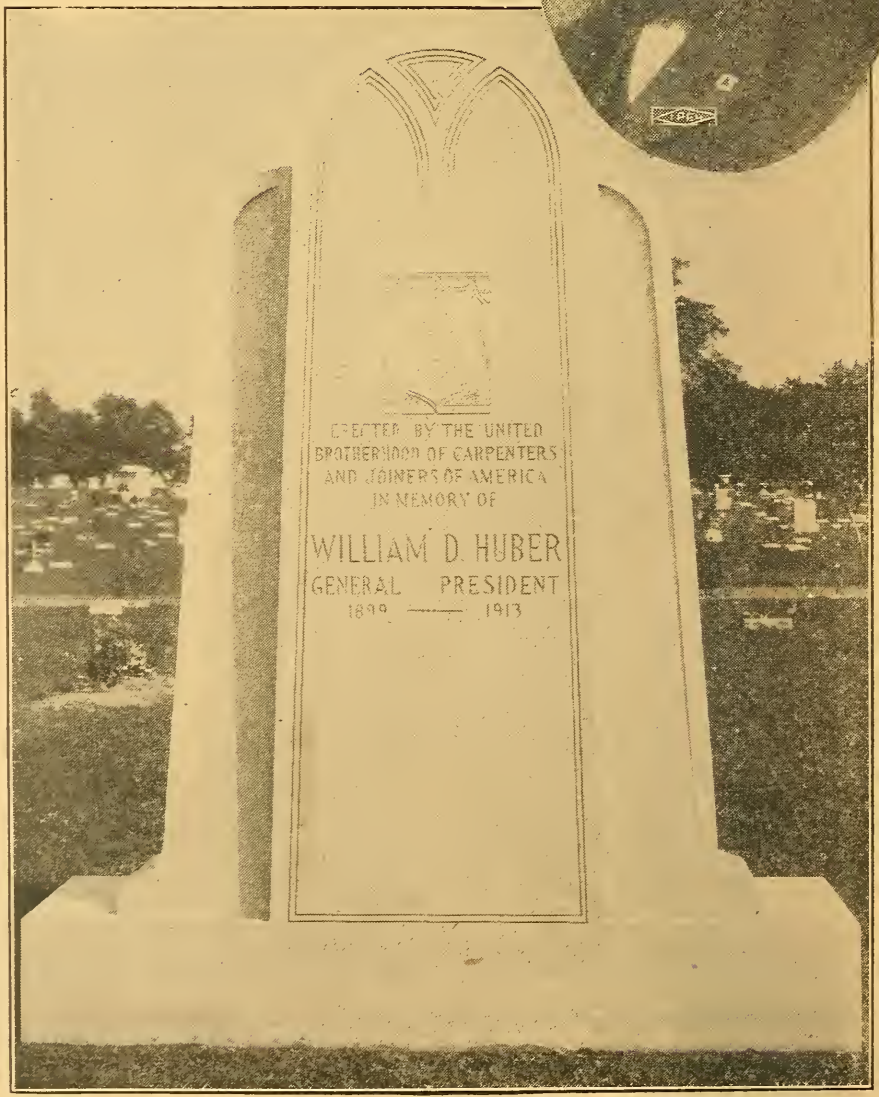
The monument was then unveiled by the little granddaughter of the late Brother Huber, Miss Thelma Huber.

General President Hutcheson continuing, said:

Monument Erected To The Memory of Former General President, Wm. D. Huber.

Crown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis.





"While there are different forms of monuments erected to the memory of those who have departed from our midst, this is one of the forms taken by the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America by contributions of the various Locals of our organization and we have before us this morning, this emblem of their remembrance of our departed leader."

He then advised that many were unable to attend the ceremony, some being too far distant from Indianapolis and had sent communications expressing regret at their inability to attend and then called upon Brother James Lewis, the Recording Secretary of L. U. No. 75, who read the following messages:

"Brothers:

"A short time ago I learned, with deep feelings of gratification, that the Officers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, in conjunction with the membership of L. U. No. 75, at Indianapolis, had arranged to dedicate a monument in honor of a former President of the Brotherhood, the late W. D. Huber. This action on the part of the Officers of your Brotherhood and of the Local Union at Indianapolis is highly commendable and will be appreciated not only by the officers and members of your great organization, but by the officers and members of other organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. W. D. Huber not only served as President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, but also he was a member of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for many years.

"It is eminently fitting that the membership of Organized Labor should pay a tribute to the memory of our veteran labor representatives who, in their day and time, served the cause of Organized Labor to the best of their ability. We all owe very much to these men who so courageously fought the battles of Organized Labor. In honoring them we are honoring the cause of Organized Labor.

"The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has grown in strength, power and influence. I am proud of its record and of its achievement. The late President Huber, whom you are honoring, contributed his part toward the development of your great organization to its present, honored position in the trade union movement.

"With assurance of kind regards and best wishes, I am,

"Fraternally yours,
"Wm. Green, President.
"American Federation of Labor."

"Dear Sirs and Brothers:

"The monument to the memory of the late William D. Huber, erected by the members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, is a fitting recognition of the work and worth of this sterling trade unionist.

"As General President of your Brotherhood and as Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor from 1905 to 1913, William D. Huber served well the cause of labor.

"It is impossible to rigidly define the extent of this activity, but through a long personal and official acquaintance with the late Brother Huber, permit me to add my estimate of his unselfishness, his high ideals and his persistence in urging unity of his own craftsmen, and of all other wage workers.

"He remained true to these ideals, as is testified to by the success of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the general trade union movement.

"Wishing continued success to the Brotherhood, I remain,

"Yours fraternally,
"Frank Morrison, Secretary,
"American Federation of Labor."

"Brothers:

"Regret very much that I will be unable to attend the unveiling and dedication of the monument to the late W. D. Huber, for many years General President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and a Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor for more than ten years.

"Brother Huber's sterling character and rugged honesty were appreciated by all who knew him and his devotion to the labor movement in general and to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in particular, made him an outstanding figure.

"This is another example of the thoughtfulness and devotion of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in honoring those who render faithful service.

"With best wishes and kindest regards, I remain,

"Fraternally yours,
"John J. Manning, Secretary-Treasurer.
"Union Label Trades Department."

"Dear Brother Lewis:

"I am very sorry indeed, to inform you that we will be unable to send a representative to the dedication ceremony of the monument to the memory of our late President W. D. Huber. Nevertheless, we have a feeling that will be there and our wish is that you will have a very fitting ceremony to honor the one that was our leader and has gone to his final resting place, Heaven.

"With kindest regards, I am,

"Fraternally yours,
"S. H. Jennings, Recording Secretary,
"L. U. No. 1281, Abilene, Texas."

General President Hutcheson then called upon General Secretary Frank Duffy, who said:

"We are here today to dedicate a monument to the memory of William D. Huber. It is about the last public expression of sympathy we can give in his honor.

"No man in the labor movement of America has been more closely associated with him than I. For nearly thirty-five years we were chums and pals, delegates and co-officers representing the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners at all sorts of conferences in defense of our organization. He was an organization man. He believed in organization. It was his religion, his belief, his politics, his all. He felt that through united effort and action and only through that could the interests and welfare of the workers be protected, their wages increased, their hours of work reduced and better living and working conditions established.

"Many a time I have heard him say: 'That he wanted to leave this world better than he found it.' Sometimes I

think I can still hear him say, to our members in his own humble way:

" 'Do all the good you can,

" 'To all the people you can,

" 'In all the ways you can;

" 'Just as long as you can.'

"Those who knew Bill Huber, lovingly referred to as Uncle Bill can realize these expressions.

"I said he was an organization man. I know he was. I culled clippings from his report to the last convention at which he presided as the President of this organization at Washington, D. C., in 1912, in which he said:

" 'We have not reached the ideal as yet of all our aspirations, nor are conditions in all localities what they should be, but with organization, education and a unity of action we are slowly and surely gaining, in a great measure, what we stand out for as an organization.'

"Thirty-one years ago this month, he was a delegate with myself to the Ninth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held in Cleveland, Ohio, he representing L. U. No. 726 of Yonkers, N. Y., and I, representing L. U. No. 478 of New York City. We knew one another, we worked with one another, we understood one another. It was Bill's idea, his desire, his wish that I should stand for a member of the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood and when I declined to allow my name to be used, I don't know of any man more disappointed than he. The following convention, two years later, he again represented the same Local Union, that was in September, 1898, and I also was a delegate to that convention and knowing how much he had done for the members of the trade, knowing how interested he was at all times in the organization, day and night, I felt that at least he should go back with some honors from that convention. I did not consult him or ask his permission whether I could or not, but I nominated him for the office of First General Vice-President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and he was elected by acclamation. It came as a surprise to Brother Huber.

"The strange thing of that convention, or at least it looked strange at that time, was in electing a Second Vice-President, five candidates were running for the position. So it shows how much Brother Huber in those early days was loved by the members of the order. He remained the First General Vice-President of our organization for not quite a year and when General President John Williams of Utica, N. Y., was appointed factory inspector for the State of New York and resigned, as he was not working at the trade or employed by the organization, Bill Huber became the General President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in accordance with our laws.

"At every convention after that he was nominated and elected by referendum vote by a large majority. He remained the General President until April 1, 1913. He had his faults. He would not be human if he did not. He was criticized and found fault with. But what of it? Fault finders will find fault even in Paradise.

"Bill did his best in his day to build up our organization and he lived to see it the great organization he expected it to be. He was at our last convention. He never thought in his declining days he would be able to attend a convention, but as that convention was held in Indianapolis, it was easy to make arrangements so that he would be in attendance. You remember the reception he got? Feeble as he was he reviewed the progress made * * * the conditions established * * * never dreamt of in the early days. He said at that time:

" 'You have a place now for your old men to go to and I give you credit for that. I am glad you have the property in Florida because there is many a man would like to go down there and spend his last days.'

"In defending the old pioneers of the organization I can realize how he felt.

"In his report to his last convention, he took occasion to remember the organization, to remember the old pioneers. He said:

" 'Many of the old standard bearers who led the hosts in the past to victory and achievement have crossed the Great River of Jordon, never to return, but the teachings, wholesome advice and worthy examples of those brothers should be an emulation for us to continue the good work which they so ably, conscientiously and persistently carried forward.'

"In that report he dealt with a great many things, particularly the woman wage worker. He claimed that if it was necessary for the growth, advancement and development of the country that women work, then pay them men's wages. I don't think I should miss quoting from that report his position on child labor. This is what he said:

" 'After years and years of persistent work, after untold periods of misinterpretation by the "pirates of industry," the ultimately successful goal has been slowly, steadily and surely marching forward and onward; the child, the priceless gem and the invaluable possession of American citizenship, is at last coming into its own, and society is recognizing the fact that to have mature, fully developed and physically perfect manhood and womanhood they must nurture the child during its immature period. Some of our influential citizens after our repeated warnings and after noticing the continual struggle to release the child from bondage, are convinced that we are right and are making every effort to assist us in lifting the chain of peonage from about their necks, and the time has now arrived when a member of the General Assembly of a state is proud to say that he made a good record on child labor legislation, and while this spirit of fairness prevails amongst our state lawmakers, it will be one of the most complete and efficient means for us to secure remedial measures and help us bring the child to where nature intended, to-wit: The schoolroom and the playground.'

"His expressions, his sentiments of fifteen years ago are as applicable today as they were at that time, and that is why I take this opportunity to read them. * * * While he lies here in his last long sleep I can only say with James Whitcomb Riley, the Hoosier Poet, whose remains also rest in this beautiful cemetery:

Leave him here in the fresh greening grasses and trees
And the symbols of love, and the solace of these—
The saintly white lilies and blossoms he keeps
In endless caress as he breathlessly sleeps.
The tears of our eyes wrong the scene of his rest,
For the sky's at its clearest—the sun's at its best—
The earth at its greenest—its wild bud—and bloom
At its sweetest—and sweetest its honey'd perfume.
Home! home!—leave him here in his lordly estate,
And with never a tear as we turn from the gate."

In closing the ceremonies, General President Hutcheson said in part:

"My friends, when leaving here after this brief ceremony, let us take with us a remembrance of this monument, a memory of the services rendered by our former brother and General President during his term of office and disseminate to the membership of the organization the great good that has come to the Brotherhood through that service."

THE "USED" HOME AND THE NATIONAL PROSPERITY

(By George E. Piper.)

IN some towns and cities building is still proceeding without any letup, but in others it is declining slowly—while in some it is already very quiet and in many others in a state of serious stagnation.

While the Dodge reports show no marked decrease in contracts awarded, the Straus reports indicate a substantial decrease in permits issued—permits are usually considered an advance indication of construction activity.

Many believe, however, that neither the Dodge nor Straus reports are fully indicative of the downward trend in building activity. The actual volume of business going through dealers' hands is decidedly off—profit margins are narrowing in many lines, speculative building is receding, in many communities it is overdone and structures are reverting to the financing interests. Many building and loan associations are loath to finance construction, except in the hands of permanent resident owners.

Since a substantial proportion of new houses are acquired by previous home owners, this type of construction is also slowing down because of the "trade-in" problems involved by the old home.

The old home must be liquidated before the new home can be financed. This unthought of factor—the "used" home, is becoming quite a problem which some responsible persons believe may, in the near future, become as much of a problem as the used automobile has been in the transportation field, assuming, of course, that the building industry would like to continue its present high status of activity. This is a new and perhaps extreme viewpoint which only recently has begun to appear in the building field.

It is surprising, even astounding, that such a situation is developing at a time when the country as a whole was never more prosperous. The number of motor cars purchased in 1926 was 12% greater than the purchases of 1925. The more expensive class of cars increased 24.3%. In the Southern states there was a 24% increase in all car sales and a 57% increase in the sales of the better class of cars. The first five months of this year there has been a 30% increase in the sales of the better class of cars.

The cash income in the hands of consumers is much greater than we ever expected to enjoy. There has been an unbelievable large increase in the national income. There are sufficient funds available in the hands of the building and loan association banks and financing companies to finance a far greater building program than has ever been undertaken at any time.

There is no reason why building operations as a whole, and especially the detached dwelling field, should not be proceeding at a far greater pace than ever before.

Yet all of us know that there are many millions of families living in very undesirable, obsolete or inadequate, uncomfortable and even unhealthful or unsafe conditions.

The National Federation of Women's Clubs has recently concluded a survey covering all sizes of towns in all states. They have found that there are many millions of families who do not even have running water in the house and many more who do not have modern stationary bathtubs, indoor toilets, kitchen sinks and laundry equipment.

Millions of homes are also inadequate and unsatisfactory in many other ways, exterior appearance, interior comforts and attractiveness. The South has its share of such homes. In fact, only a small part of the population is living under completely satisfactory housing conditions. I do not believe that the prosperity of the national community is going to decline seriously. I firmly believe that there will be a large volume of building activity regardless of what is done. I would simply like to point out that there is some evidence of slackening in building operations and that this might be a matter of concern should any decline become too abrupt. It has embarrassing possibilities, not only to the manufacturers of building materials, supplies and equipment but also to the fifteen to seventeen million people dependent upon this industry. Should the profits and labor income of this large part of the population be seriously affected, it then becomes a serious matter to all business and to every person, since this industry is one of the most important props of the entire business structure.

Happily, and regardless of whether there is any decline, it would seem that a course of action is clearly indicated which not only offers immediate relief in any community where relief might be needed, but also a much greater volume of business and building activity and prosperity in all phases of the building and construction field and in every community.

This line of action, in the opinion of many, develops possibilities for nearly as large a volume of business as has ever been enjoyed under new construction.

It is also thought that such action, if successfully undertaken, might—by virture of developing a better organization of the business of this industry and its allies, open up undreamed-of opportunities in the advancement of building activity and housing standards.

I will not attempt a statistical analysis of the national housing situation. Were I to do so it would be necessary to admit that the sum total of information is meager; that very little is known regarding the housing conditions of our twenty-four millions of people nor of the economics of the housing situation. Much research and economic study is needed in this field and would be very valuable.

We do know that recent rapid advances in architectural styles, health, social and other standards have been so marked that homes built only a short time ago are now obsolete and not satisfactory to the average housewife.

We know that in almost every town and city there are a very large number of these houses so well located and well conditioned that they will be utilized for years. Their number is so large that their occupants constitute the backbone of the market for most of the more expensive commodities. Out of this group is recruited each year a very large proportion of the new home buyers.

Most of these homes could also represent a substantial advance in living and social standards for younger families, providing, of course, they were made acceptably modern.

You will remember back in the war period there was a shortage of both materials and labor available for housing. Later there was such a scarcity of housing and general types of construction that this labor and material was available generally only for new construction. Every jack-of-all-trades became a contractor or dealer of some type, with the result that during this period and also during the war period many dealers, architects, contractors and others discouraged the remodeling and repairing of older properties. In many towns and cities this unfortunate attitude may still exist.

The plumbing and heating industry knows that a large part of its future sales volume must be obtained from existing homes. The paint industry is largely concerned with existing dwellings. The electrical industry knows that only a very small percentage of the homes have modern lighting fixtures and electrical outlets. The fire chiefs, fire insurance companies and underwriters know that the wiring is unsafe in a high percentage of the homes now having electrical facilities.

There are many salient selling points that can be used in selling both present and prospective home owners. A few of them are:

A more attractive exterior.

A modern and attractive interior arrangement.

Greater living comforts.

Easier heated in the winter, cooler in summer.

The acquirement of modern equipment (bathroom, laundry, kitchen).

Greater resale value.

Insurance protecting the family in the event of death and consequent forced sale of the property.

The renters can acquire a satisfactorily modern home of ample size immediately, at a smaller cost.

To your local community as a whole you can suggest improved local prosperity, the release of unproductive capital, or the creation of new capital in the hands of the home owner.

Values can be maintained more satisfactorily in each neighborhood — fire risks can be lessened, etc.

The financial groups will be glad both to conserve values and to find the outlets for their large accumulations of unproductive funds.

While it is probably unwise to make too close a comparison between the automobile industry and the building industry, it is nevertheless pertinent to point out that while the automobile industry has been improving and selling new cars with the greater vigor, it also has given a large part of its time and effort in maintaining the capital investments in, and a liquid market for, cars in owners' hands at the highest point possible. If they had not made this second effort, I doubt very much if the automobile industry would be enjoying its present high status of prosperity.

I would like to inquire if it might not be possible for the building industry to obtain a better organization of their mutual business with the expectation of immediately creating a higher status of building and general prosperity, and also, through the conservation of many millions of invested capital to so improve their mutual prospects that no one could predict the building operations or the housing standards of five, ten, fifteen or twenty years hence.

Perhaps small men cannot hold big jobs. but small men can grow.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

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INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1927

Industry's Frightful Toll

COMMISSIONER James A. Hamilton of the New York Industrial Commission in his annual report, gives some staggering figures on industrial accidents. He says:

"There were 93,984 accidents to workers who were disabled enough to be away from their employment one week or more. There were several hundred thousand others injured who recovered within seven days.

"More than 18,500 were left with an injury that permanently, if not partly, handicapped them for future work. Amputations of fingers, arms, hands, feet and loss of the use of these members, or eyesight, in whole or in part, made up the bulk of partial disabilities.

"The compensation awarded—$28,000,000—is poor recompense for this unwarranted levy on the manhood of America.

"Even if suffering could be paid for, the fixed maximum of $20 a week for a breadwinner is not sufficient. Deaths and accidents in industry are a challenge to humanity."

In the building industry speeding up construction work is responsible for a great increase in accidents among building workers. In this respect the commissioner says:

"Five years ago construction accounted for 10,000 accidents out of a total of 58,000 in New York. Last year it accounted for 21,606 accidents out of a total of 98,984.

"Of course, part of the increase is due to the great increase in building work, but speeding up cannot escape direct responsibility for a large share. Construction accidents are caused largely by falls and handling, which occur with increasing frequency when men are forced to toil at top speed."

Women Injured In Industry

THAT women permanently disabled in industry find re-adjustment difficult is emphasized in a report just made by the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor. The information was obtained by representatives of the bureau who personally interviewed 385 out of 536 women reported as permanently injured during a single year. Ten per cent of the injured women were disabled for all available work and forty per cent were unable to resume their former occupations. Of those who did return to the work formerly done, more than one-fourth were so handicapped that their earning capacity was considerably reduced. Although four-fifths of those who returned to work were re-employed by their former employers, nearly one-fifth found, that due to their disabilities they were soon laid off or had to quit. About one-

half of the women interviewed had dependents.

The report shows that there were 3,285 compensable accidents to working women all of them occurring within a year in three states. More than seventy-five per cent of the accidents occurred in the manufacturing industry where workers came in contact with machinery. Falls came in for their share of responsibility for accidents. Very interesting statements made in the report are that fifteen women were fatally hurt during the year and that ninety-three women were compensated for occupational diseases.

Three sections of the report are given over to an analysis of work-accidents to women from the viewpoint of legislation in the states under consideration, administration and prevention. Another section presents some of the interviews with the permanently disabled women, indicating in a general way the need of legislative and administrative changes and for the promotion of preventive work in this connection.

So great is the hazard in industry as constituted that various occupations have each a predictable risk and the cost to the injured employe of the accidents which occur—the wage loss, medical expense, the cost of restoration and earning capacity—is logically as direct an expense as is spoiled material or damaged equipment. In view of these facts it is not hard to see why it is necessary to give the study of accident-prevention serious consideration.

Low Wages

FROM the "Monthly Labor Review" for August, 1927, published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, we learn that there are large numbers of common laborers in this country whose earnings, under the best of conditions, are far below the requirements of healthful living and good citizenship.

The 1926 average for 200,000 railroad laborers was the lowest, with $17 a week. The lumber industry ranks next lowest, the national average being $17.17, and for the lowest paid district, $10.48. In bituminous mining, owing to the irregularity of operation, over which the individual worker has no control, the national weekly average was $22.78 for inside laborers and $23.58 for outside laborers. The lowest district average was $10.34.

Only in the case of anthracite coal mining, foundries and motor vehicle manufacture did the weekly earnings for all districts average more than $25 per week, and even in the second and third of these industries the average earnings in the lowest paid districts was well below $25, being, indeed, as low as $14.37 in the case of foundries.

Moreover, it is to be emphasized that in the case of all the manufacturing industries listed, the earnings reported are full-time earnings and thus in excess of the actual earnings.

Full time earnings can only be obtained by those who are so fortunate as to be working for an establishment which operates full time and who loses no time from sickness, accident or other misfortunes.

The figures here presented indicate clearly that there are groups of laborers in many industries who are receiving very inadequate wages. This is evident, even though the difficulty is recognized of determining just what is an adequate living wage. Anyone with experience of life and of present day cost of living must recognize that many, and probably most, of the men included in the surveys here referred to were not sufficient for the maintenance of a family at a wholesome standard of living.

Reference is made to a speech by President Coolidge, at Hammond, Ind., on June 14th, this year, when he said: "While we have reached the highest point in material prosperity ever achieved, there is a considerable class of unskilled workers who have not come into full participation in the wealth of the nation."

In a speech at Washington on June 22nd, Secretary of Labor Davis said that these underpaid workers, together with their families, constitute "from ten to fifteen millions of people who do not share as they should in the prosperity enjoyed by the rest of us.

"Morally, economically, and on the grounds of simple humanity, this inequality should not be allowed to exist in this richest nation of history."

Official Information

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CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
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WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Travelling Members, Attention

The District Council of Hudson County, N. J., requests that all carpenters stay away from Jersey City and vicinity as work at present is very slow and many men are idle.

* * *

At the present time there is very little work being done in Laramie, Wyo. More men are there now than jobs. Give the vicinity a wide berth

* * *

There is no building boom in Mobile, Ala., advises Business Agent M. E. McDowell, L. U. No. 89. More men are there now than jobs can be provided for and any more men coming into the district will only make matters worse. Steer clear of that vicinity.

* * *

There are plenty of available carpenters to take care of all the work in Mattoon, Ill., this winter, writes Recording Secretary M. E. Malone, L. U. No. 347. Travelling members are requested to give the vicinity a wide berth.

* * *

Recording Secretary Chas. W. Lenke, L. U. No. 448, Waukegan, Ill., advises that there is very little work at that place. Many men are idle and future prospects aren't very encouraging. Steer clear of that vicinity.

* * *

Work in Danbury, Conn., is very scarce advises Recording Secretary A. A. Mason, L. U. No. 927. Many of the men there now are idle and travelling members coming into the district in search of work will be disappointed.

* * *

There is no building boom in Middletown, O., advises Financial Secretary R. J. Fitzgerald, L. U. No. 1477. More men are available than will be needed to perform all the work that is expected to develop during the winter. Travelling members are requested to give the vicinity a wide berth.

* * *

Newspaper advertisements and articles featuring the prosperity and large amount of work in Columbia, S. C., have

resulted in a large influx of mechanics of all trades into that vicinity until now there are two men for every available job, advises Recording Secretary D. D. Branham, L. U. No. 1998. Work is scarce, wages low and cost of living high. All carpenters are therefore requested to stay away from Columbia, S. C.

* * *

All travelling members are requested to stay away from Rapid City, S. D. Recording Secretary W. J. Hughes, L. U. No. 2036, advises that many men are idle and very little work is being planned in the near future.

Report of the Delegate To the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress Convention

Permit me as your delegate to the Forty-third Annual Convention of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, held in the Memorial Hall, Edmonton, to submit my report of the proceedings for your consideration, which I trust will be acceptable to you.

Promptly at 10 o'clock on Monday morning, August 22nd, the Forty-third Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada was opened in the Memorial Hall, Edmonton. Alderman A. Farmilo, President of the Edmonton Trades and Labor Council and Chairman of the General Committee on arrangements, acted as temporary chairman of the convention during the introductory ceremonies.

Having expressed cordial greetings to the delegates on behalf of the labor organizations of the city and the gratification they felt in having the Congress assemble in Edmonton the temporary chairman introduced A. U. G. Bury. A most cordial welcome was at once accorded the delegates by Mayor Bury. He believed, he said, that this convention was one of the most important of the many that had been or were being held in Edmonton this year.

Hon. George Hoadley, acting Premier of the Province of Alberta, was then introduced. The important part which the Trades Congress of Canada took in the industrial as well as the social life of the country was well recognized, said Hon. Mr. Hoadley. Speaking for Alberta, he believed the Province was well in the van regarding legislation; it had opened a separate labor department over which a Commission of Labor had charge. Following the introduction of several fraternal delegates and others, the temporary chairman, Alderman Farmilo, handed the gavel to President Tom Moore, who before taking up regular business, acknowledged the greetings of welcome, which had been extended to the delegates, the reading of the report of the Committee on Credentials, and the confirming of the appointment of Standing Committees, would complete the morning's session. The full Executive and some 250 delegates were in attendance. In his remarks on opening the Congress Convention for regular business, President Moore referred to the fact that the labor movement of Edmonton was not depending upon the good will and sympathetic financial support of city merchants and others for assistance in defraying the expenses of the convention, but beyond the modest contribution made by the City Council, the Local Unions were themselves carrying out all financial obligations. This, said President Moore, was worthy of great commendation and was a worthy example to other places in the Dominion.

A mass of work accumulating for days prior to the opening of the Forty-third Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, was placed on the table of the convention on Monday afternoon, when the draft resolutions proposed by labor organizations throughout the Dominion, were submitted to the delegates. There were 63 of these resolutions. After a cursory glance it could readily be surmised that according to the classification given them by the Executive, a large percentage had to do with questions of health and safety, not only to the workers but to the members of the community generally.

Working conditions and hours are approached, urging the 5-day work week, one day's rest in seven, better wages for letter carriers, the review of the Factory Act and so on. Regarding health and safety, there is the subject of proper scaffolding on construction work, the proper control of hoists, elevators, inspection of boilers, better sanitary conditions in bakeries by wrapping bread, better control of barber colleges and others in securing cleanliness and sanitation. Painters want careful handling of paint spraying implements, the use of which are dangerous to health of operators.

New Inter in Home Build created by C

To *give contractors and builders a direct tie-up with the Celotex advertising campaign, we offer this sign, shown in every Celotex home building advertisement. Placed in front of the houses you build, it gives you the full benefit of Celotex advertising in your community.*



The million dollar Celotex building drive is making jobs for carpenters everyw Get the full benefit of this re able advertising campai

A TOTALLY new kind of ad ing is now appearing every in eight leading national magazir forty metropolitan newspapers.

This amazing campaign, paid The Celotex Company, featur *need* for owning a home and th of building one today.

Read by more than twenty families every month, these po advertisements are stimulating building in every state in the

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otex Advertising



MORE *than 20,000,000 families will see these powerful advertisements. This nation-wide campaign cannot fail to stimulate building everywhere.*

Their influence is being felt in your own community. More homes, better homes will be built. You will help to build them.

Over *one million dollars* is being spent to tell the benefits of home ownership to people who can afford to build but are now paying rent. This campaign means profitable work for you, but you do not pay any part of its cost. All we ask is that you use and recommend Celotex, the material that makes homes stronger, quieter, cooler in summer, warmer in winter, less expensive to heat. More than 195,000 homes have already been made more livable with Celotex.

Carpenters everywhere will benefit by this nation-wide home building campaign. You will benefit by it whether you use Celotex or not. But we believe you will want to co-operate with us in creating new business for the building trades. Write us today for complete information.

THE CELOTEX COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.
Mills: New Orleans, Louisiana
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Sales Distributors throughout the World
Canadian Representatives: Alexander Murray & Co., Ltd. Montreal
All reliable lumber dealers can supply Celotex

THE CELOTEX COMPANY
645 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago

Send me the Celotex Building Book and Specifications for applying Celotex.

Name

Address

.....

Carpenter—Nov

The perennial topic—immigration—with its obvious bearing on the labor situation in the Dominion, is again well to the front, one union moving that no more public funds be disbursed on immigrants until all those needing employment and already domiciled in Canada are pulled out of the hole; enforcing of the Alien Labor Law, complaints about the unfairness of supporting the United States quota law, while at the same time it prevents Canadian craftsmen from going over there, if they so desire; then there is the question of old age pensions; the question of unemployment insurance—as a result of a resolution passed at the 1926 convention of the Trades and Labor Congress a special committee came into being, whose purpose it was to secure and summarize all suggestions and recommendations from all sources deemed advisable, and frame the resulting necessary legislative requests in connection with the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act. Among the findings of this committee may be mentioned the following: The Ontario W. C. Act, having been in operation for 12 years, has been of inestimable benefit to 450,000 workers coming under its provisions; 585,000 accidents have been dealt with, and $59,000,000 awarded in benefits; during 1926, 66,000 accidents were handled with $5,821,000 paid in awards, to provide the necessary money for compensation and medical aid, assessments are collected from 25,000 employers. Over 97 per cent of claims for compensation, finds the committee, are being adjusted without any difficulty, and that less than 3 per cent are regarded as problem cases. On the other hand, says the committee, there is sufficient material at hand concerning the so-called problem cases to justify the work of the committee. It has a long list of recommendations which the Congress will give its attention to in due time. Principle of 5 day, 40 hour work week adopted by Congress, the resolution sponsored by fur workers and blacksmiths and railway carmen; asserts that machinery having increased production by forty per cent, the workers of Canada in last decade, have only received on an average according to statistics, less than 5 days work per week, on an assumed 6 day wage rate. In its adoption by Congress all affiliated labor bodies are asked to do their utmost to put it into effect.

The fraternal delegates whose addresses were listened to with the closest attention, were J. Cliff of London, England, representing the British Trades Union Congress, and Thomas McQuade of Washington, D. C., representing the American Federation of Labor. Hon. Peter Heenan attended and addressed the convention regarding old age pensions. He stated that four provinces had adopted same and trusted that Alberta would fall into line shortly.

There were other questions, stated the Minister of Labor, such as employment, insurance, immigration, on which he had been questioned but this could not be treated lightly. His government has now closed the gates to certain classes of immigrants, but there was the need for increased population, and the cry had arisen for more people. The question of meeting unemployment was still an onus on the municipalities, in his opinion, said the Minister; they are responsible for meeting the situation; report shows Congress is going ahead, 11,325, this being an increase of members during the last 12 months. Total receipts were $27,759.25, and the total expenditures $22,330.07. The committee on officers reports did well and every assistance was given. All subjects brought forward were adopted. "It is with pardonable pride," declared P. M. Draper, who has been Secretary-Treasurer to the Congress for 27 years, "that I report this splendid increase, and I believe that the delegates in attendance as well as all men and women who belong to the International Trade Union Movement in the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere, will endorse my statement when I say that this substantial increase in membership is an all-sufficient and overpowering answer to those other labor movements that have come into existence for the purpose of challenging and disrupting the supremacy of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, as the official legislative mouthpiece of the bona fide labor movement of the entire Dominion." The Resolutions Committee did some very good work in not concurring on the resolutions brought before them, and delegates were satisfied in the closing hours of the convention, a resolution asking for drastic treatment of the so-called labor publications that were not in actual sympathy with the trades union movement, and could only be regarded as parasites was dealt with, it was decided that the

Executive Committee should be left as in the past to exercise its offices in regard to these papers, and meantime that the rank and file give their undivided support to the Congress Journal, and such other papers as may be endorsed by local bodies, as for instance, the Alberta Labor News, printed in Edmonton.

Another resolution laid down the principle that there be no interference in China from outside in regard to Chinese affairs—in dismissing the Committee on Resolutions it was ordered that the resolutions of the convention as passed in their amended form be printed as the proceedings of the convention.

President Tom Moore expressed thanks for the good weather that had prevailed—to the press for its extensive and unbiased reports of the proceedings and especially to the women of the United Garment Workers' Union for their splendid entertainment of the delegates in social functions.

President Tom Moore was re-elected by acclamation for the 10th time; P. M. Draper by acclamation for the 27th time; four nominations were put forward for Vice-Presidents; delegates Simpson, Toronto; J. F. Foster, Montreal, R. J. Talon of Calgary were elected; Percy Bengough of Vancouver was the low man; Fred Bush of Toronto and W. Bartlet of Vancouver were placed in nomination as delegate to the British Trade Union Congress, England. F. Bush was elected, without opposition. A. Farmilo of Edmonton, President of the Edmonton Trades and Labor Council was elected as fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labor, which convened in Los Angeles in October.

While several cities submitted invitations for the holding of the next convention only two, Quebec and Toronto, were placed in nomination and given strong support by organized efforts among the delegates. The former withdrew apparently feeling secure that they will have it in 1929. The Provincial Executive, the chairman named in each instance is as follows, Nova Scotia, P. J. Healy; Quebec, A. Mathieu; Ontario, H. Mitchell; Manitoba, H. Kempster; Saskatchewan, A. M. Eddy; British Columbia, P. Bengough.

In conclusion, I wish to extend my thanks for having the honor of representing our Brotherhood at the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress Convention, held in the city of Edmonton.

The President declared the convention adjourned sine die to meet in Toronto in 1928.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) R. Lynch.

Quarterly Proceedings of The General Executive Board, 1927

Since the previous session of the General Executive Board, the following trade movement was acted on by correspondence.

July 11, 1927.

Austin, Tex., L. U. No. 300.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1 to $1.12½ per hour, effective September 1, 1927. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

September 12, 1927.

The regular quarterly session of the G. E. B. was called to order on the above date.

A delegation from the Delaware County District Council, Pa., appeared before the Board, but as the subject matter presented comes under the supervision of the General President, it was referred to him for consideration and action.

Brother Carl A. Soeffner of L. U. No. 1560, St. Louis, Mo., properly credentialed, appeared before the Board relative to securing financial aid for relief of the members of that Local Union. After careful consideration of the matter the Board appropriated the sum of $500.

The regular quarterly audit of the books and accounts was taken up and continued throughout the day.

September 13, 1927.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

September 14, 1927.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

September 15, 1927.

Mr. Gordon M. Tamblyn of Denver, Colo., appeared before the Board on the question of practical education and training for the members of our organization in preparation of better workmanship, leading to advancement as foreman, superintendent and higher positions. He offered to supply a series of articles for publication in "The Carpenter" that will be of benefit to the men of the trade. He further offered to answer questions on craft problems and give information desired if the members interested correspond with him. The matter was referred to the Editor of "The Carpenter."

Audit of books and accounts continued.

September 16, 1927.

Request of the Bay Counties, Cal., District Council for further financial aid was carefully considered and was laid over awaiting further information.

The General President reported on matters in which the Brotherhood is involved in litigation.

The General President reported on the progress of the work at the Home at Lakeland, Fla. He further reported that the groves were in better condition than ever before.

The General President also reported that several requests had been made on him for appropriations for organizing work and other

purposes and after investigating same he submitted the following requests to the Board:

London, Ont., Can., L. U. No. 1946.—Request for an appropriation of $300 for organizing purposes. Referred to the General President for further investigation.

St. Louis, Mo., District Council.—Request for an appropriation of $1,000 for organizing purposes. Request denied, as the matter had already been given attention by the General President, and will be given further attention as necessity requires.

New York Furniture Workers District Council.—Request for an appropriation of $1,000 for organizing purposes. Request denied.

San Francisco, Cal., L. U. No. 42.—Request for an appropriation to be expended for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Cuyahoga County District Council, Cleveland, Ohio.—Request for an appropriation was referred to the General President.

The reports of the General President and General Vice-Presidents were received.

Communication received from the Montreal District Council relative to status of membership of those members who participated in the world war. Referred to the General Secretary for reply.

Report of Brother R. Lynch as delegate to the 43rd Annual Convention of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress received and referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

Audit of books and accounts continued.

September 17, 1927.

The General Officers attended the dedication of a monument in Crown Hill Cemetary, Indianapolis, Ind. to the memory of the late Wm. D. Huber formerly a General President of our organization.

September 19, 1927.

Audit of books and accounts completed.

Messrs. J. A. Westman and Ed Zahner, representing the Metal Trim Manufacturers Association and Secretary-Treasurer Kelso with Business Agents Jose Young and Hanson representing the New York District Council appeared before the Board in reference to applying of hardware to metal doors. After careful consideration of same it was agreed to hold a further conference on the matter.

El Dorado, Ark., L. U. 1101.—Movement for the 44-hour week, effective October 1, 1927. Official sanction granted.

Abilene, Texas, L. U. 1281.—Movement for the 44-hour week effective October 1, 1927. Official sanction granted.

A full accounting was received for expenditure of appropriations made for relief of men on strike from the following District Council and Local Unions.

New Haven, Conn., D. C., May & June, 1927	$ 672.00
L. U. 897, Norristown, Pa., May, June, July, 1927	1,499.00
L. U. 912, Richmond, Ind., May, June, July, 1927	444.00

A full accounting was received from L. U. 2080, Greenville, Miss. for the expenditure of the $500.00 appropriated for relief of Flood Sufferers.

Bay Counties, California District Council—Report of Finance Committee as well as detailed report of Certified Public Accountant received as full accounting for monies appropriated for relief of men on strike.

United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co. bond no. 16-04-668-10 in the amount of $20,000.00 on General Secretary, Frank Duffy was received and referred to the General President for safe keeping.

Resolution received from the Ontario Provincial Council relative to having the Home and Pension in operation at the earliest date possible was considered and the General Secretary was instructed to reply that the Board is working on the proposition at this time.

On applications of Labor Banks for deposit of funds, the Board decided not to deposit funds of the U. B. in Labor Banks.

Appeal of M. S. Hayes, L. U. 277, Philadelphia, Pa. from the decision of the General Treasurer on account of disapproved claim for wife's funeral donation. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. 229, Glens Falls, N. Y. on account of disapproved claim for disability donation of Charles Mattison. Referred to the General Treasurer for clear cut decision without reservations.

Appeal of L. U. 374, Buffalo, N. Y. from the decision of the General President relative to the action taken by the District Council in reference to their retiring officers. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. No. 143, Canton, Ohio, from the decision rendered by the G. P. in the case of J. R. Staats vs. L. U. No. 143. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Joseph Lapidus, L. U. 1164, New York from the decision rendered by the General President in the case of Joseph Lapidus vs. L. U. 1164 New York, N. Y. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Decision of the General President.

Mr. Joseph Lapidus,
vs.
Local Union No. 1164
New York, N. Y.

This is an appeal of Joseph Lapidus against the action of the President of Local Union No. 1164 in refusing to accept the appellant's name as a nominee for President of the Local Union on the night of nominations for Local officers.

From the evidence submitted it is shown that the appellant was formerly a member of former Local Union No. 376 whose charter was revoked in 1926 because of the officers refusing to comply with the laws of our Brotherhood.

The General Constitution provides that the membership of a Local Union is responsible for the neglect of duty of its officers, therefore the members of former Local Union No. 376 were as much responsible for the acts of the officers of the Local Union as were the officers themselves. I shall therefore sustain the action of the President of Local Union No. 1164 in refusing to accept the name of the member as a nominee for President and dismiss the appeal."

Appeal of the North Shore District Council of Mass. from the decision of the General President in the case of Arthur Ouellett, et al., vs. the North Shore District Council. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Albert A. Gasteiger from the decision of the General President in the case of

Albert A. Gasteiger vs. Local Union No. 77, Port Chester, N. Y. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of W. R. Yager from the decision of the General President in the case of W. R. Yager vs. Local Union No. 11, Cleveland, Ohio. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. 158, Los Angeles, Cal. from the decision of the General President in the case of H. W. Brooks, et at., vs. Local Union No. 158. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Harlingen. Texas. L. U. 2190.—Request for an appropriation of $1,500.00 for organizing purposes. Denied.

The General President reported that the Committee appointed by him to tabulate and count the vote on Proposition No. 1 and Proposition No. 2 submitted to referendum vote under date of July 1, 1927 shows that both propositions were carried by more than the required two-thirds vote and became law on September 1, 1927.

The vote herewith follows:

Proposition 1	
In favor	73,297
Against	11,724
Proposition 2	
In favor	65,273
Against	25,120

The special sub-committee of the Board made the following report:

"September 19, 1927.

"We, the undersigned sub-committee of the General Executive Board, made an audit of the Bonds, United States Certificates of Indebtedness and United States Treasury Notes in safe deposit vaults of the Indiana National Bank on the above date, and find the following in custody of General Treasurer Neale:

50 2nd Liberty Loan 4¼% registered ..	$ 1,000.00	$ 50,000.00
15 3rd Liberty Loan 4¼% registered ..	5,000.00	75,000.00
9 3rd Liberty Loan 4¼% coupon	500.00	4,500.00
35 3rd Liberty Loan 4¼% coupon	100.00	3,500 00
20 4th Liberty Loan 4¼% coupon	10,000.00	200,000.00
10 4th Liberty Loan 4¼% registered ..	10,000.00	100,000 00
3 4th Liberty Loan 4¼% coupon	500.00	1,500.00
1 certificate of deposit 4%		100,000.00
1 certificate of deposit 4%		200,000.00
1 Treaserer's Note, 4½% coupon		100,000 00
100 Dominion of Canada 4th Refunding Bonds 4½% coupon	1,000.00	97,400.00
Deposited with United States Post Office		500 00
Deposited in Union Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio, Savings Account, 4%		200,000.00
Total		$1,132,400.00

The Dominion of Canada Fourth Refunding Bonds are listed at $97,400.00 actual cost, while the par value would be $100,000.00.

Signed,

John H. Potts,
Arthur Martel,
J. W. Williams.

There being no further business to come before the Board at this time, the minutes were read and the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,
Frank Duffy, Secretary.

Batavia, Ill., Local Celebrates Twenty-Fifth Anniversary

On August 22nd, the members of L. U. No. 1248, Batavia, Ill., celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Local with a banquet, which was followed by a varied musical and vaudeville program.

President George Ottens, of the Illinois State Council of Carpenters was the principal speaker of the evening. Short talks were also made by Business Agents Dexter and Jacques of Dupage County; Business Agent Corbin of the Fox River Valley District Council; Postmaster John Eckman, a charter member of the Local and several others.

Brothers Walter Marcusson, Elmer Swanson and Harry Moberg, who composed the committee in charge of the arrangements are to be congratulated upon the success of the anniversary celebration.

Chicago D. C. Says Work Is Slowing Up

The Chicago, Ill., District Council advises that a steady decline in building operations during the last year and a steady influx of carpenters has brought Chicago carpenters face to face with a really serious problem.

A new supply of carpenters coming into the city each day and building gradually slowing down, presents to Chicago carpenters, the perplexing problem of how to find work.

The story briefly told is: "Too many carpenters; not enough jobs." Yet many men are spending their hard earned money for railroad fare to Chicago in hopes of finding a job. All carpenters contemplating coming to Chicago, may expect rough sledding looking for work here.

Take care to be an economist in prosperity. There is no fear of you being one in adversity.

Correspondence



The Old Home and Pension Fund

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In the July issue of "The Carpenter," I wrote about the great problem of our organization. The Old Home and Pension Fund, in which I took for illustration the conditions as they exist in a single Local Union. I intend to reason now taking in the Brotherhood as a whole.

We will accept as the basis the number of 350,000. thus making it easier to calculate when it comes to figures. I believe that 2% of the whole membership will be entitled to the Home or Pension, which will be about 7,000 members. Assuming that the assessment paid is 50 cents per month per member, the total would amount to $175,000.00. In case the pension paid would be $25.00 per month for each member, it would also amount to $175,000.00, which shows that a reserve fund could not be built up. The amount invested in Lakeland, Fla.. in buildings and ground will not, in my opinion, avail any great amount to the Pension fund, and therefore I think it would be best to use whatever the net income will be for building up a reserve fund. Assuming that the net income from the Home would be 12% on the capital invested, the amount with compound interest should accumulate to about $1.000.000 in about ten years. That. of course, would defer the actual functioning of the Pension fund, therefore another course of procedure should be invoked. There may be many ways, but I wish to state one which, in my opinion, would bring us to the desired goal.

In the last decade, the treasuries of almost all Locals have accumulated a fair sized amount of money. As all this money is to be used for the good of the membership, I believe that we could afford to start the Old Home and Pension Fund inside of six months. or at the latest by July 1, 1928. It is quite necessary that before any Pension is paid, one year's payments should be in the hands of the General Treasurer. If each Local Union would pay the assessment for one year in advance out of the local treasury into the hands of the General Treasurer, and also start collection of a 50 cent assessment per member, it would put us in a position to start the payment of pensions.

The old members who in vain walk the streets, day after day, seeking jobs, and thereby creating an over-supply of men which does not exist, but is merely the result that those with gray heads are not the desired workers on the jobs. The Brotherhood is in duty bound to do something for their old members, as they cannot be cast aside as undesirables. and as jobs cannot be provided for them. the only way left is to support them. and therefore the Old Home and Pension Fund should be installed, although it may seem to many brothers quite a heavy tax on the membership. Justice will be done to the old members and honor will be due the organization which will. in such a generous way, take care of its old members, who so well deserve it.

There is more than one labor organization now providing for their old members out of assessments paid by those who are able to hold jobs, thereby benefiting from the organized effort of the workers. In every case that is known to me, those assessments are much higher than I have mentioned, some of them running as high as 12% of the wages earned. An assessment of 50 cents per month paid for the purpose of supporting old members is a very low tax, but well invested.

It appears that not only labor organizations. but society as a whole begins to feel the obligation towards those who no longer are able to provide for themselves. Labor organizations, as such. should endeavor to be the first ones to realize that there are obligations towards the old. and in providing for them. they strengthen the position of Organized Labor.

During the coming winter months, our Brotherhood should take into consideration very seriously this great issue of ours. the Old Home and Pension Fund.

There is nothing that would improve conditions in our craft more than when this problem is solved successfully for all concerned.

Alois Hruska,
L. U. No. 54, Chicago, Ill.

A Word From Montreal, Quebec

The accompanying photograph, together with a few words regarding the conditions of our trade in Montreal were sent us by Secretary J. E. C. Racette of the Montreal District Council of Carpenters, with the request that they be printed in our Journal.



Labor Day was celebrated in Montreal by the largest parade in recent years and it was pleasant to note that the local organized men turned out in force. The carpenters' quota was as usual the most numerous, every one of the eight Local Unions being represented by a large percentage of their affiliated membership. Though we have no shop using our Union Label in this city, in deference to the wishes of the Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor the carpenters joined with other label trades in erecting a float and our Label was given a prominent place. It is the intention of the local District Council to continue the campaign in favor of the adoption of our Label locally.

There is a renewal of activity as the season advances but we find a large number of floaters in this city, the Province of Quebec having few towns of any importance and consequently the rural workers gravitate towards the sea as they expect to find better wages and

working conditions than in their own villages. The prevalence of the French language amongst the population of this Province as compared to the other Provinces of Canada leads to the workers keeping together locally and there is no outward movement of the workers with the result that at times unemployment is a large problem. As regards wages and working conditions throughout the Province things are very unsatisfactory mostly everywhere, and there is a great possibility for development and organization. On one point, however, the French-speaking workers are clannish and prefer to be approached by one of themselves. In Quebec, as well as everywhere else within the Brotherhood we like to be optimistic as regards the future and we continue to do our very best to increase our number and to improve the working conditions.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 26

"Editor, "The Carpenter":

We are greatly pleased to hear from month to month how the various Auxiliaries are progressing. There is still room for much improvement and this coming winter we expect to make a good showing, both financially and socially.

We have started by holding card parties between meetings at the members' homes besides miscellaneous sales, anything to raise money to help our cause.

We held a Halloween dance on October 26th, which proved successful. We have also planned a banquet in honor of our Fifth Anniversary in November. We are giving this banquet to all our members and their husbands, also our District Council, and we are working hard to make this affair worth while.

There are many ways in which we can help each other along and at any time we are ready to help our other sister Auxiliaries if they will communicate with us.

With best wishes for success in all our efforts pertaining to the Union Label for which we do our utmost to promote the use of at all times.

Margaret Forrester,
L. A. No. 26, Jersey City, N. J.

Savannah, Ga., Local Celebrates Twenty-eighth Anniversary With Memorial Service

On October 9th, L. U. No. 256, Savannah, Ga., celebrated its twenty-eighth anniversary with a memorial service in memory of all the deceased brothers of the Local. The service was held at the Calvary Baptist Church and the eulogy was preached by the Rev. John S. Wilder. All the members of the Local attended the service in a body. The memorial service was very impressive and served as a means of honoring those who had labored for the success of the Local and had passed on leaving their tasks for others to carry on.

Newark, N. J., Local Celebrates Silver Anniversary

On September 22nd, L. U. No. 1209, Newark, N. J., celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary with a banquet and entertainment. after which all present listened to a radio account of the Tunney-Dempsey fight.

Brother Andrew Stammber acted as toast master and short addresses were made by Commissioner of Public Safety Wm. J. Brennan; President Arthur A. Quinn of the National Labor Bank; A. W. Fischer of the Mill Owners' Association and President Michael Reuter of L. U. No. 1209. High tribute was paid to Brother Mattashed, the first President and for the last seventeen years Financial Secretary of the Local, who died on August 18th.

The anniversary was a huge success and committee in charge of the arrangements to be congratulated.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted regarding the present whereabouts of W. P. Ault, of whom the accompanying photograph is a good likeness. He was last heard of in Harlingen, Tex., in June. He is described as being 34 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches tall and weighing 180 pounds. Anyone knowing his present whereabouts, kindly communicate with his mother, Mrs. L. A. Ault, 315 Watauga St., Fountain City, Tenn.



Craft Problems

Advanced Roof Framing

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON VI

I have just read the criticisms made by Richard M. Van Gaasbeek, and those by Brother Geo. L. McMurphy, in the January issue of this Journal: and inasmuch as the criticisms of both men are so nearly on the same points, and so nearly alike, I will answer them with the following remarks:

Both of my critics feel that I am teaching out-of-date methods of roof framing; and stepping off rafters in order to obtain the length, seems to be the main point at issue That the more up-to-date, or higher mathematics methods, as I choose to call them, have their places in the building world, I admit; but on the other hand, I maintain that the more practical methods, such as I have explained under "Common Roof Framing," have also their places, and in many instances their places are of much greater importance. The architect, the estimator, the superintendent and sometimes the foreman, will find the higher mathematics method of roof framing more practical than the other methods, because their work is mostly done in an office. But the more practical methods are more practical for the journeyman carpenter. The writer has worked as apprentice, journeyman carpenter, straw boss, foreman, superintendent and has had some experience in plan making. As draftsman and as superintendent he has used what he calls the higher mathematics methods of roof framing; as foreman he has used these methods some. but as straw boss, journeyman carpenter and apprentice, he has found them impracticable. He has met only one man in all his experience who used the higher mathematics method of roof framing as a journeyman carpenter, and that incident will suffiice to prove that the above classifications are correct. It happened in my home town. Several carpenters were working on a building, and when they came to framing the rafters for a small roof, this man stepped "out from among them" with an air of labor saving knowledge, to figure out the length of the rafters. In the mean time, amusing themselves with "winks" and "nods," the rest of the carpenters by the stepping-off method proceeded to frame the roof * * * thus when the highly technical man came back with the figures, giving the exact length of the rafters, the other men were putting the rafters into place. No doubt the technical man had the most nearly correct length of the rafters, but the practical men had the best, because the most efficient, method. Had he been acting in the capacity of superintendent, he would not have suffered embarrassment, for then he could have done his figuring while the other men were getting ready for the roof, and at the proper time could have given them the length of the rafters, the cuts and other facts about the roof, without causing any loss of time or delay in the progress of the work.

Having related this experience, we are thinking of other experiences we have had relative to roof framing. Perhaps there is nothing coming under the head of carpentry, that tests men's ability for leadership, as roof framing does. A man may be the leader on a job, but if he fails when it comes to framing the roof, another man is called into the lead, because the man who can frame a roof, or any kind of a roof, is better fitted to be the leader of a gang of men than the man who can not master the simple principles of roof framing. We do not mean by this, that if a foreman fails to be able to frame any kind of roof, that he will lose his job immediately, though that sometimes happens; but we do mean, that in due time that very thing will happen, and the man who is able to do any kind of roof framing will be the man who will take his place. This change may not occur for weeks or months, or even for years after the failure, but eventually it must come, unless the man who made the failure, in the mean time, qualifies himself to master roof framing.

The craft problems that we shall deal with now may seem to some as having been forced into the roof framing classification; nevertheless, they are roof framing problems, and sooner or later may come up in every roof framer's experience. The principles for framing a roof for a polygon are the same as what we have explained under irregular plan roofs, excepting the quadrilateral, in which case the principles used in a regular hip roof will apply.

We are speaking of regular polygons, that is to say that the sides of each polygon are equal in length. The first of the polygons we shall deal with is the triangle, so named because it has three sides; the second, a quadrilateral, or four-sided polygon; the third, a pentagon, having five sides; the fourth a hexagon, having six sides; the fifth, a heptagon, having seven sides; the sixth, an octagon, eight sides; the seventh, a nonogon, nine sides; and then the decagon, ten sides; the undecagon, eleven sides; and the dodecagon, twelve sides.

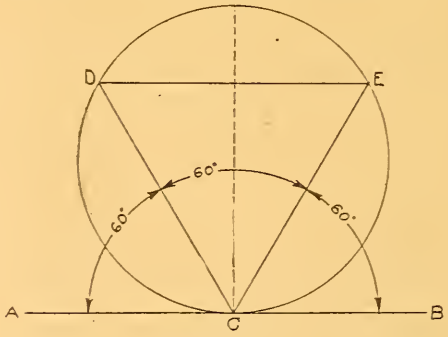


Fig. 85.

Fig. 85 shows a triangle described within a circle, and it will be seen that the sides join each other at a 60-degree angle. After striking the circle, strike the base line, A-B, and lay off C-D with the real square, using 12 on the tongue and 20¾ on the body, holding 12 at point C and the other figure at whatever point it will come on the base line. In the same manner lay off C-E. Then join D and E and you have a true triangle. Fig. 86 shows the plates of a triangular roof. At a and b we show miter joints, and at c a butt joint. Using the figures we gave for laying out the triangle, the body of the square will give the cut for the miter joint, and the tongue will give the cut for the butt joint; or the same results can be obtained by using 4 on the tongue of the square and 7 on the body.

Fig. 87 shows a quadrilateral, or, as it is commonly called, a square, described within a circle. Here we proceed by striking the circle and the base line first,

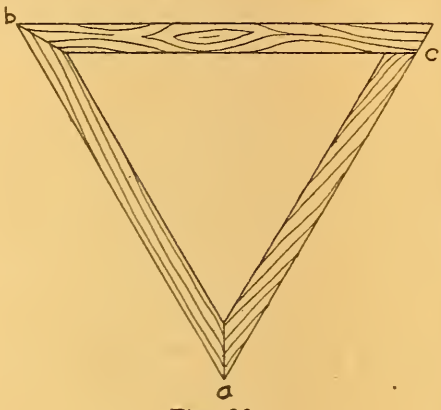


Fig. 86.

then we lay off lines C-D and C-F at a 45-degree angle by using 12 on the body of the square and 12 on the tongue, or any equal figures that may be convenient. By striking the dotted line perpendicular to A-B, starting at point C, we establish point E. Now join D and E, and F and E and the square is done. Fig. 88 shows the plates for a square roof.

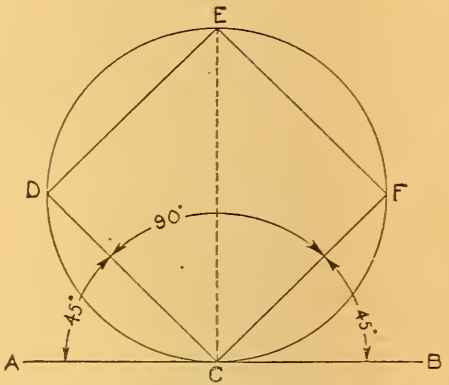


Fig. 87.

At a and b we show miter joints, while at c and d we are showing butt joints. 12 and 12, or any equal figures, will give the cut for the miter joints, and a square cut makes the butt joints.

Fig. 89 shows a pentagon described within a circle. Here C-D and C-G are

laid off at a 36-degree angle with the base line, A-B. This angle is obtained by using the figure 11 on the body of the square, and 8 on the tongue; starting at point C with figure 11, and bring-

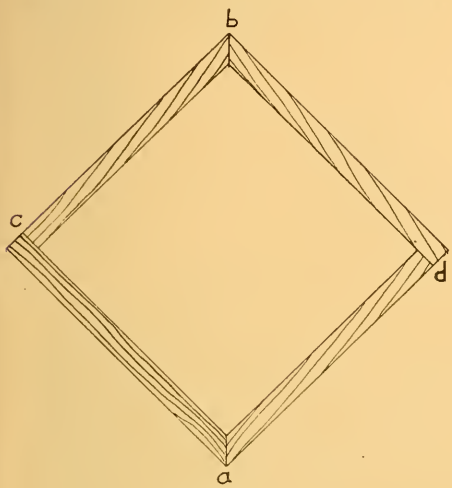


Fig. 88.

ing figure 8 on the tongue to intersect with line A-B, the body of the square will give the angle. Now make D-E, E-F and F-G equal in length to C-D and C-G; by doing this, the points E and F will automatically establish themselves. The butt joint shown at point E is obtained by using 12 on the body of the square and 3.9 on the tongue, the tongue gives the cut. To obtain the miter joint shown at point F, use 12 on the body of the square and 8.72 on the tongue, the tongue gives the cut; 11 and 8 will give

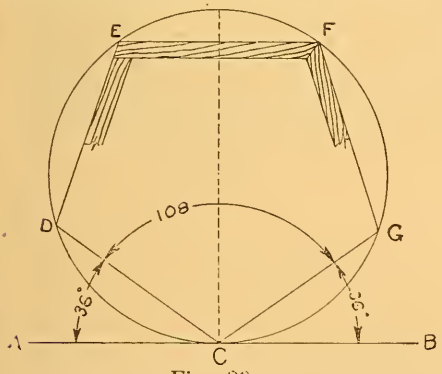


Fig. 89.

the cut nearly enough correct for all practical purposes.

Thus far we have said nothing about how to obtain the radius of a circle into which a polygon can be described, whose sides are of a given length. This we intend to show with Fig. 90. Here we wish to strike a circle into which a pentagon whose sides are 3 feet 6 inches in length can be described. We proceed by striking the base line, A-B, and then at a 36-degree angle we lay off both C-D and C-G, making them a trifle longer than 3 feet 6 inches. At point C raise the dotted line perpendicular with A-B; establish points D and G 3 feet 6 inches

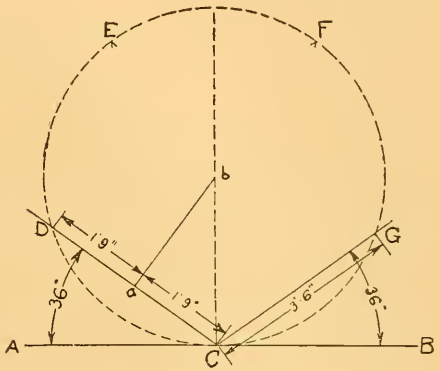


Fig. 90.

from point C. Halfway between C and either of these two points—in this case we used C and D—raise a perpendicular line as a-b. The intersecting point or point b, marks the center of the circle, and the distance between b and C gives the radius of a circle into which a true pentagon having sides 3 feet 6 inches in length, can be described.

In the next lesson we shall have more to say about polygons.

A Small House

(By R. C. Hunter & Bro., Architects, 501 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.)

Every house no matter whether it be large or small should possess character; there should be some unusual feature that creates interest even to the casual passerby. Something that makes the house stand out expressing its owner's individuality. This is not to say that all the houses on a street or in a community are surpassed in character by a chosen few, in fact, all may be equally good, but each must possess its own individuality.

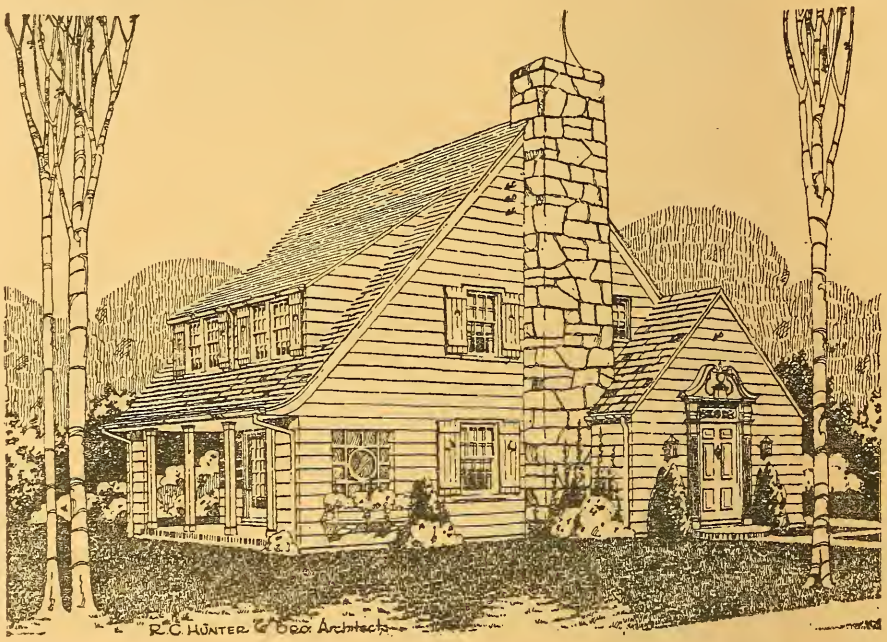
The common place house of a few years back ,is in fact, loosing out. With the present cost of labor and material,

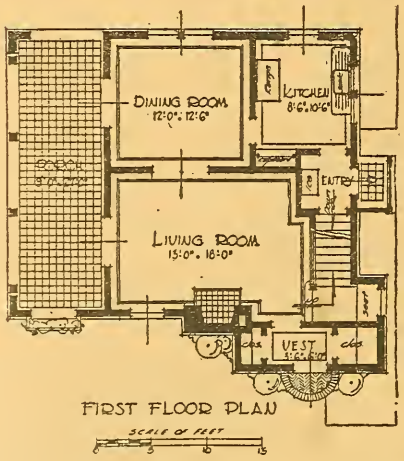
it does not prove profitable to construct anything but well designed buildings. They cost practically the same as the common place and their market value is decidedly in their favor.

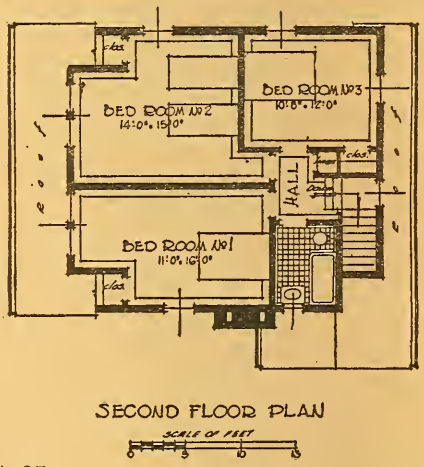
In the picture of the house shown here, the massive stone chimney and the delicately detailed entrance door, flanked by a broad gable, forms the feature of the house.

The side walls are shingles painted white and laid with a wide exposure. The roof is shingle in a dark shade of brown. The chimney is laid up in various colored stones with joints of white mortar.

One enters the house through a vestibule where an abundance of closet space is found. From here we pass into the living room, the stairs are to the right and directly out of this room. The large open fireplace makes this a cheerful room. The dining room opens off the living room. Both the living and dining







House A-85.

rooms have glass doors to the large living porch. The kitchen and rear entry complete this floor.

On the second floor are three good sized bed rooms and bath.

The house measures thirty-three feet, eight inches across the front and could be built on a fifty foot lot, with good space, on either side.

Framing An Unequal Pitch Roof

(By R. M. Van Gaasbeek, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

Taking an active interest and looking forward with a great deal of pleasure each month to receiving the many craft problems published in "The Carpenter," I cannot help but take part in the discussions as time permits.

In the July issue Mr. Siegele discussed the framing of an unequal pitch roof and I wondered after reading it, just how many of my fellow mechanics really understood the problem as presented.

With some doubt in my mind may I take the liberty of giving the following explanation supplementing that already given by Mr. Siegele, which may help to clear up in the minds of some as to just what an unequal pitch roof is and wherein it differs from equal pitch roofs which are by far the most common.

An unequal pitch roof is a roof formed by the intersection of two roof surfaces having different pitches, one surface sloping more than the other as shown in the elevation, Fig. 1. The hip and valley rafters form the dividing line, the roof surface on the side of the rafters being framed to one pitch and the roof surface on the opposite side of the rafters to a greater or lesser pitch.

The plates for the two roof surfaces are at different heights, those on the short common side or steeper pitch being higher than the plates on the long common side or lower pitch. The hip and valley rafters travel the diagonal distance of an oblong with reference to the plate in comparing them with the framing of a hip and valley rafter for a roof of equal pitch which travels the diagonal distance of a square and crosses the plate at an angle of 45 degrees.

The center lines of the hip and valley

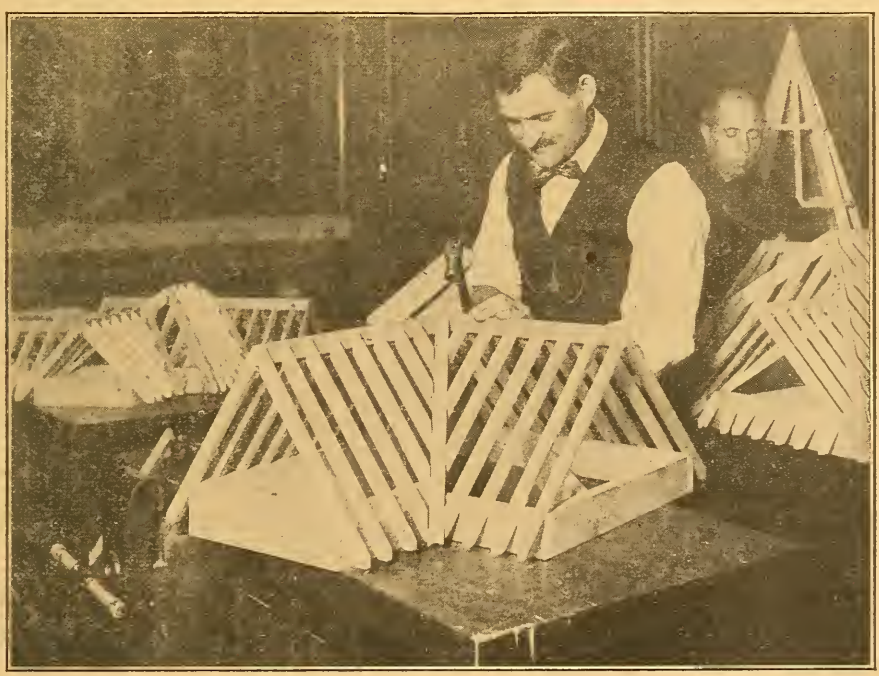


Fig. 1.

Elevation of roof of unequal pitch showing method of framing where the pitch of one roof is greater than the pitch of the other.

rafters must intersect the facia line at the extreme corners or returns on the facia line and because they travel the diagonal distance of an oblong they are thrown to one side of the corner of the building or the return walls, crossing the plates to an angle at one side of the corner of the building. They cannot intersect on the facia line and also intersect the corner of the plates. The common and jack rafters, as in any other roof, cross the plates at right angles. This roof creates several interesting framing problems, which at first may appear difficult, although simple when once the basic principles are understood.

The first step in framing a roof of this kind is to make a working lay-out preferably to a scale of 1" to the foot as shown in Fig. 2. In applying the figures full size, read inches as feet.

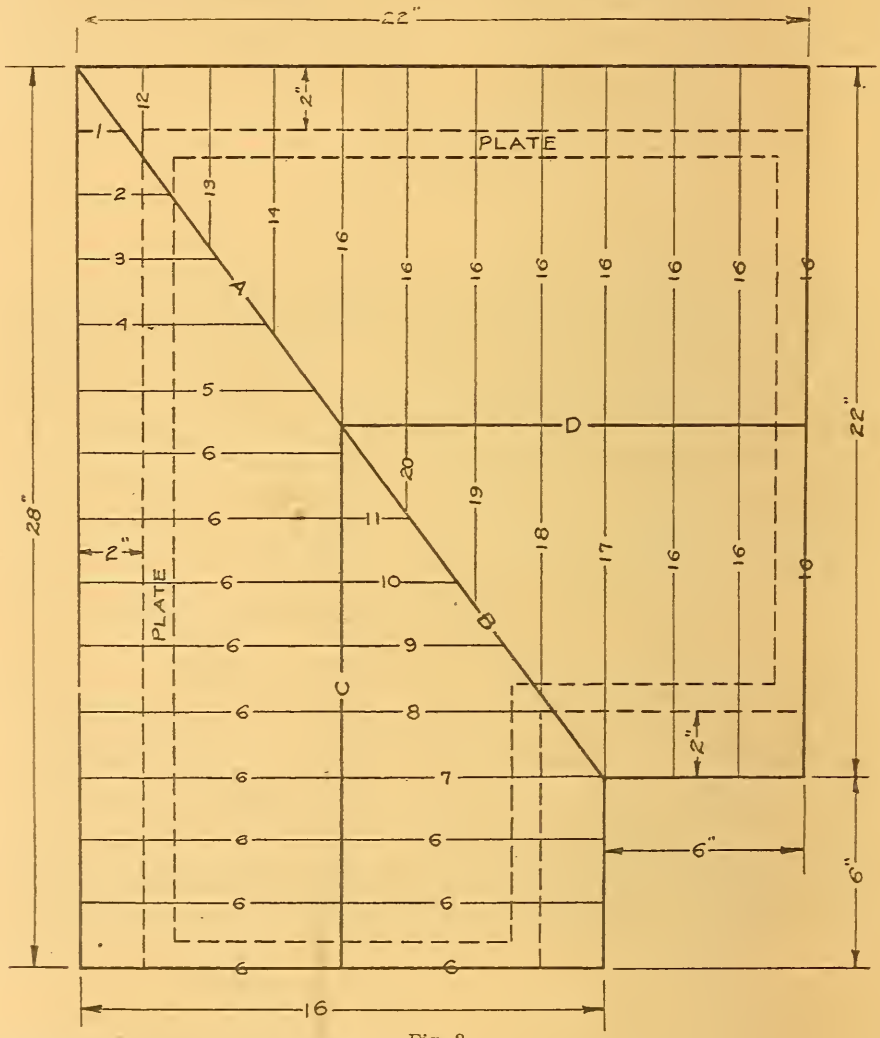


Fig. 2.
Plan of hip and valley roof of unequal pitch.

It will also be necessary to develop a profile of both the long and short common rafters on the layout as shown in Fig. 3, so as to determine the proper heights of the walls or plate levels. First, draw a profile of the long common rafters, the specifications for which should be supplied by the archi-

tect. For practice purposes the following specifications are submitted:

Hip and valley rafters ¾" x 1¼".

Common and jack rafters ⅜" x ⅞".

Ridge, ⅜" x 1⅛".

Projection, 2".

Facia, ⅝".

Pitch, long common rafters, 12" rise in one foot. (½ pitch).

Rafters spaced 2" on centers.

The specifications call for the long common rafters to rise 12" in one foot or one-half pitch. This pitch determines the total height of the roof for if the run of long common rafter No. 16, Fig. 2, is 11", one-half the span of the building and projections, the total rise must also be 11".

To lay out the long common rafters, set the square and fence 12" and 12" and develop length the same as rafters for equal pitch roofs.

To lay out short common rafters, first determine the pitch and then develop length the same as other rafters. With the total rise and total run known determine the rise in inches per foot run by the following formula:

Rise in inches divided by run in feet equals rise in inches per foot run.

11 times 12 divided by 8 equals 132 divided by 8 equals 16½" rise in inches per foot run.

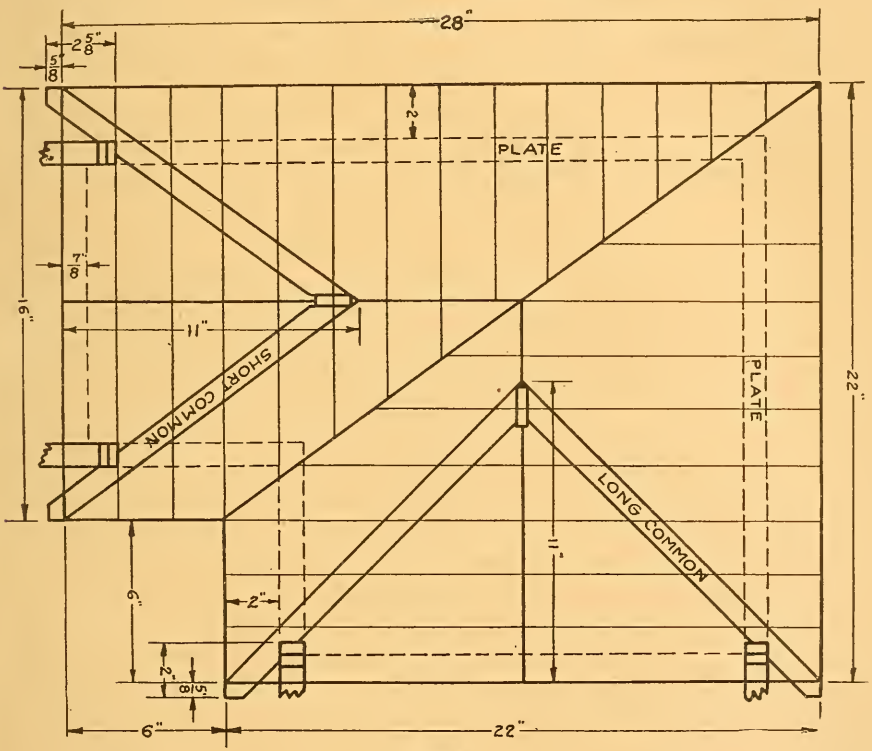


Fig. 3.

Common rafters, developed on the plan. (Fig. 2.) With the pitch, projection, width of facia and plancher levels known, the heights of the plates can be determined.

The rise is determined by the height of the long common rafter 11". The run is taken from the layout, Fig. 2, the run of short common rafter No. 6 being one-half the total span of 8". Set the square and fence at 16½" and 12". Mark on 16½" for all plumb cuts and on 12" for all level cuts and develop the length the same as any other rafter.

To lay out the hip and valley rafters, first determine the pitch, using the same formula.

Rise in inches divided by run in feet equals rise in inches per foot run.

$$\frac{11 \times 12}{7\frac{1}{4}} \text{ equals } \frac{132}{163\frac{1}{4}} \text{ equals } 132 \times \frac{12}{163\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$13\frac{12}{12}$$

equals 9 8-12 rise in inches per foot run.

size the run of the hip rafter would be 13′ 7¼″. Set the square and fence at 9 and 8-12″ on the tongue and 12″ on the blade. Mark on the tongue for all plumb cuts and on the blade for all level cuts. Develop the length in the same

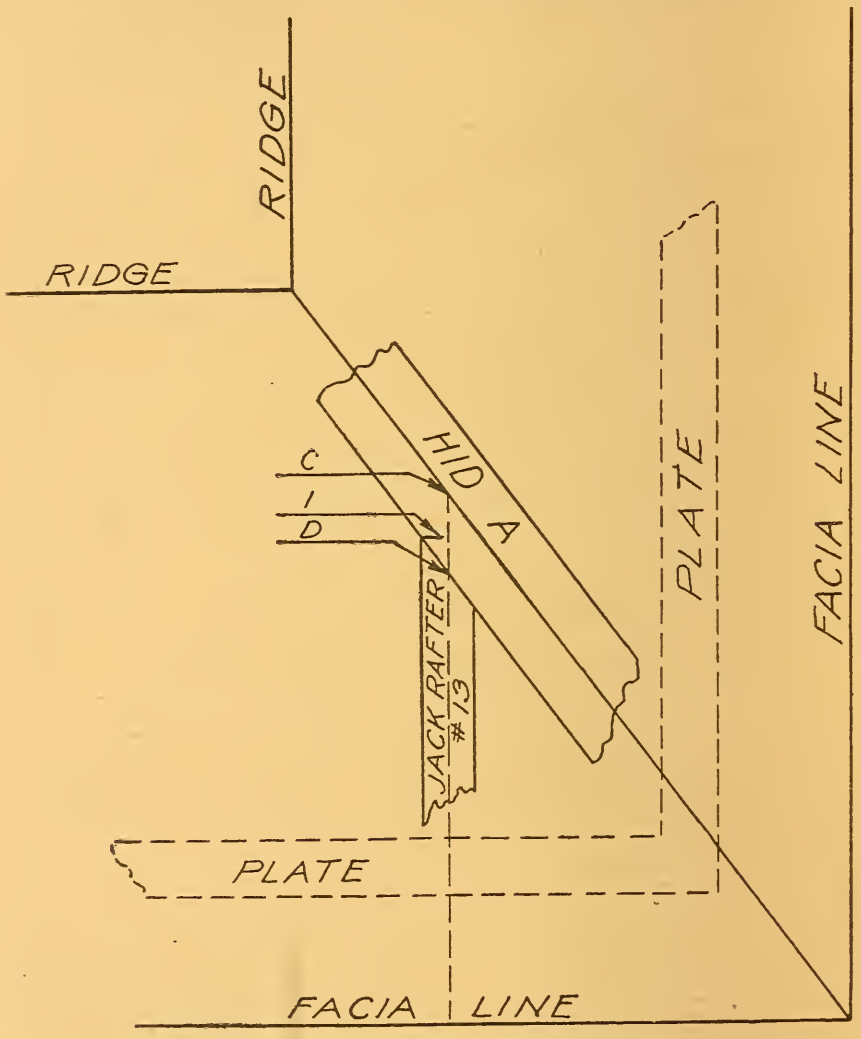


Fig. 4.

Full size section of jack rafters No. 13 on long common side. This layout must be made to determine distances (c) (i) and (d) on center line. With these distances known the top cut can be determined as in Fig. 5. A similar layout must be made for jacks on short common side.

The total rise is determined by the total height of the long common rafter 11″. The run is taken from the layout, Fig. 2, measuring on the center line of the hip rafter from facia (A) to the butt joint of the hip and valley as at (T) or 13 7¼ 12th″ or applying the figures full manner as the common rafters.

The top or cheek cuts of the various rafters can be laid out with the steel square but they are much easier to understand and remember if determined with the graphic method as shown in Fig. 4. First draw in a section of the hip

and jack rafter full size on the layout, Fig. 1, as shown in the section, Fig. 4. This will give the top cut for the jack rafters on the long common side, so that a similar section must be laid out on the short common side. Where the outside edge of the jack rafter intersects the hip rafter, square a line across at right angles to the center line until it intersects the center line at as 1, Fig. 4. This gives three points on the center line C, 1 and D. To lay out the top cut so that the jack rafters will fit against the side of the hip at the proper angle, measure back on a level line from plumb line C, the extreme length of the rafter, the distance C-D, Fig. 4, and produce plumb line D, Fig. 5, the cutting length on the center line. Square plumb line D across the top edge and locate the center of the rafter. Then measure forward on the side of the stock, the distance D-1, Fig. 4, and produce plumb line 1, Fig. 5. Connect plumb line 1 through plumb line D on the center line on top edge as shown at 2, Fig. 5. Cut on plumb line 1 and top cut 2 for the cheek cut against the hip rafter.

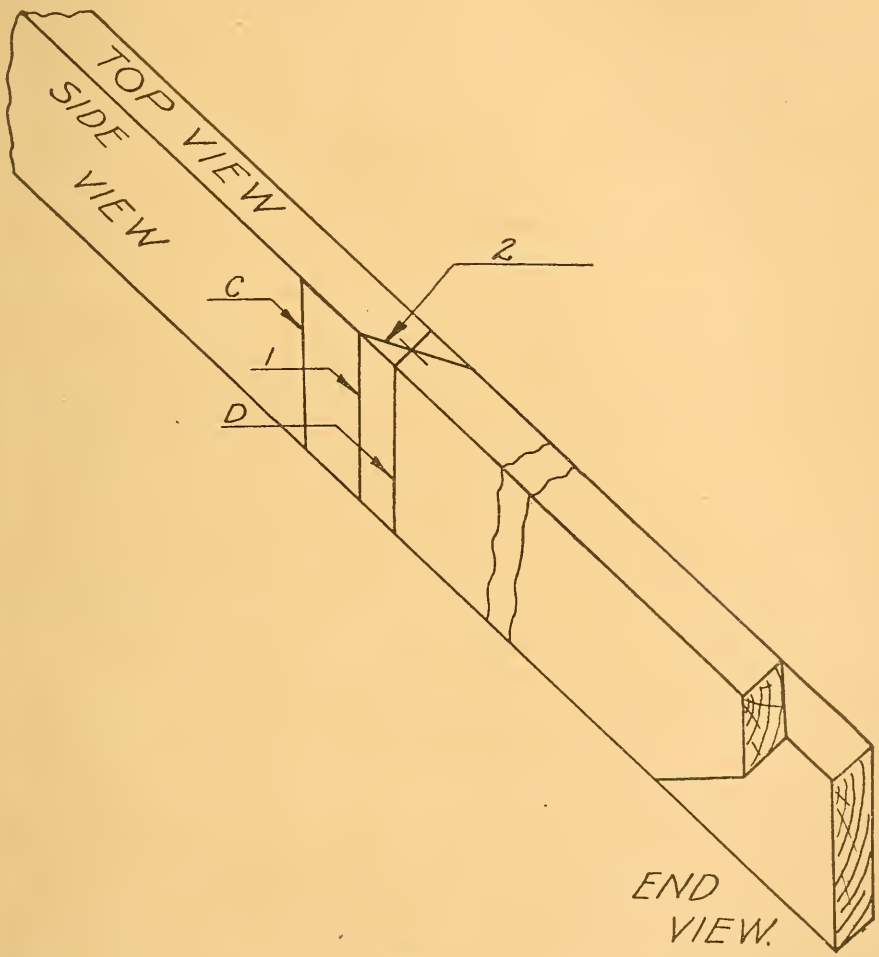


Fig. 5.

Showing method for determining the top cut for jack rafters on long common side. Take distance (c), (i) and (d) from Fig. 4.

All bevels throughout the roof can be developed in a similar manner, the backing of the hip rafter which is different on either side because of the different pitches, the cuts for the return on the facia line are all taken from the layout.

This roof is completely illustrated and described in the author's book, "A Practical Course in Roof Framing." The story is too long for a single issue of "The Carpenter," but I have tried to outline in a general way, a practical method that has been tried with satisfactory results.

Training On Full Pay

(By Gordon M. Tamblyn, Manager, Tamblyn System.)

Every building operation challenges the carpenter to invest his native ability not only in exploring the secrets of his own trade, but also in acquiring a general knowledge of related trades. One hour of study in your own home will prepare you for eight hours profitable observation on the job.

These articles will not deal exclusively with carpentry. Each branch of work and trade will be taken up in consecutive order as they occur in erecting a building. Only a common school education is necessary to go through the entire subject.

Don't slight any of the lessons. The lessons to follow will be no more difficult than that given in this issue. You will be surprised how rapidly you will progress. These studies combined with your trade knowledge will fit you for foreman or superintendent.

LESSON NO. I

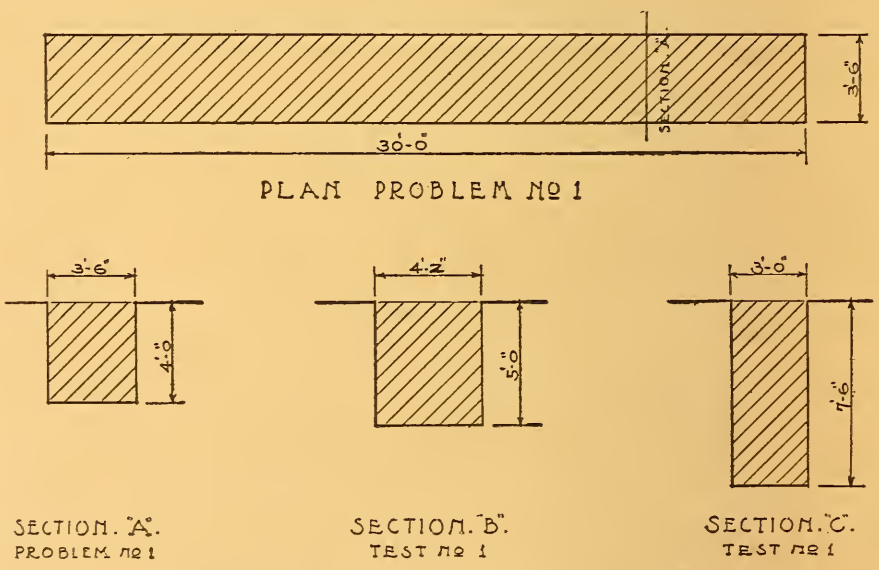
Problem One: Figure the cost of excavating the trench shown in the accompanying drawing—in ordinary dirt, using a scale of 50 cents per hour for laborers.

First operation is to find the amount of dirt to be removed in cubic yards—there are 27 cubic feet in a cubic yard. Three dimensions are required, length, width and depth.

Plan of trench shows the length as 30′ 0″ and the width as 3′ 6″. Section "A" shows that the trench is to be dug 4′ 0″ deep, therefore:

30′ 0″ x 3′ 6″ x 4′ 0″ equals 430 cubic feet.

420 cubic feet divided by 27 equals 15.55 cubic yards, there are slightly over 15½ cubic yards to be excavated—now for all practical purposes 16 cubic yards are O. K.



The next thing to find out is how many hours a laborer will require to do the work. Refer to Building Labor Calculator table on excavation and note that Section "A" of this table covers this kind of work and since we are figuring an ordinary dirt excavation we use the middle column which gives 1.75 hours or 1¾ hours of laborer's time per cubic yard, therefore:

16 cubic yards times 1.75 hours equals 28 hours.

28 hours times 50 cents equals $14, cost of digging this trench.

Now suppose we wanted to dig this trench in one day of 8 hours, we can

Building Labor Calculator
Excavations

First determine what operations are necessary, keeping the quantities separate, then compute the hours of laborers and teams as given in the table below and price by prevailing of wages:

Section	LABORERS' TIME	HOURS—Per Cu. Yd. Sand or Loam	Ordinary Excav.	Clay Heavy Soil
A	Loosening with pick and shoveling from trenches and narrow excavations down to 5 feet below grade	1.15	1.75	2.20
B	Same condition as A, for each additional 5 feet below grade add	1.10	1.50	2.00
C	Loosening with pick and shoveling into wagons from main excavation	.98	1.50	1.84
D	Shoveling loose dirt into wagons	.85	.98	1.20
E	Backfilling loose dirt and leveling grade with shovel after dirt has been dumped close up (Add 60% team time Section H, if dirt is not already close up)	.25	.35	.55
F	Holding slip for teamsters (Use this with Section H.)	.10	.18	.20
G	Holding plough for teamsters (Use this with Section I.)	...	.10	.18
	TEAM WORK	HOURS		
H	Slip team storing dirt on premises (Use extra man Section F.)	.25	.40	.50
I	Plough team loosening excavations (Add extra man Section G.)	...	.10	.18
J	Team and wagon, time required loading and dumping only (For hauling time, add Section K.)	.25	.30	.40
K	Team and wagon, time required hauling only, for each quarter mile from site. Above based on dirt roads—paved streets, deduct 25%. (To this add Section J.)	.25	.25	.25
L	Extra snatch team hauling wagons from deep excavations (Where necessary add this to Sections J and K.)	.15	.10	.15

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readily see that the number of men required to do this would be the total hours required to do the work divided by the number of hours allowed to do it, therefore:

28 hours divided by 8 hours equals 3½ men, so you would need 3 men for 8 hours and an extra man for 4 hours.

The hours given in the table are not what the best man or the slowest man will do, but an average day's work.

Any foreman or superintendent should know the output of the average workman, so that he will be able to put the right number of men in each department in order that the job may run smoothly and with balance. Some foremen are continually hiring and firing for the simple reason they do not know how many men to hire to do a piece of work in a given time. This practice not only kills the workmen's interest in the job, but it actually adds to the cost of doing the work. In these articles I shall emphasize this particular point.

Test Problems

Now let's see what you have learned and how much you can accomplish of your own volition, using your own judgment.

Figure the cost of digging a trench 160′ 0″ long, of width and depth given in Section "B." Also a trench 365′ 0″ long, of width and depth given in Section "C." Give the cost of digging both trenches "B" and "C" under three conditions, sandy loam, ordinary dirt and heavy clay.

Work out this problem also:

Figure the cost of digging a basement 36′ 0″ by 48′ 0″ and 5′ 9″ deep. Consider it an ordinary dirt excavation, hauled to a dump ½ mile from the building site, over dirt road.

To figure the cost of this excavation use the excavation table, Sections I, G, D, J and K. Team and driver at $1 per hour, laborer's time at 50 cents per hour.

Next month I will give you some larger jobs combining main excavations, trenches, piers and so forth.

Save each copy of "The Carpenter," as you will need to refer to the table in future lessons.

Those who send answers to Test Problems will have their work checked, grad-

ed and returned. Send stamped and self addressed envelope to:

Gordon M. Tamblyn, Manager, Tamblyn System, Sweeney Building, 13th and Broadway, Denver, Colo.

Horse Power of Steam Engines

The indicated horse power of a steam engine is found by the rule PLAN divided by 33,000, where P is meant effective pressure per square inch, L is the length of stroke in feet, A is the net area of piston in square inch, N is the number of strokes per minute.

For example: to find the H. P. of a 90" x 12" single cycinder double acting engine running at 300 revolutions per minute with a pressure of 50 pounds per square inch—

50 X 1 X 9 X 9 X .79 X 300 X 2 divided by 33,000 equals 58.

The horse power is 58.

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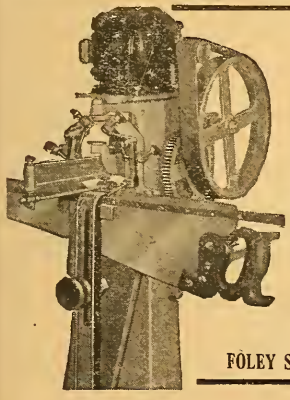
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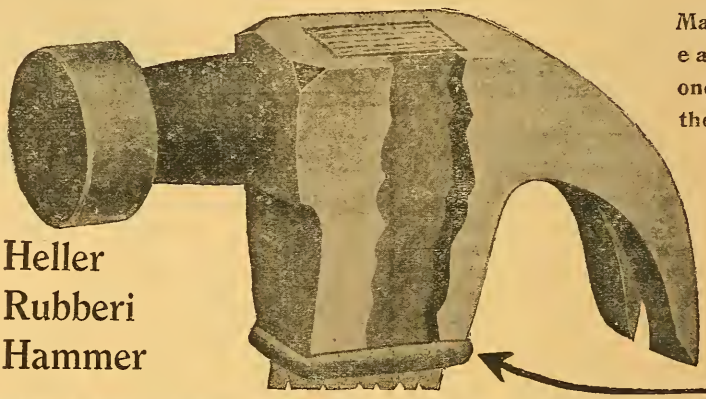
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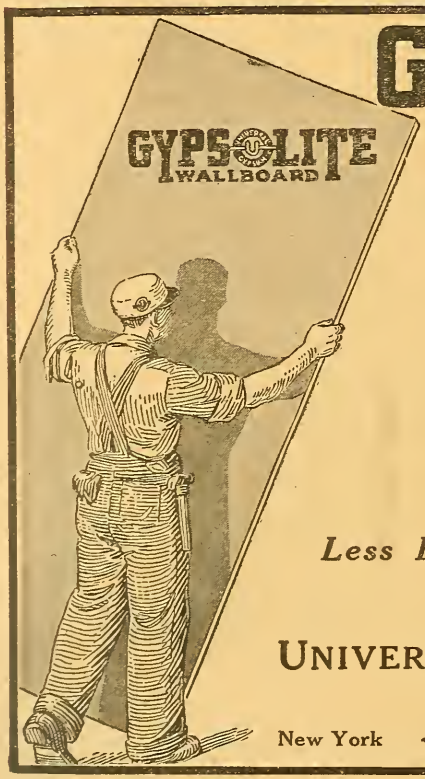
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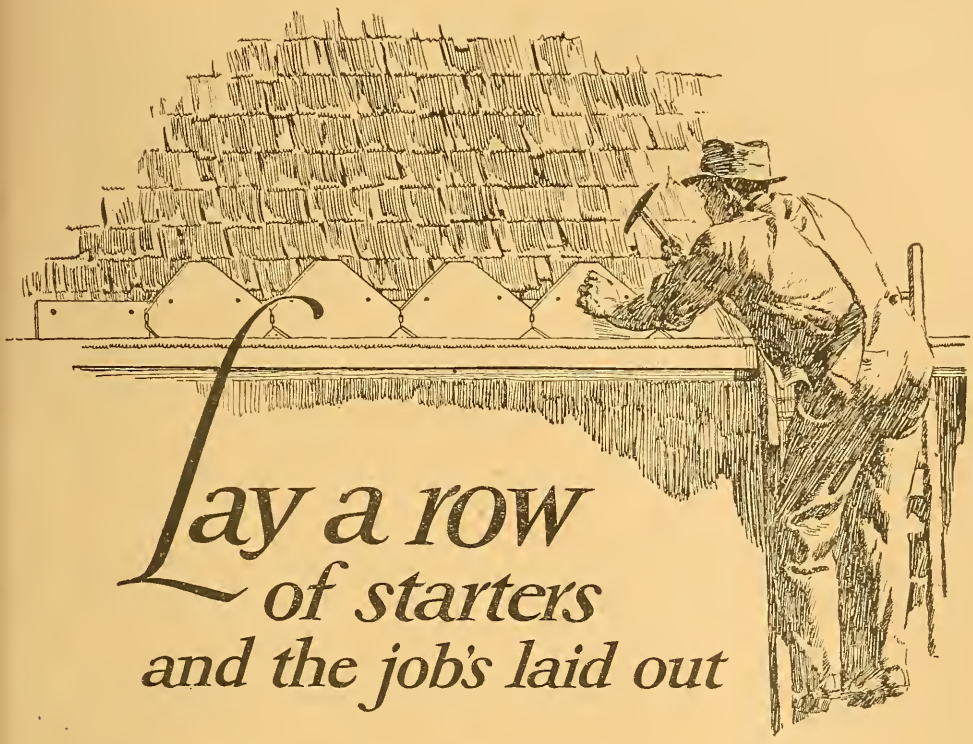
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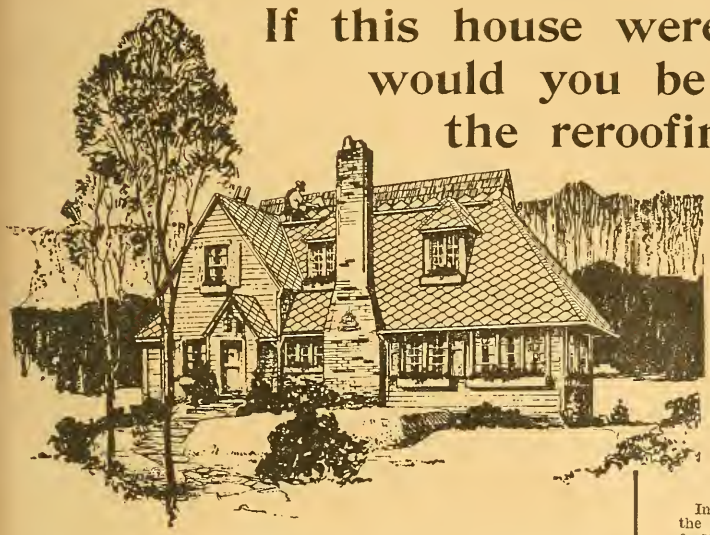
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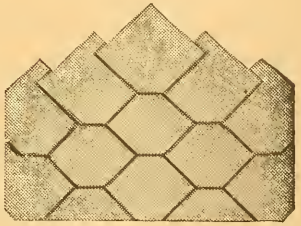


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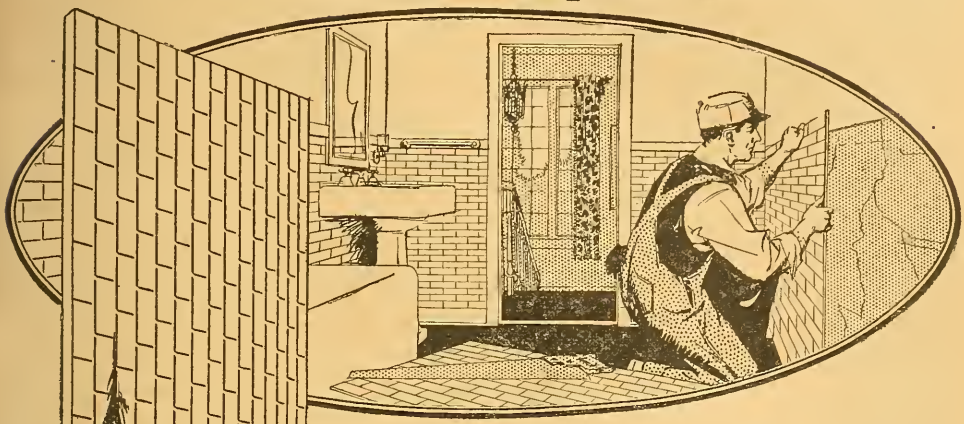
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will take up the slack for you

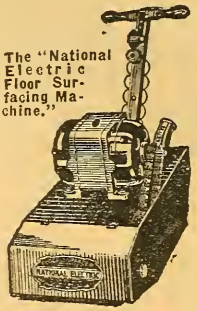


DURING the slack months of fall and winter many carpenters turn to Cornell Tile Board to keep them busy. You would be surprised at the number of women in your neighborhood who would really like to have their kitchens or bathrooms tiled with this inexpensive tile board. You can make real money doing these jobs. We will be glad to circularize any reasonable list of names you give us—to help you get this extra work. Also, write for samples of Cornell Tile Board and compare it with any other tile board. You will say it is by far the finest tile board you've ever seen. Have literature and samples on hand and be prepared to pick up a good many extra jobs—and dollars. Write us today.

Cornell Wood Products Company
190 N. State Street, Chicago, Illinois

Cornell
TILE BOARD
Panelized Timber

GET THE WAGES OF A 250 HOUR WEEK



The "National Electric Floor Surfacing Machine."

That's what many a man is earning with a National Floor Surfacing Machine. Floor sanding is an all year —all weather—business that with the right equipment earns in a six day week, the wages of a week 250 hours long! And there's plenty of work to do the year round on new floors and old ones.

You can't beat the National! Its work is uniformly so much smoother and better, and it is so easy to operate. It surfaces right up to the quarter round, and because it is dustless, is the preferred machine for surfacing floors where varnishing or painting is being done, or in homes or buildings that are occupied.

Sold on approval. 5-day free trial. 5-year guarantee. A year to pay without interest. Send for 30-page catalog—no obligation.

NATIONAL SANDING MACHINE CO.
541 Vedder St., Chicago.

We will help you to establish a business of your own. Ask us for our complete business-building plan.



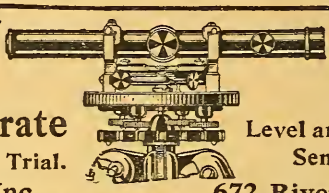
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G & B Model 45
Convertible Level.

Easiest to Operate

Cash or Terms. Free Trial.

GEIER & BLUHM, Inc.



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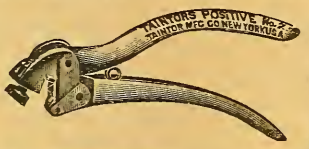
and Guaranteed
Level and Transit combined.
Send for Circular F.



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Sold By Leading Hardware Dealers Everywhere
Send for Book: "Care of Saws," free to members of The Brotherhood.
TAINTOR MFG. Co., 95 Reade St., New York





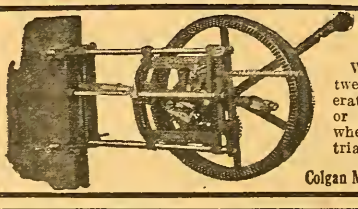
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Sheet aluminum covered chest which is a combination of good looks, strength and durability.

Size 32x15½x7, $10.00 Delivered
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We ask all members of organized labor to purchase shoes bearing our Union Stamp on the sole, inner-sole or lining of the shoe. We ask you not to buy any shoes unless you actually see this Union Stamp.

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Boot & Shoe Workers' Union
Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor
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COLLIS LOVELY
General President

CHARLES L. BAINE
General Secretary-Treasurer

$15,000.00 in cash prizes for a slogan about WOOD

Contest open to contractors, carpenters and builders as well as to the general public. You may win a first prize of $5,000. Fifty-seven prizes in all. Read the following paragraphs carefully. Then mail attached coupon for free booklet. Contest closes December 15.

In thinking about your slogan for wood, bear in mind that one-fourth of all the land in the United States is covered with forests!

These vast forests are continually growing; unlike other natural resources, wood constantly renews itself through the ages.

Thus you see that timber is a *crop*—a crop of boundless value to the entire nation. Failure to harvest it when ripe means waste, as in the case of any other crop of the soil.

Leaders of the lumber industry, manufacturers of *American Standard Lumber*, are producing from the mature timber clean, sound lumber. They are grading it according to new and stricter quality rules; thus it goes to the user as a standard product conforming exactly to his needs.

Wood and the home

Durable, economical and easy to work, wood has always been the favorite material of the contractor, carpenter and builder.

Famous historic mansions of early Colonial Days, still occupied and still in excellent condition, are of wood construction. So, too, are a majority of modern residences. In fact, three-fourths of all the homes in this country are built of wood.

This marked preference for wood applies to fences, gates, pergolas and garden furniture, as well as to the exterior of the home itself.

As for the interior, you know that the very finest dwellings and apartment houses are extensively trimmed, paneled and beamed with wood.

And for built-in furniture and conveniences wood is of course beyond comparison. In fact, wood has definitely established built-in beauty as one of the most attractive and desirable features of modern domestic architecture.

The ever-increasing need for compactness and convenience calls not only for built-in bookcases, breakfast nooks and kitchen cabinets, but also for built-in buffets, china closets, wardrobes, linen closets, and even built-in dressing tables. They please owners and help to sell houses.

Note, too, that you can always obtain, at a price within the available funds, a species of wood which will take and flawlessly retain stains, enamels, paints and varnishes in accordance with the most exacting specifications.

And remember particularly that you can effect substantial savings by the judicious use of short length and end-matched lumber.

Wood ever in demand

There is a wood for every use, and a use for every wood.

The largest and newest hotel in the world—The Stevens, Chicago—is equipped with window frames and sashes made of wood.

And what flooring has ever equalled the comfort and durability of wood? Today, wood flooring is standard construction in buildings of almost every type.

Modern "Mill" or Heavy Timber construction assures unequalled economy with fire-safety for most industrial requirements.

Made immune to fire and to decay by suitable fireproofing and preservative treatments, lumber is increasingly available for use in mercantile, industrial and public buildings as well as homes. Wood is destined to be America's most universally useful material adaptable to the widest range of purse and purpose.

* * *

Manufacturers of *American Standard Lumber* in the National Lumber Manufacturers Association believe a better understanding of the industry and a greater appreciation of wood will be of advantage both to users and to the manufacturers. To obtain a slogan for its campaign of information, the Association is conducting a nation-wide contest with liberal prizes. To qualify, send for free booklet, "The Story of Wood." Please use the attached coupon. Remember, the contest closes December 15.

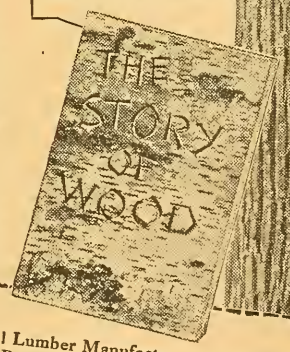
This free Booklet may mean **$5,000** *to you Send today!*

Mail coupon below or write for booklet which will be sent you postpaid. It contains the *Official Blank On Which Your Slogan Should Be Submitted.*

This may mean $5,000.00 added to your bank account. So mail your coupon right now.

First Prize	$5,000
Second Prize . . .	2 000
Third Prize	1,000
Four Prizes (each)	500
Fifty Prizes (each)	100

(In case of tie for any of the prizes offered, the full amount of the prize tied for will be paid to each tying contestant.)



National Lumber Manufacturers Association
P. O. Box 811, Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:—I want to enter your $15,000 Prize Slogan Contest. Please send me free copy of your booklet, "The Story of Wood," so that I may qualify.

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Street.....

R.F.D., Town or City.....

State.....

Car.-1127

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P. O. Box 811, Washington, D. C.
Manufacturers of American Standard Lumber

Only the EMPIRE LEVEL

Has Interchangeable Vial Cases.

This is a patented EMPIRE feature, making it possible to quickly and cheaply replace broken glasses.



No. 1-E Aluminum 6 Glass Level

$7.00

The EMPIRE Aluminum level is probably the biggest selling level on the American market today. Its popularity is based on a high standard of extreme accuracy. It is a truly wonderful tool and one that any mechanic can be proud to own.

Ask your dealer or write direct.

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Start picking up this money with the fastest, smoothest running drum sander in the world—

The world is yours if you own an "Electric Free-O-Dust" Super Surfacer.

Hidden Treasures in every floor—large or small—new or old—await the man who is prepared with this machine to do the work that is to be done.

Manufacturers of Floor Surfacing Machines for over 20 years

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☐ Please send me booklet "A Day's Work" which shows how I can do faster work than six men handscraping or by any other known way of floor surfacing.

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FEDERAL METAL WEATHER STRIP

Fall is here and with it the urgent demand for protection against the cold winds that come in through the cracks around doors and windows. Why not add to your income this fall by selling and installing Federal Metal Weather Strips—Every home, school, office building, etc., is a prospect and one sale leads to another. Write for details of our agency proposition—today. No obligation.

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PREPARE FOR WINTER

DON'T GO THROUGH ANOTHER WINTER WITH A

LEAKING

SUN PARLOR, SLEEPING PORCH OR ANY OTHER FLAT ROOF. DON'T MAKE THE MISTAKE OF PUTTING ON ANY INFERIOR ROOFING CANVAS. DO A PERMANENT JOB. USE

BAYONNE ROOF and DECK CLOTH

SEND FOR INSTRUCTION BOOK "T"

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Make Estwing **"Unbreakable"**

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because they are the First and Only Guaranteed by Free Replacement that the light tempered handle and comfortable leather grip will never break or loosen, no matter how or how long used. Their edge, face and claw are unsurpassed. They will satisfy you in EVERY way.

These Fine Looking and most useful tools will please their proud owners

A LIFETIME





Wished for since the stone age by every man and boy.

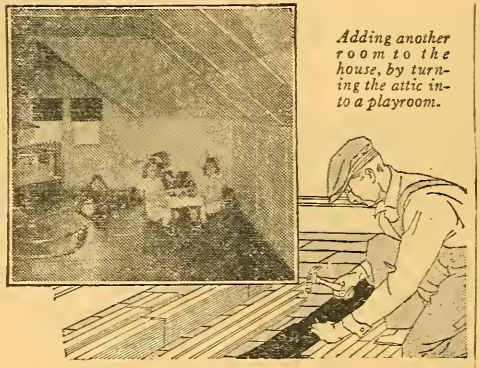
IF *they cost* **$6** *they would still be a bargain.*

In **FREE** Special Four Color **Christmas Boxes**

Estwing Mfg. Co.
ROCKFORD, ILL.

Show this to your dealer, he will be pleased to serve you. Or send money with order, inclose 15c extra for each tool ordered which pays postage; or pay mail man.

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☐	" " " 16 " "	2.00
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Adding another room to the house, by turning the attic into a playroom.

REMODEL

Give the children an attractive indoor place to play. The attic is ideal; they can romp to their hearts' content, without disturbing the household. Oak Flooring, laid over the present unsightly floor, helps to make a real room out of the attic, and keeps it clean and sanitary besides.

Make More Money

In addition to the opportunity that every unimproved attic affords, you can make money by interesting your friends and neighbors in "toning up" the home, by laying Oak Floors in every room that has old, worn, ordinary floors. Quote by the room, not by the thousand feet, and prove how inexpensive the remodeling job will be. You can get in touch with a local Oak Flooring dealer, get samples and prices, and figure, yourself, the cost of laying and finishing. Then call on prospects.

We Will Help You

MAIL THE COUPON BELOW *for free booklets* giving you necessary information on grades, measurements, etc., also on how to lay, scrape, and finish Oak Flooring.



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Please send me "THE STORY OF OAK FLOORS," and "How and Where to Use Oak Floors."

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A new study course covering in a most complete manner, by practical every day problems, the whole field of stairbuilding. May be pursued as a HOME STUDY COURSE or as a CORRESPONDENCE COURSE. Problems fully illustrated, drawings easily followed, lessons readily understood. Not a lot of dry useless theory. We know how because we have been building 'em for forty years.

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Reg. in Pa. as a Correspondence School.

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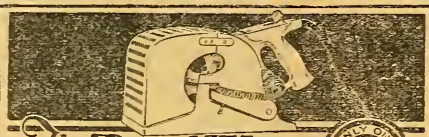
Check Your dimensions

but use a measuring tape of known accuracy. Work with

K&E STEEL TAPES

the sturdy kind with clear accurate markings.

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Montreal.

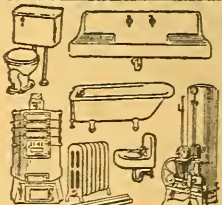


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The ideal light sanding machine. Instantly convertible from bench sander to jointer or floor sander. Only one moving part! No belts, chains, gears, to wear out. Plugs in any light socket. Eliminates hand sanding on all classes of work. A high grade, heavy duty machine at moderate cost. Write for free circulars.

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We give blue prints and instructions with the works, dials, etc., which we furnish you at surprisingly low prices. You make a fine profit in your spare time building artistic clocks for your friends.

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We are the Pioneer builders of Aluminum Alloy Rules.

This Rule has a satin finish with Double lined black figures. Sizes 3 ft. to 6 ft., 9-16" wide.

The new Retail price of a 6 ft. Rule is

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Pay no more.

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$4.00 AN HOUR EASILY MADE!



Orders are coming easily and quickly to our representatives because A B C Weatherstrips embody NEW IDEAS—of spring bronze construction, and thus follow any expansion, shrinkage or warping of the sash, always lying snug against sash; can be installed without removing or grooving sash. Leading architects and builders are now endorsing



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as the most EFFICIENT most ECONOMICAL—entirely preventing drafts, rattling and dust entry. Send only $1.00—and we will send you complete material for installing one DOUBLE HUNG WINDOW, together with full instructions. Every small homeowner and apartment dweller is interested. Write now, right now!

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WHAT EVERY CARPENTER SHOULD KNOW

You can have the best Convertible Level built sent to you for 10 days—for EXAMINATION and TRIAL on your job—without making any deposit—without paying any Express Charges, and without any obligation to purchase. Special monthly payment plan makes it easy to purchase.

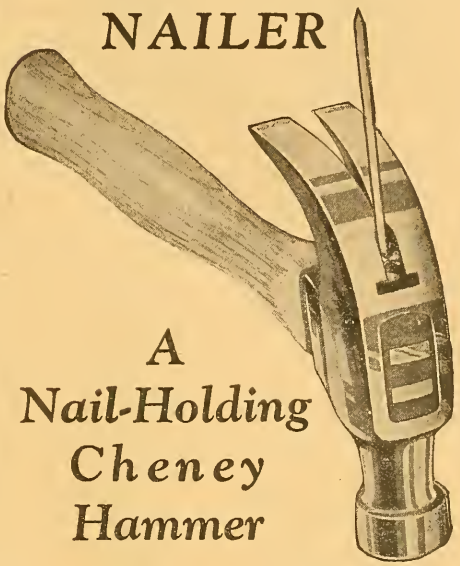
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Please send Folder K-8 and details of Free Trial Offer.
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A Nail-Holding Cheney Hammer

Here's a regular Cheney Claw Hammer with a practical nail-holding arrangement that's the handiest hammer feature you've ever seen.

With the Cheney Nailer you can set and drive nails high above your head with one hand. Any wire nails up to No. 30's are firmly held and easily released when set. The Cheney Nailer eliminates much scaffolding danger and prevents many bruised fingers.

You'll find every other good Cheney Hammer feature in the wonderful Cheney Nailer, too—drop-forged tool-steel head perfectly tempered, strong hickory handle with a man's grip, and a beautiful balance or "hang" that's easy on the wrist. Ask your dealer today for a remarkable time-saving, labor-saving Cheney Nailer.



PRENTISS VISE CO.
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Douglas Fir Plywood--Beautiful, Wide, Thin, Strong Boards

INSTEAD of glueing up narrow boards, why not use three or five-ply Douglas Fir plywood? You can buy stock sizes of Douglas Fir plywood twelve inches to forty-eight inches wide, and forty-eight inches to ninety-six inches long. Forty-eight inches by ninety-six inches ought to be plenty big enough for any job that comes along.

Three-ply Douglas Fir plywood can be furnished in thicknesses from three-sixteenths inch to one-half inch, and the five-ply comes in five-eights inch and three-quarters inch thicknesses. Both sides are sanded down to exact thickness.

You may choose the most suitable of any one of six grades of Douglas Fir plywood:

Good two sides—for fine work where both sides are exposed.
Good one side—for fine work where but one side is exposed.
Number Two clear two sides—for work that is to be painted or enameled on the exposed side.
Number Two clear one side—for work that is to be painted or enameled on the exposed side.
Shop—for working into smaller clear and fairly clear larger cuttings for innumerable uses.
Trunk and Box—for concealed construction just as satisfactory as more expensive grades.

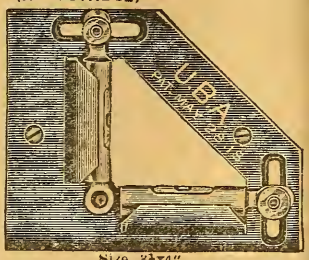
More complete information will be furnished on request if you will address West Coast Lumber Bureau, Dept. 11-E Longview, Washington.

Durable Douglas Fir
America's Permanent Lumber Supply

Important West Coast Woods—Douglas Fir, West Coast Hemlock, Western Red Cedar, Sitka Spruce.

THE UBA STRAIGHT EDGE LEVEL
(ADJUSTABLE)

One of the most useful tools employed by a carpenter for leveling, plumbing, pitches and grades. Finished rust proof with clear or green double marked bulbs.



PRICE $1.25
At your hardware dealer.

Size 3½x4"

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The "INTERLOX" Thinks

Invented by a Brotherhood Man

Don't use a stick or guess at a measurement. The famous

"Interlox" Master Slide Rule



gives both inside and outside measurements instantly.

Quick, accurate, durable and rustproof. Use it once, and you will never work without it. Write today for liberal selling inducements to mechanics.

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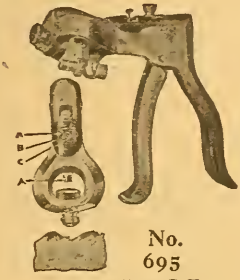
Set Saws Just Right

"Saw Points" Telling You "How To Joint, Set, And File Saws." Sent Free Upon Request.

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SET ANY SAW—

quickly easily and right with the



No. 695

Stearns PISTOL GRIP SAW SET

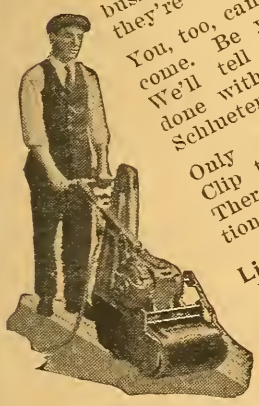
GOOD workmen want good tools. This remarkable saw set makes it possible to set the teeth on both sides alike and prevents the saw from running to one side. The exclusive oscillating plunger does the trick.

On sale by your dealer—if not send $2.25 and we will send direct, postage prepaid.

Manufactured by
E. C. STEARNS & CO., INC.
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Only $69.50!

Many carpenters are now "in business" for themselves, and they're making real money. You, too, can double your income. Be your own boss. We'll tell you how it's done with the Improved Schlueter Floor Surfacer. Only $69.50 down. Clip the coupon. There is no obligation.

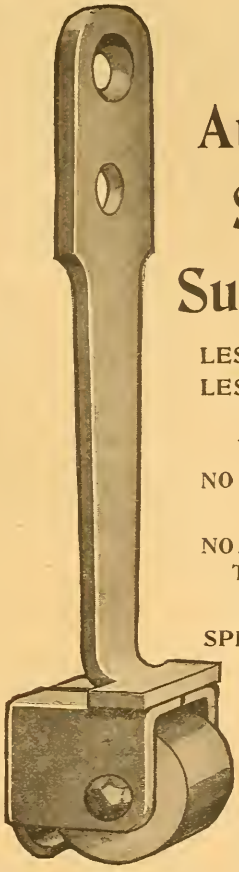


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LESS COST
LESS TROUBLE
NO MORE WEIGHTS
NO MORE PULLEYS
NO MORE CORDS TO BREAK
NO MORE SPRING BOLTS

USED IN BUNGALOWS, CITY HOUSES AND RURAL HOUSES

All carpenters and contractors should become familiar with this proposition.

Special discounts to the trade. We are for a limited time offering special discounts to members of the UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS.

Send for a pair

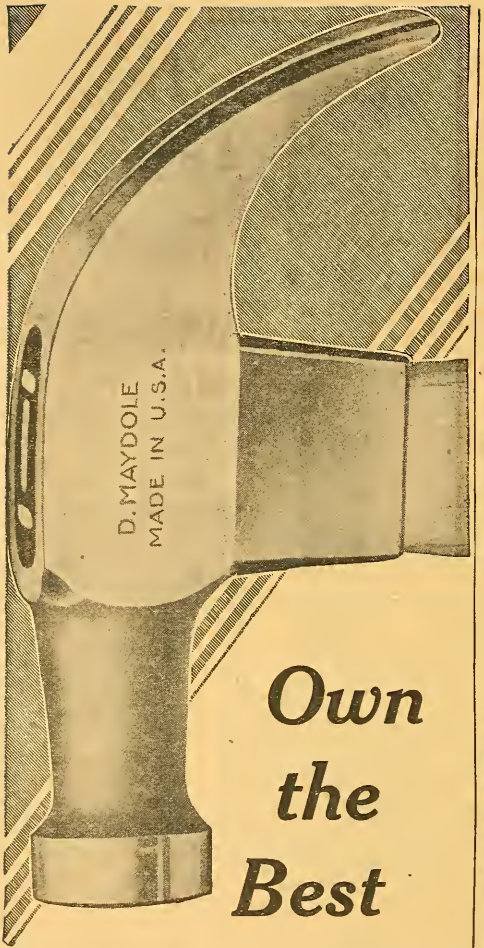
The Austral Window Co.,
101 Park Ave.,
New York

AUSTRAL WINDOW CO.,
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Please send me a sample pair of AUSTRAL SASH SUSTAINERS for which I enclose 50c (this covers only actual production cost and postage.)

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Own the Best

Men who buy Maydole Hammers never have to explain their choice

Heads press-forged from the finest tool steel—

Handles fashioned from clear, second-growth hickory, air dried for years—

A "hang" that no other hammer can equal—

Take a Maydole Hammer in your hand and see for yourself what a real hammer can be. Your dealer carries a complete line.

Ask us for a catalog and useful Pocket Handbook 23 "A"

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You need a

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Developed from our own patents, this adjustable groover cuts either with or across the grain. Cutters may be used singly, in pairs or in any combination necessary for desired cut.

Send for one on approval. It may be returned at our expense if unsatisfactory.

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Makers of Better Saws for More than Fifty Years

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STANDARD OF PERFECTION AND ACCURACY

Built for the artisan and discriminating mechanic of the craft

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Also made 26" 28" 30" lengths. Reversible. Can be used in any position. Will plumb any end or level any edge up.

Sand's Levels Tell The Truth

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"Mephisto" BITS

The Carpenter Knows Mephisto Bits

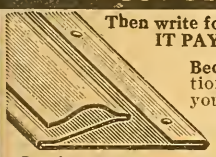
No. 8. This is the bit you should ask for as we have made it up in exact accordance with the carpenter's requirements.

You don't have to push a MEPHISTO bit as they cut easily under light pressure. They can easily be sharpened without expert knowledge.

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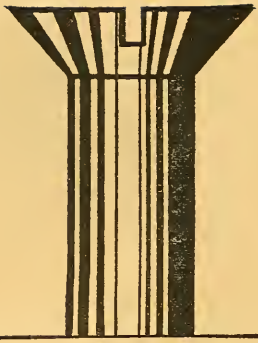
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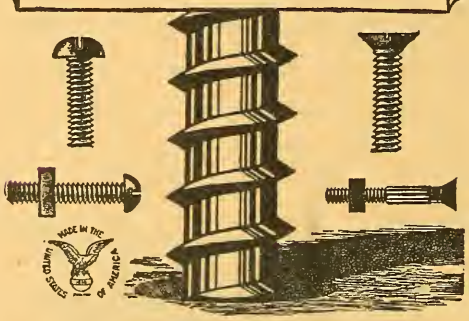
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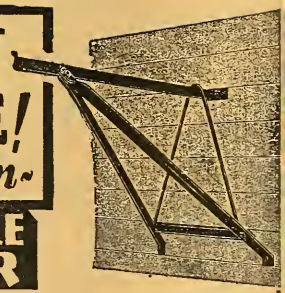


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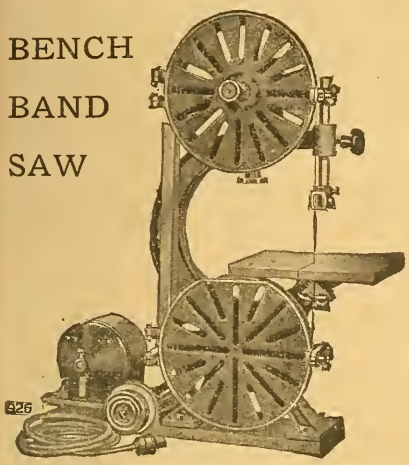
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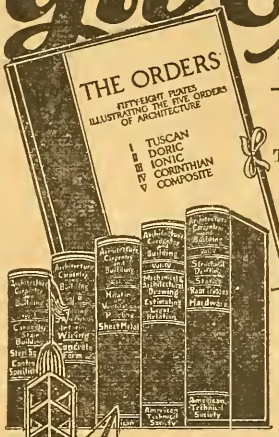
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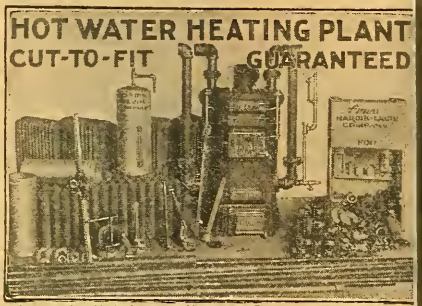
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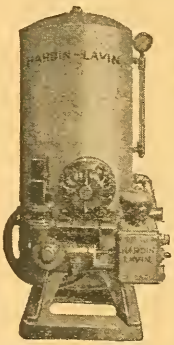
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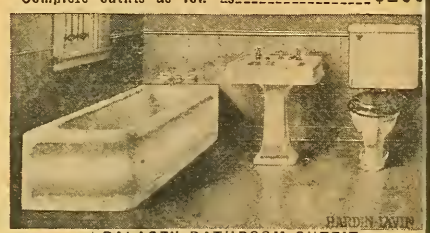
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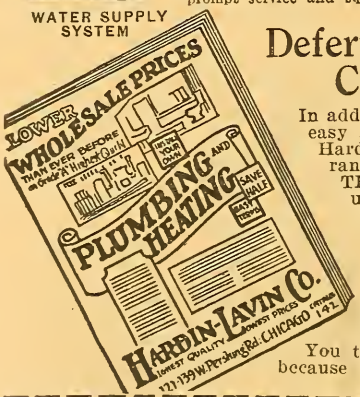
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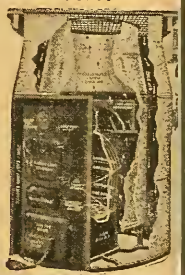


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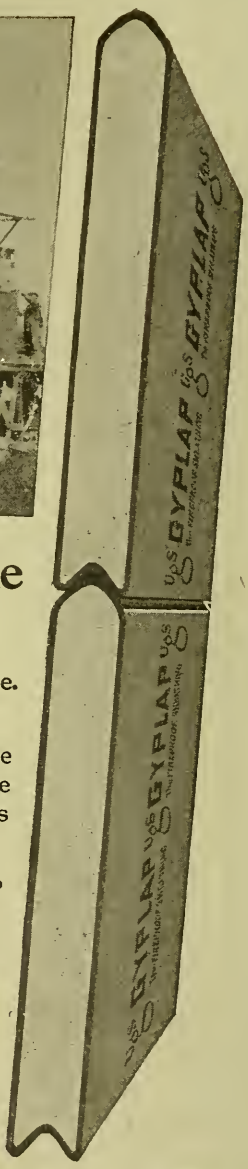
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Your dealer in lumber and building material sells Gyplap, the Fireproof Sheathing. Look for the name on the back of every sheet, and the famous, patented tongue-and-groove joint.

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The cutting efficiency of THE FOUR HUNDRED is unquestioned; its use among better carpenters is becoming universal; its design is absolutely exclusive and distinctive.

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Send 25c in coin or stamps for an Atkins high grade nail apron made from 8 oz. duck, and ask us to send you the book of facts, "Saw Sense", and a miniature hand saw charm. Address us at Indianapolis.

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Established 1857 — *The Silver Steel Saw People*

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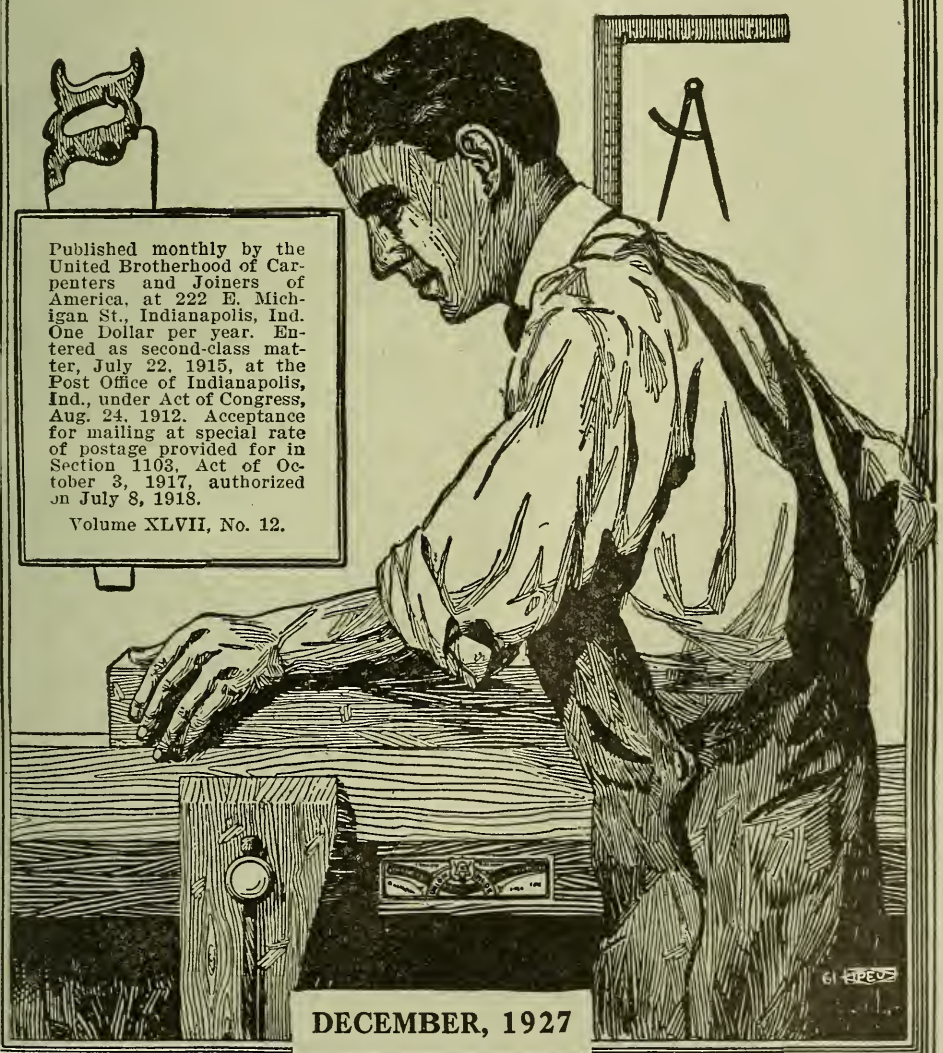
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The Carpenter



Published monthly by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind. One Dollar per year. Entered as second-class matter, July 22, 1915, at the Post Office of Indianapolis, Ind., under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

Volume XLVII, No. 12.

DECEMBER, 1927

USG



About this Time o' Year—

OLD friendships — old, familiar things — seem somehow, to take on a lot more meaning. Great time to appreciate how mighty important *good will* is—and how much every sort of business depends on it. . . . For the good will shown by the builder-folk of America toward Sheetrock, we are most grateful. And, while we're on the subject,

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What makes it better?

USG experience makes it better — just as you build better than you could twenty-five years ago.

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It does not burn, but fights fire — it insulates — it does not warp, nor buckle — it is rigid and strong — it has the patented folded, protected edge for extra nailing strength — it harbors no vermin — it saws and nails like lumber — it alone offers the exclusive Sheetrock Reinforced Joint System that seals and conceals all joints, giving you a smooth, even base for paint, paper or Textone, the plastic paint.

Look for the name, Sheetrock, branded on the back of every board — there is *only one* Sheetrock, made by the pioneer producers of gypsum products — USG.

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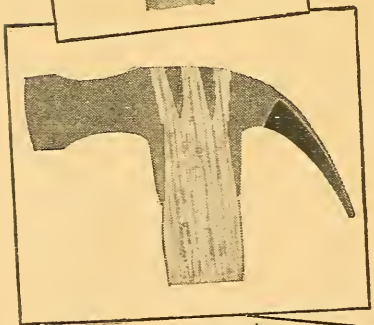
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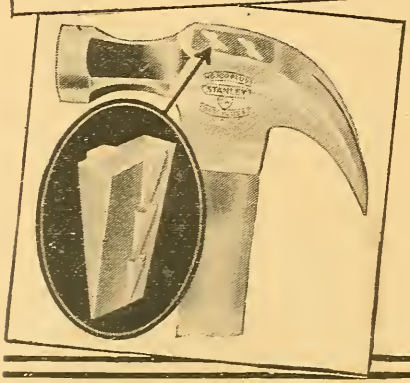
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of the new Stanley No. 100-Plus Nail Hammer







1. The end of the handle is given a special treatment to exclude all moisture from the wood. This prevents swelling and shrinking, the usual cause of loose hammer heads. After being subjected to extreme tests the head shows no tendency to become loose.
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STANLEY

8 Points of Construction that make the Stanley No. 100-Plus Nail Hammer superior to any other

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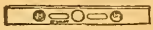
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THE Stanley Catalog No. 34-J shows the complete line of Stanley Tools and includes many tables of value to the carpenter. Ask your hardware dealer for a copy. If he cannot supply you, write to us.

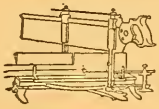
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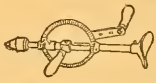
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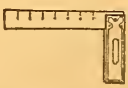
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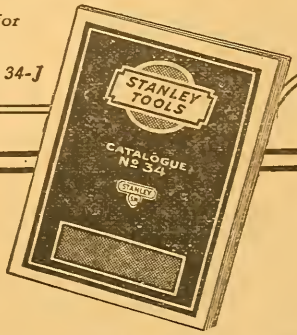
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This is no ordinary "school course". It is practical from start to finish. It is based on many sets of real Blue Prints—plans that would cost thousands of dollars if purchased from the architects. Twenty famous experts in all lines of construction work talk over these Blue Prints with you in plain, simple language. Show you every detail. Explain every short cut. Tell you the "secrets" of quick, accurate estimating. Explain Superintending. Give you, for the first time, many inside facts and

Chicago Technical SCHOOL for BUILDERS

BLUE PRINTS
and FREE BOOK
"How to Read Blue Prints"
Show You the Way to 9 Big-Pay Jobs!

money making methods used by the "giants" of the Building Industry.

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If you want more money—real big money—then choose a "Blue Print" job in Building. Here is the one field where there are unlimited opportunities for advancement.



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Visit our big day or evening school attended by over 1,000 Builders. You can get the same training at home by mail—same plans, lessons and instructors. Your spare time is enough.

Mail Coupon Today

So accept my FREE gift of a complete set of real working Blue Prints, and my fascinating Book "How To Read Blue Prints" that tells all the interesting and instructive facts about Blue Print Plans. Don't send one penny—pay no C. O. D.—it's all FREE. Just fill out and mail the coupon today—NOW!

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TWO BOOKS ALSO FREE



CHICAGO TECHNICAL SCHOOL For BUILDERS,
Dept. R-100, Chicago Tech Bldg.,
118 E. 26th St., Chicago, Ill.

Please send me your free book "How To Read Blue Prints," and complete set of real Blue Prints. I understand these are mine to keep without obligation. It is also understood that no salesman will call on me.

Name ----------

Address ----------

City ---------- State----------



Carpenters Know Wall Board

That's why the board with the 4 ply nailing edge is so popular.

The man who uses a product is the one best qualified to give an expert opinion on it.

So we value highly the opinion of carpenters about wall boards. We know they are sincere in everything they say about the advantages of WHITE ROCK—its ease in handling, both sides alike, how readily it saws and nails, its light weight, and most important of all—its four ply nailing edge which holds nails better and allows them to be driven closer to the edge without danger of splitting or cracking.

Your dealer probably handles WHITE ROCK, but in case he does not, write us for full information.

WHITE ROCK *is the only Wall Board with the important four ply nailing edge.*

White Rock *fireproof* WALL BOARD

THE AMERICAN GYPSUM CO.

General Offices, Mines and Mills
PORT CLINTON, OHIO

Sales Offices:
NEW YORK, CLEVELAND, DETROIT, PITTSBURGH, CHICAGO

What Jobs Have You Lined Up For This Winter?

Want to make $2.00 to $3.00 an hour during your spare time?

You can laugh at slack seasons—make as much or more as your regular wage—have a business of your own. File saws by machine! Think of the quick cash money you can make. Practically every home has a saw or two that will need filing a couple of times this winter. You can make steady profits from woodworking plants, factories, print shops, and dozens of others who have saws to be sharpened.



No canvassing—hardware stores are glad to collect saws for you on commission basis. You can file from four to six an hour all day long with the Foley. Easy work—just put the saw in the machine and snap the switch. No eyestrain. A clean dignified business.

FOLEY *Automatic* SAW FILER

You can file all kinds of saws with this machine—hand—band ⅛″ to 4½″ wide —cross-cut circular 3″ to 24″ in diameter. Reform the teeth on an old saw—the Foley joints as it files. You will build up a steady business because saws filed on the Foley cut cleaner, faster, truer,—and stay sharp longer. You can give twice as quick service as hand filers.

Special Demonstration Offer

To Carpenters Only

We will Foley file a saw for you so you can see how clean and quick it cuts. Send us an old saw, and 50c for jointing, filing and setting. We pay return postage.

A Foley Filer will give you a comfortable living the year around, and when the time comes when you want to quit carpentering, you will have a steady, profitable business of your own. Send us a saw to file, or mail the coupon for free instructions on how to build up a saw filing business. One man who wrote in a short time ago is now filing 200 saws a month in spare time with his Foley. You can make money like that, too.

Foley Saw Tool Co., Inc.
460 Foley Bldg., 9 Main St., N. E.
Minneapolis - Minnesota

Foley Saw Tool Co., Inc.
460 Foley Bldg., 9 Main St. N. E.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Please send me the free instructions on how to build up a profitable saw filing business with the Foley Filer.

Name

Street

City

State

To Men Who Love Good Tools



To you to whom it is a source of genuine pleasure and pride to own and work with truly fine tools let us once again pledge the integrity of workmanship and forty-eight years of accumulated skill, experience and resources that have earned for this organization its reputation as the World's Greatest Toolmakers.

We wish you one and all the merriest Christmas and most successful of all New Years.

THE L. S. STARRETT COMPANY

ATHOL, MASS., U. S. A.



MONEY MAKING QUALITIES
are BUILT into the
American Universal
FLOOR SURFACING MACHINE

That's why the big floor men everywhere use this equipment.

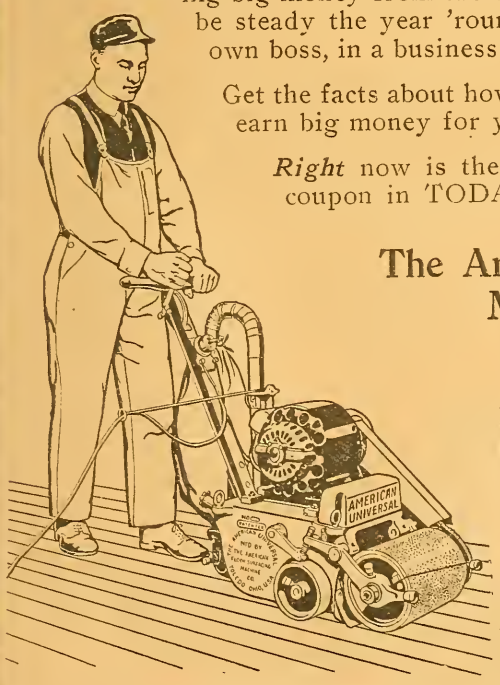
This machine does finer and faster work than any other method. On new or old floors, the quality of surface produced meets the demands of the most particular property owner. This fact is known and acknowledged thruout the world. That is why operators of "American Universals" are always busy—always making big money and always successful.

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Of course you do, so here's the way! Floor surfacing with an "American Universal" is easy, clean and profitable. It requires no big investment or a lot of experience. You can start right out earning big money from the very first day. Your income will be steady the year 'round. No lay-offs! You are your own boss, in a business of your own!

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City State.....

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Beaver Board
Beaver Gypsum Lath
Beaver American Plaster
Beaver Gypsum Block
Beaver Architectural and Industrial Varnishes and Enamels
Thermocrete (Cellular Gypsum)

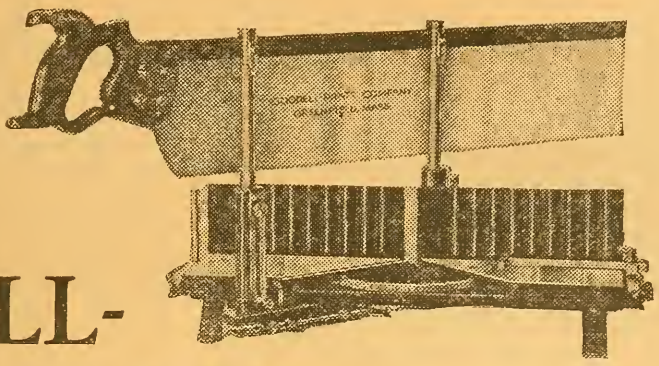
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Special Re-roofing Shingles
Mineral and Smooth-surfaced Roll Roofing, in weights and finishes for every use
Built-to-order Roofs
Asphalt Paints and Cement

It is with sincere pleasure that we avail ourselves of the time-honored privilege of cloaking our business symbols with a wreath of holly while we pause to extend the cordial greetings of this cordial season to one and all. Certainly, we could not feel right about it were this prosperous year 1927 to pass on without affording us this opportunity to tell you, earnestly and with the friendliest of fellow-feeling, that we wish you

A Merrie Christmas

THE BEAVER PRODUCTS CO., Inc., *Buffalo, N. Y.*



ALL-STEEL, this mitre box

won't break or bend—wear out, or lose its accuracy

ANY mitre box will give you accurate angles—*at first*. This one will give you them *always*. The side set of the saw teeth will never rob its given angles of their accuracy.

No. 1285 is built like a trussed steel bridge. It cannot bend or break or wear out.

The carriage that carries the saw swings from 45 to 90°, right or left, without pinching the fingers. It locks *automatically* at the most-used angles, and *can* be locked at *any* angle.

In saving time and trouble and insuring *perpetual* accuracy, No. 1285 is the most economical mitre box you can have—in its capacity.

No. 1285 *equipped with highest quality Saw, 28x5 in. Price, at your hardware dealer's, mill supply or automotive supply store* **$27.50**

Acute Angle Attachment makes it easy to cut angles sharper than 45°. This attachment also serves as a moulding holder, so several pieces can be cut at once.

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New Patented Framing Scale on quadrant gives correct angle at which finish and trim for stair cases, roofs, etc., should be cut for a given rise per foot.

Steel Bottom Plate is grooved to prevent work from slipping.

GOODELL-PRATT make a *complete* line of fine tools, including those used by carpenters. A catalog showing the full line will be mailed free on request to any carpenter. *You can not buy better tools than those that bear the name Goodell-Pratt.*

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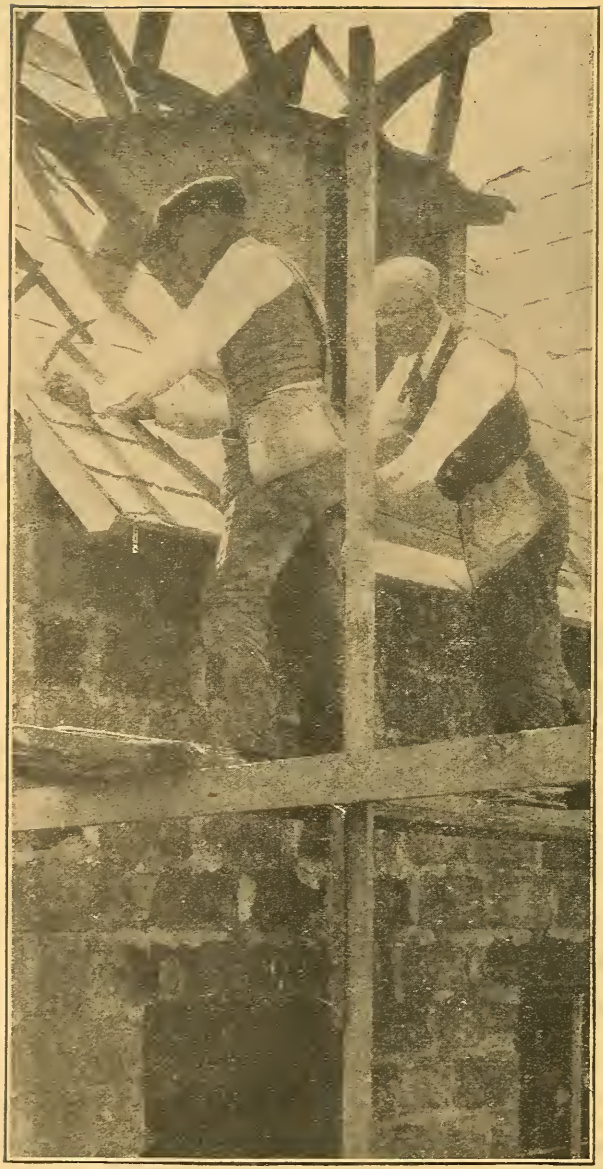
Toolsmiths

Greenfield, Mass.



GOODELL-PRATT

1500 GOOD TOOLS



AMBLER ASBESTOS SHINGLES

Tapered or uniform thick are easily applied by any carpenter. We quote the following from a letter of the General President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

"There is no ruling on the part of the undersigned or of our Brotherhood preventing our members from applying Asbestos Shingles: in fact, we instruct them to contend for and insist that they, our members, are employed for the application of all composition and other shingles, including Asbestos".

No Union Carpenter should hesitate to apply Ambler Asbestos Shingles the Fireproof, Weatherproof and Everlasting roofing and satisfy their customers.

FOR SAMPLES and Special Carload proposition, return this clipping.

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Address

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CARP. State

ASBESTOS SHINGLE, SLATE and SHEATHING CO.

Factories ST. LOUIS, MO. AMBLER, PENNA.

Direct Shipments made from Ambler, Pa. or St. Louis, Mo.

Every Day Six men's Pay
FOR YOU!

Capitalize on your skill—be a Floor-sanding Contractor! Be your own boss, and draw boss wages—$30 to $75 a day.

Hundreds of carpenters are doing this—and they say it's easy with the Clarke Vacuum Portable Sander—a machine that does the work without back-breaking effort, and extra men to help them.

You've seen big sanding machines—heavy to operate, heavy on cost and upkeep. You'll appreciate the difference—You'll like the CLARKE. It's a *pleasure* to work with.

Carry it to the job with one hand—it weighs only 31 pounds. Plug it into any light socket—direct or alternating current. Just guide it while it turns out 800 to 1600 square feet of perfectly smooth sanded floor in eight hours. And it does the work up to the base-board in the hall-ways, closets, bathrooms, stair-landings—the small places which others have had to scrape by hand.

As dust-free—and almost as easy to operate as a vacuum cleaner. Run it all day without tiring—Run it all day in clean air and surroundings.

Even old varnished, dirty, dingy floors are easy. And if you should want to do shop-work—you have a machine that sands and finishes sash and door, assembled work, interior trim, tables, counters, etc.

Always plenty of work. Every building in construction, every building in existence needs YOU and the CLARKE.



On Floor Work

Find out all the actual facts. Opportunity is knocking at your door—so MAIL the COUPON NOW! RIGHT AWAY! No obligation.

POWERFUL - FAST CUTTING
CLARKE
VACUUM PORTABLE SANDER
TRADE MARK

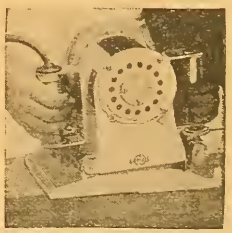
Clarke Sanding Machine Co.,
Dept. C-12, 3817 Cortland St.,
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:
Please send me further facts about the Clarke Vacuum Portable Sander.

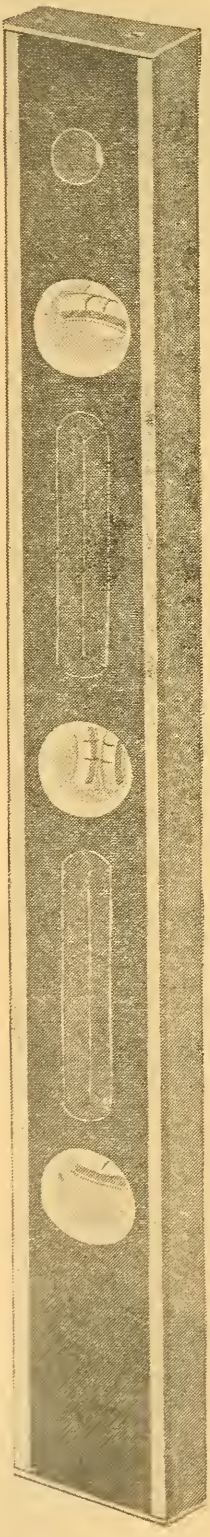
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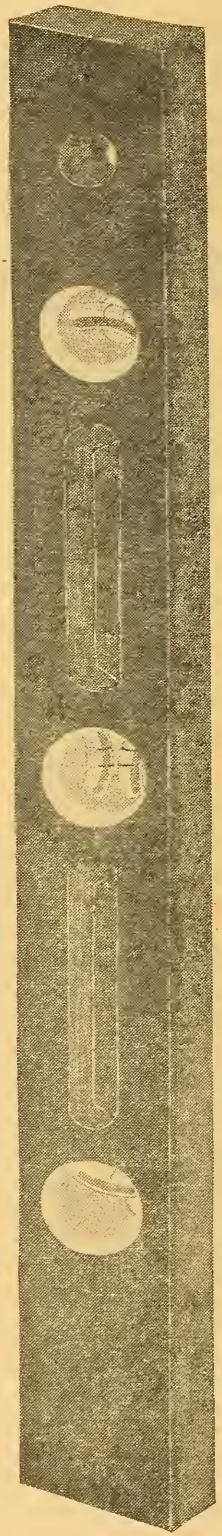


On Shop-Work



NO. 224

NO. 124



MILLERS FALLS TOOLS

No. 124
Plain, 24-26-28-30"
two plumbs, two levels

No. 224
Brass bound, 24-26-28-30"
two plumbs, two levels

TWO NEW LEVELS FOR CARPENTERS

These two new carpenters levels are being offered to complete our line of levels designed specially for carpenters. They have the same high quality as our other numbers and are moderately priced.

Both are white pine, thoroughly dried, with a beautiful red finish. All plumbs in levels have protected glasses.

Our level line now consists of five numbers of carpenters levels in pine, mahogany and aluminum. They are good looking levels They are accurate. They are fully guaranteed by Millers Falls Co.

MILLERS FALLS COMPANY

MILLERS FALLS, MASS.

NEW YORK · 28 Warren St.

CHICAGO · 9 S. Clinton St.

Now—
insulation plus strength
CORNELL INSULATING BOARD

PANELIZED TIMBER



WHEN you are consulted relative to insulating materials, recommend the insulating sheathing for walls and roof which is the *strongest* made. Don't permit a sacrifice of rigidity in order to insulate the structure. Urge the use of the *new* Cornell Insulating Board.

This *new* Cornell product is *panelized timber*—an all-wood insulating board that is tougher, stiffer and harder than any other you've seen. It will not crack or crumble. It is chemically sized at the mill to make it impervious to moisture and make it most economical to paint—when used as an interior finish.

Investigate this *stronger* insulating board. Have a sample ready to show. Write us today.

Cornell Wood Products Company
190 North State Street, Chicago, Ill.

Cornell
INSULATING BOARD
Panelized Timber



Files Double the Number of Hand Saws



SIMONDS
Special Hand SAW FILE

"Positively, and by far the best saw file made"—that's the decision of thousands of Carpenters who have tested Simonds Special Hand Saw Files. They are made expressly for hand saw filing and have a backing of high-grade steel plus perfect workmanship; "take hold" at the start of the stroke and give a full cutting service from tip to tang. Carpenters declare they **file double the number of saws** as a slim taper or any other file. Prove this to your own satisfaction. Get one from your Hardware Dealer to make a test on your own saws. Ask him. Be sure to specify Simonds Special Hand Saw Files.

SIMONDS SAW and STEEL CO.

Established 1832

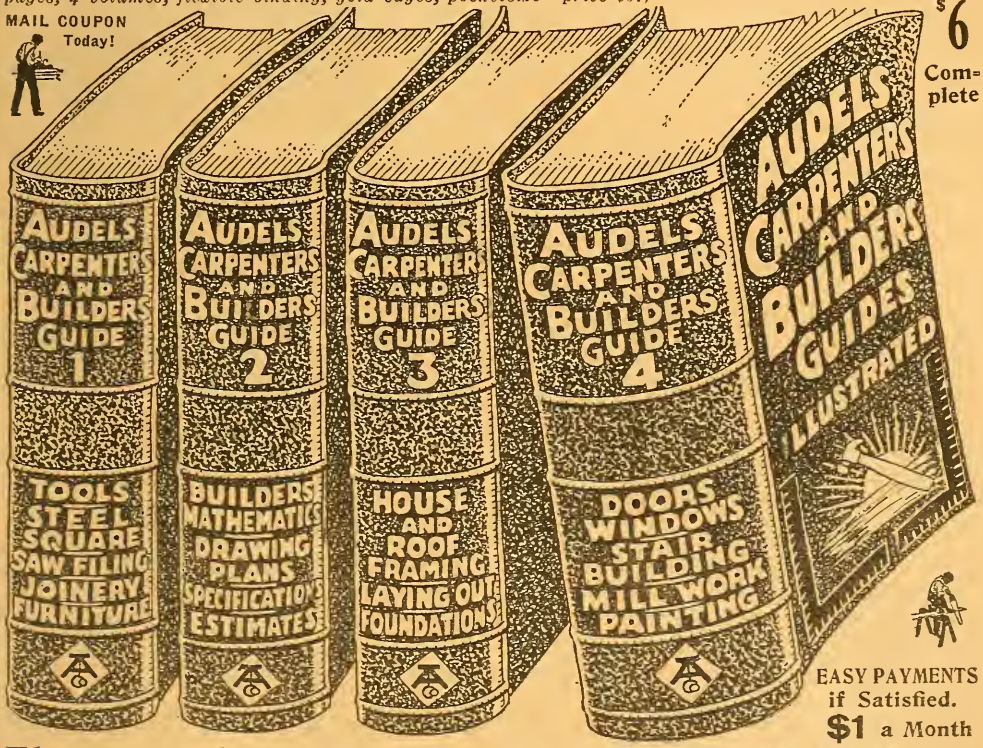
Hardware Department Fitchburg, Mass.

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Every Carpenter, Builder, Woodworker, Mechanic and apprentice should own these guides. These books answer hard questions and explain easy methods of doing better work. Easy to read and understand. Fully illustrated with 3700 diagrams and pictures showing modern working methods and plans. A complete home-study course for the apprentice; a quick, ready-reference for the journeyman. *(1600 pages, 4 volumes, flexible binding, gold edges, pocketsize—price $6.)*

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EASY PAYMENTS if Satisfied. **$1** a Month

The practical carpenter who has learned what he knows by his hard experience finds much in these handy guides that will add to his skill, efficiency and reputation. These guides are highly recommended and endorsed as being a helping hand, short-cut method of gaining success in your profession.

Practical diagrams and easy explanations show you how to handle any carpentry job in the easiest, most economical, most approved and most modern manner. Highly recommended and endorsed by the trade.

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Send me AUDELS CARPENTERS and BUILDERS GUIDES. 4 numbers, $6, for *free examination*. If satisfactory, I will send you $1 in 7 days, then $1 monthly until $6 is paid.

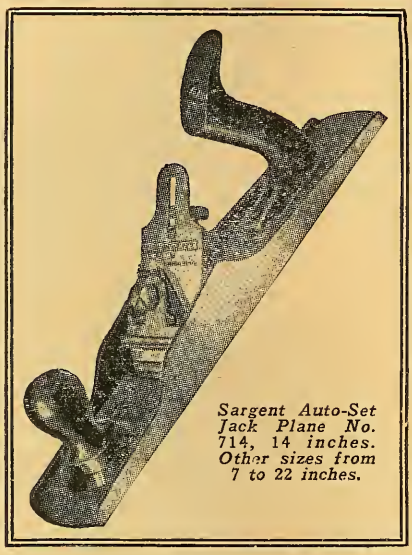
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Employed by..... 12T59

This Sargent Auto-Set plane will save you time and trouble and help you turn out cleaner-cut jobs



Sargent Auto-Set Jack Plane No. 714, 14 inches. Other sizes from 7 to 22 inches.

THIS modern plane never calls for fussing over adjustments. A vertically adjusting thumbscrew and a horizontally adjusting lever work accurately, exactly, and almost instantaneously. And if the cutter is removed to be sharpened, when it is put back it is *automatically* set at the adjustment it held before it was removed. That is one of the reasons the Sargent Auto-Set is used by master craftsmen.

Another reason this super plane is so popular is the efficient, thorough way it does its work. The Sargent Auto-Set is long and rangy, free and roomy around the grips, and light — light, but as rigid, as compact and solid as a crowbar. The long frog of the Auto-Set reaches down almost to the bottom of the plane. It holds as though the entire plane, cutter, frog and bed, were cast in one solid piece. It can't wobble or chatter. It can't wiggle. Through any wood, with, across or against the grain, the sharp edge of the tough, thin, chromium steel cutter cuts its way.

See Sargent planes and Sargent tools at your dealer's. No matter what you're preference, you can't find better made planes than those in the Sargent line. If you favor old-style planes, you'll find the best there are in the Sargent "400" line. Mail the coupon for our free descriptive booklets.

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Tools & Hardware

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Only Plumb Tools have this remarkable Screw Wedge which retightens the handle just by a turn of the screw. You can do better work with a safe, tight tool. Use a Plumb!

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can be tightened

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YOU know what this means to you. You have often found your hammer head so loose as to be unsafe or unfit to use.

With a Plumb you have no working with a wobbly tool — no bothersome rewedging.

You just turn the Plumb Screw Wedge,—and instantly your hammer is tight again . . ready for accurate work.

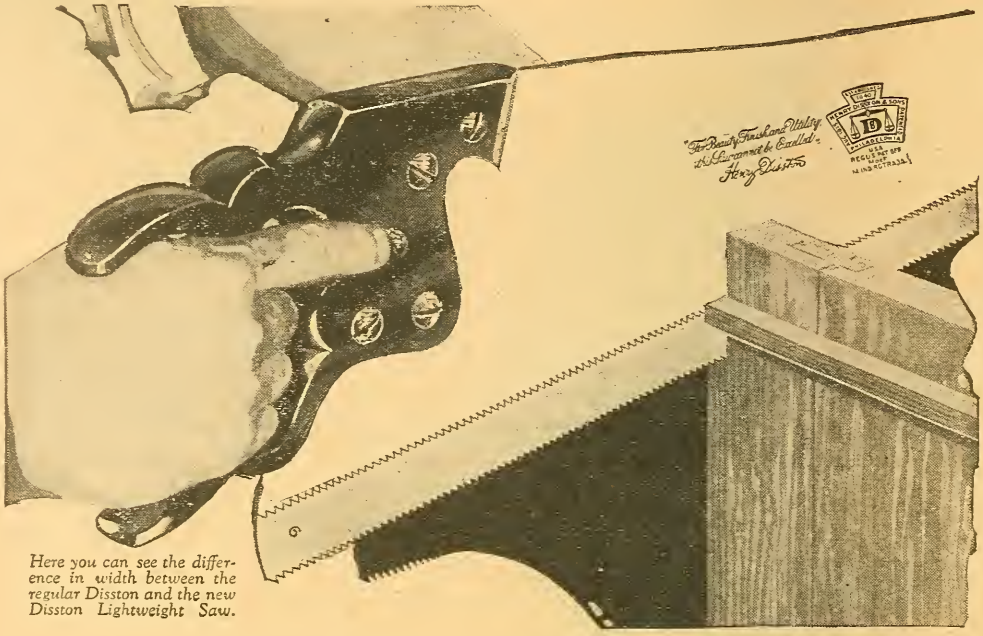
Perfect balance! The face falls squarely on the head of your nail.

A rugged handle! Made of selected hickory. Each handle tested by a 400-lb. falling weight on the spring of the neck.

Ask for a Plumb—a lifetime tool. It has the Red Handle and Black Head. Only $1.50 for the HF81, 1-lb. model. (Slightly higher in Far West and Canada.)

FAYETTE R. PLUMB, Inc., Phila., U.S.A.

PLUMB
DOUBLE LIFE
Hammers Hatchets Files Sledges Axes



Here you can see the difference in width between the regular Disston and the new Disston Lightweight Saw.

Remember that "*pet*" saw of the old-time carpenter?

IT was a Disston, of course, and he bought it when he started to learn his trade. He swore there wasn't a saw on earth that could equal it for fast, easy cutting.

Filed hundreds of times, the blade had grown narrower and the weight lighter, so it ran easier and was kind to that good carpenter's arm.

Now, today, you can buy a saw designed purposely for modern sawing—the new Disston Lightweight.

It is narrower, like the old-timer's pet Disston.

It is lighter, saving your muscle on every stroke.

It has the hang, feel and balance that only Disston can give you.

If you are using only wide blades, try a Disston Lightweight—the lighter, easier-running saw.

The Disston Lightweight gives you what you want: Disston steel, temper, taper, balance. You need one for the kind of work you do today.

Get the Disston Saw you have always used in a Lightweight Disston model: D-8, No. 12, D-20, D-23, No. 16, No. 7, etc. Your hardware merchant can supply them. If he does not have your favorite, write us, mentioning his name.

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.
Makers of "The Saw Most Carpenters Use"
Philadelphia, U. S. A.

DISSTON

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

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Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana
Advertising Department, 25 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Established in 1881
Vol. XLVII—No. 12. INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1927 One Dollar Per Year Ten Cents a Copy

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

The employment of non-union men of our trade is favored by the Lufkin Rule Company of Saginaw, Michigan, who manufacture a number of tools used by carpenters such as rules, tapes, combination squares, trysquares and other measuring devices.

This concern recently constructed a large addition to their plant on which were employed non-union carpenters.

MAINTAINING THE STANDARDS OF UNIONISM

(By H. R. Bigelow, Director Chicago Technical College.)

A SHORT time ago, I paid a friendly visit to a building contractor. While I was in his shop, the 'phone rang and it wasn't long before he was busy explaining why a job had gone wrong. From the conversation I knew that he was having a tough time.

"D—n!" he swore as he hung up the receiver. "These would-be mechanics sure give me a pain! I employ nothing but union men in my shop, provide them with the best tools and materials available and pay them top wages, yet here they bungle up a simple job. And they're supposed to be A-1 mechanics. Bah! What's this business coming to?"

Then he went on to explain what he meant, bewailing in no uncertain language the increasing dearth of skilled help. Often had I heard the same complaint from men like him about the lack of younger men to take the old timers' places. I could only sympathize with him.

It is the concensus of opinion of those who are looking out for the best interests of labor that something must be done to remedy this condition. The problem is of the utmost importance to every tradesman in every line of endeavor. What are we going to do in order to maintain our time-honored standards of efficiency—the high standards of unionism at its best? There is no question but that both the trades and the unions will suffer if something is not done soon to improve matters. Poor jobs due to the scarcity of skilled men are a black eye to modern craftsmanship—a sore spot in modern industry that is not likely to heal unless properly treated. It would seem that we must not allow the public's confidence to be shaken, as it surely will be, by mediocre jobs and it is no secret that the unions are getting a good share of the criticism that follows dissatisfaction.

Editor's Note:

There is no issue more vital to union officials, journeymen and apprentices at the present time than maintaining the standards of unionism.

The writer has launched a movement well worthy of serious consideration by our readers and we therefore take this means of calling attention to it.

What is the solution? It is my firm belief that greater stress must be placed upon proper training. That, to my mind, is a good part of the answer. Capable and ambitious men must be made to realize the importance of their training and its source, which is to fit them for the places given up by the retiring masters. Such training alone can equip the men of today so that they may do their important work intelligently and efficiently.

One of the best fields in which to start this all-important training is among the apprentices, the leaders of tomorrow. They must be urged by their older teachers to study in a practical way if they are to develop into master mechanics.

I wish I could talk personally to every apprentice who wants to make good. I would say to him—as to my own son — "get training." Then, if he is wise, he would. Twenty years ago I started in the building game as a carpenter's apprentice. I gradually worked up to foreman, to superintendent, to contractor and, finally to architect. Mind you, I used no magic wand nor was I unusually gifted with gray matter. I simply added technical training to my practical experience. That's why I personally place so much value on proper training.

In my life, I have come in contact with hundreds of workmen. They are thorough men, qualified by natural intelligence to be leaders in their chosen fields of endeavor. Yet they plod along in the same rut on jobs laid out for them by others. They have not added to their natural ability the necessary training to put them where they rightfully belong. After all, the real difference between the man at the bottom and those at the top of the ladder is—training.

An old fellow employe, years ago, advised me, "My boy, I don't care where or when you go to school or whether you study at home from some good

course, but get training! Study even if it means sacrificing the things that seem more inviting at the time." I have never forgotten this good man's words, for I know how much good it has done me to follow them.

Industry today is an exacting taskmaster. Leaders are wanted everywhere to carry the world's burdens; and the rewards are great. This is a day of keen competition. A man cannot hope to succeed without the proper mental equipment, no matter how able he is, that is, make good in the degree that he would if he were trained. The individual who studies is in a fair way to reap the fruits of his efforts. By making himself a better man and a better workman, he benefits, his trade benefits and unionism benefits.

Only recently I was talking to one of our early graduates, Mr. O. H. Hill, President of one of Chicago's leading ornamental iron companies. "It almost moves me to tears," he said, "when I see so many capable men going to waste simply because they haven't sense enough to study. It's doubly sad because they have every other qualification." Mr. Hill maintains that any man with common sense and ambition can make good if he is properly trained.

Who won't agree that it is unfortunate that more men do not take this tried road to success? It's so easy to get knowledge these days, either at school or at home. Real success today is based on experience backed by organized knowledge. We can't force anybody to secure this vital training even though we know that he is the loser if he does not. All we can do is to urge him to make the step and then help him get the most out of it.

With education so readily available there is no excuse for the willing apprentice who does not better himself. The ambitious boy may study right in his own home if he cannot attend day or night school. He need have no complicated books to master, no useless theories to confuse him. Practical facts are available in so simple a form that he can quickly grasp the essential requirements without burning the midnight oil.

For instance, take a Builders' Course, which is built entirely on study from actual blue prints—on the very plans used by successful contractors. Students are taught to read these prints as easily as the lessons themselves. And we are all justly proud of the fact that Organized Labor heartily endorses the efforts in this direction.

Mr. William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, writes: "It is increasingly necessary to have a broad general information as well as a technical knowledge of one's work. I hope that the Chicago Technical College will continue to render the same type of service it has given in the past."

In a letter to Ohio's apprentices, Mr. J. W. Jockel, General Secretary, Ohio State Conference of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, states: "This letter is to bring to your attention a home training course adopted for the apprentices of this state. The course as prepared by the Chicago Technical College, the only school of its kind in the country devoting its entire time and effort to the building line. The college is highly recommended by Chicago contractors. Your State Executive Board asked the writer to make a personal investigation. He did and was pleased to report that the college and the course are satisfactory."

And so on down the line, labor leaders recognize the importance of training our apprentices. It is evident that they realize that the old-timers are passing and that every means must be taken to supply capable substitutes.

"Why can't the skilled men of the various trades take the apprentices in hand and give them the necessary training?" I am asked frequently. The answer is obviously two-fold. In the first place, they haven't the time to spend with the boys. At best they can impart only a few "tricks of the trade" and hope that they will be grasped by the boys. The apprentices of today are virtually thrown into the water, so to speak and left to swim their way out as well as they can. Trained men are in such great demand that their every working minute is needed on the job. They cannot help the younger men even when they are disposed to do so.

Then, again, few men have the ability to pass their knowledge on to others. A gifted minority can, but that is not enough. The remaining alternative is to let that small group spend most of its time instructing the others at some accredited school or take college training

at home. This assures the student practical education by men who are actually on the job.

There is this angle, too, that comparatively few masters in the various trades have the time at their disposal to learn the latest methods and ideas. Only well regulated training, scientifically mapped out by master builders who devote their time and energy to keeping abreast of modern methods, can guarantee the apprentice this knowledge.

Another very important thought occurs to me which emphasizes the crying need for training. Everywhere about us we see that as soon as depression sets in in any given industry, men are laid off. Those who are considered least "essential" get the first notices. And as the situation becomes more strained, others are put out of a job in accordance with their value. The point I want to bring out is that the last ones to feel the teeth of this economic law are those who are properly trained. Everything else being equal, they are retained to the last.

Proof attesting this can be found in any shop in the country. It is only logical that if one of two workmen must be laid off, the one who is best equipped will stay. This point should be emphasized to every youngster.

I have dwelt at some length on the importance of training because I am heart and soul in the belief that it offers a sure solution to a vital problem that confronts industry. Only because I myself took the road I am urging others to follow—because it is for the best interests of the untrained man—because the trades will benefit, and because the future status of unionism hinges on it, am I making this plea for training.

The confidence of the public must be maintained at any cost. Good will must be cemented to the credit side of labor's ledger. And the surest way to pave the road to such a desirable outcome is to prepare leaders in every trade to fill the ranks of master mechanics as they are depleted.

By all means, let us insure future prosperity and maintain the past high standards of unionism. Practical training will do it.

APPRENTICES AND THEIR TRAINING

"THE apprentice of today is the journeyman carpenter of tomorrow."

The above quotation should be always kept in mind by the journeymen carpenters when they are instructing the apprentices in the various branches of the trade. It is of the utmost importance to instill into their minds a sense of pride in their accomplishments, in other words a sense of craft pride.

Teaching the apprentice and giving him a working knowledge of all the branches of the trade becomes more complicated each day. Our industries have become highly specialized. The dollar has become more important than the production of beautiful and lasting work. This commercializing trend has become more pronounced in the mills and furniture factories than in the building field. In many of the mills, the apprentice is taught one or two operations more or less expertly. He does not learn the trade, but only a part of it and that part without reference to the other operations necessary to the completed work.

In the 'open shop' mills, the apprentice is "taught the trade" in from three to ten days. The operation he performs takes about that time to learn. Each man in these mills performs one operation and one operation only. The combined operations of these men result in the finished product. While these men regard themselves as competent mill workers, their employer regards them as unskilled labor, who can be replaced by others just as competent with a few days training.

Suppose a musical composer was taught to write only the bass for a composition, and another the treble, would we not have some "glorious" music? The same conditions apply to the carpenter trade. The products of most of the shops where the apprentice is not taught the complete trade looks exactly like a musical composition would sound were it produced under similar conditions.

What, then is the remedy?

What is the apprentice to do? Continue to do only what an unqualified teacher tells him to do? There is only one way in which the apprentices of

today can secure the training in the carpenter trade that will make of each one who honestly applies himself an independent, competent artisan, one who is able to take an idea suggested by a builder and turning out a piece of work that is best suited to the purpose for which it is desired, in other words, a perfect product. There is only one way in which an apprentice can secure the kind of instruction that will enable him to know that the work he performs is correct and why it is correct, and that is in a union shop, under the supervision of competent union journeymen, and by means of a conscientious study of the course of lessons appearing in the Craft Problem department of our Journal. In the cities where carpentry schools are conducted for the benefit of the apprentice, he is given a much better opportunity to learn the trade. These schools have proven a great success and are being established in all the larger cities of the country.

The topic of properly trained apprentices was the subject of an article by G. F. Meyne, in a recent issue of "The Constructor." He says in part:

"The reasons for the lack of apprentices in our industries are many. The builders know these causes, and we need not waste any time in post mortems. But rather let us look at some constructive methods and plans to rehabilitate the industry with worth-while artisans.

"The builders have been lax in their efforts to induce sufficient young men to enter their industry.

"There is no particular inducement for the boy to remain and learn a trade. The boy's buddy, who is not learning a trade, at the age of sixteen, is making more money. Sometimes there is a restriction around the building trade apprentice which requires three months' schooling at the builder's expense. This schooling, combined with a low wage, sounds very logical, but the boy does not reason so. The boy's reasoning merely compares his weekly earnings with the weekly earnings of his buddy—the unskilled or semi-skilled machine hand in mass production, motor truck driver, teamster, etc.

"At the present time, the builder is naturally in competition for learners with other industries who are able to pay considerable more money, and bid for the boys' services at the age of sixteen. Some of these boys have enjoyed manual training, and adapt themselves to mass or machine production, automobile repairs, and are quite efficient when they offer their services to these employers. The boys who come to the builders have had no such advantages. We are not allowed to take them until they are sixteen years old, as our business is hazardous.

"Because of the nature of our business, it costs us something to train boys. They consume the time of foremen and the journeymen—to say nothing of waste of materials

"Yet we must have building mechanics. It is up to the builder to do something about it. Let him ask himself the question, if he has done all that he should do to procure sufficient help to man his jobs at reasonable cost. Haven't the builders sometimes preferred slipping on principle for the sake of industrial peace, and an opportunity to make profits? Haven't some of us said that we may pass the cost on to the consumer, yet have we always solicited the consumer's aid to help us in a fight for principle?

"The old indenture system is, in my judgment, passe, and I believe that we will have to use another vehicle to get somewhere. The old system was the outgrowth of the Monasteries and Guilds of Western Europe, where the various craftsmen, in return for services of various periods of lifetime, were taught their trades. I believe that the public schools of today, aided by the machine set up by the Federal Board of Vocational Education—the State Board of Education, and the Local Educational Boards, will have to be the vehicle to help train skilled artisans.

"No one sane will claim that skilled artisans can be made in the public schools, yet I believe that everyone, after thinking it over, will admit that the rudiments of the various building trades, can be taught in the public schools and so-called trade schools. It has been demonstrated in the trade schools with excellent results in numerous places. Many men can vouch for the project. It also can be done at a reasonable cost. It further can be done at the proper age, when mind, hands and body respond quickest to the required mold. Footwork on a scaffold is as necessary as footwork on a ball team or football team, or a boxing match. The development of the mind

and hands at an early age is as necessary for the building mechanic as it is for the baseball player or the musician.

"Now then, inasmuch as our industry does not permit us to get the boys at sixteen, and inasmuch as when they do come to us at the age of sixteen, we are unable to pay them a wage commensurate with the wage of the mass producer, or the motor truck owner, why not utilize the public schools in the interest of these boys who are unable, unwilling or disinterested in higher learning?

"How vocations and education can be most practically combined is indeed a problem big enough for the American Construction Council to interest itself in. The Council should have no particular regards for special methods or educational theories. That is the school master's business. But I believe that you will agree with me that the creating and arousing a desire to learn is the big thing to be accomplished.

"I believe that when a desire to learn and to know something has been created, many whose start has been humble can, by applying himself, his ability, his natural endowments and his inquisitiveness, acquire a love for the literary arts, the classics and other cultural attainments that go to make up the requisite of gentility.

"I believe that you will protest against the prevailing educational system which provides that most of the education after the seventh grade is directed towards the professions, for ninety-two per cent of our young never go to college and approximately only four per cent graduate from college, yet most of the educational curriculum is directed towards college entry.

"Builders have demonstrated in numerous parts of this country in trade schools that boys can be taught the rudiments of most skilled trades, and since they are not allowed to be employed in the building industry under sixteen years of age, the builders ask this question, "Why not permit these boys to utilize their lifetime (if they have no professional leanings) and teach them something, in the public schools, of their chosen vocations.

"It puts the learner to work with his hands at the proper age, when his mind, hands, body and muscles can be developed and moulded. He can be taught the care and use of his tools. He can be taught the necessary technical and book knowledge, the necessary drawing, mathematics, etc., pertaining to his chosen vocation.

"He can be further developed when he has found employment in the continuation schools. Numerous examples of the value of vocational schools surround us.

"Builders have suggested that practical vocational guidance practices, or occupational try-out courses, be established, and that such methods should be used as science now affords us to help determine the vocational learning and aptitudes of the individuals. Science has done much in finding vocational learnings for other endeavors—why not in the building industry? The builder knows full well that a finished artisan cannot be prepared or made in any school. He knows that the artisan must acquire his construction knowledge either in the shop or at the building. But proper instructors can teach the boys many things aside from the purely mechanical operations. They can teach them trade pride and trade tradition. They can teach them appreciation for fine workmanship. They can teach them vocational and trade consciousness. They can implant in the mind of the boy that "sufficient knowledge to just get by" is poor sportsmanship and unfair to his brother craftsman. Especially is this true when the general wage level is based on the poorest workman.

"You also know by experience that boys whose vocational learning have not been determined through proper guidance, are usually misfits and soon drift from one vocation to another and are unhappy. It is hard on any vocation to have only twenty per cent of their learners graduate into journeymanship. The vocationally trained boy will be quickly absorbed in any industry he chooses to enter, just as will the boy be absorbed who is trained to be a bookkeeper, stenographer, or other clerical position. The builders say that they are not interested in having the boys kept at intensive training when they are at school. The builders want them to learn other things that will make life pleasant and agreeable outside of their working hours, but they do feel that a few hours a week under a practical instructor, who has learned his trade in a shop or building, can be of tremendous benefit to the boy. Time can

be set aside where the seed for cultural attainments can be planted."

We heartily agree with Mr. Meyne about teaching vocational training in our schools. As we have stated before, too much stress is being given today to the necessity of a college education. While we agree that a college education is a good thing, it is not exactly a necessity to succeed in this world. There are already too many doctors, lawyers, and men of other professions than are needed.

The school curriculm of the average community, especially after the eighth grade, is based upon the assumption that the student will enter one of the professions. Both parents and teachers alike seem to think that the professional man possesses a greater degree of culture than the skilled artisan, and even if the boy is disinterested in or cannot afford to go to college, yet nearly all his studies are pointing toward a college career.

As only a small percent of our young men go to college and only about half of those who do, graduate, why not permit those boys who have an aptitude and inclination towards skilled artisanship, to spend a few hours a week learning the rudiments of a trade?

The state owes as much to the boy who doesn't go to college as it does to the professional, in fact, more, for there are more of them. They should be afforded an opportunity to make themselves as gainful as possible. The public, who through taxes, pays for the schools, has a right to expect a service from its youths, for schools do not exist for the benefit of the youngsters, rather the youngsters are educated for the benefit of society. The youngsters should be given a chance to try their hands and skill at as many of the occupational trades as possible and it won't be long before they decide to which vocation they wish to devote the rest of their lives.

GOVERNOR YOUNG'S ADDRESS OF WELCOME TO THE A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

AMONG the many notable speakers who welcomed the Forty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, to Los Angeles, Cal., last October, was Governor C. C. Young, of California. In his address of welcome, he said in part:

"We are glad to welcome you because you are a convention a little different from the ordinary kind of convention, the conventions of various aspects of the business world. You are meeting here particularly to advance the cause of humanity. I don't suppose we could imagine a more altruistic group, a group which has a higher purpose in the serving of humanity, than the audience which sits before me today. As I read the history of this country I am profoundly impressed with the wonderful changes that have taken place during the last hundred years, so far as the men and women who toil are concerned. A century isn't very long in the history of the world or in the history of our country, but do you know that considerably less than one hundred years ago the average work day was twelve to fifteen hours, and that the average pay for that long day was from sixty cents to a dollar, or possibly a trifle more. Children and women everywhere in the mills working for a mere pittance, a few cents a day.

"That is all changed, and why has it changed? Very largely because of the advent of organizations such as yours. In the first place we had scattered trade councils, local councils in various places. Then arose the federation of such councils. When I was a boy there existed that interesting and picturesque organization known as the Knights of Labor, and forty-six or forty-seven years ago you were born, and you have grown from nothing at all until now you have pretty nearly three million members scattered over these United States.

"Do you know that at that early time, if you had tried to organize in anything like this, you would have been committing a penal offense in many places? There are mighty changes taking place in this country as far as labor is concerned.

"If you would excuse me I might just say a word or two in regard to things

in our own state, which I know more intimately. I went to the legislature in the first place some eighteen years ago. When I went to the legislature there was placed upon my desk a thin little book of somewhat less than sixty pages, and that book contained what were then known as the labor laws of California. At the same time there was placed upon my desk another book, but that book was not quite so small, it had over 860 pages, and that book was known as the corporation laws of California.

"Please don't misunderstand me—I am not in any degree a corporation ba ter, and I would not want to be construed as one. I believe capital has a right to organize, and I believe every advantage should be given to it, as long as they do not insist that the rights of the dollar mark shall transcend human rights.

"That year we passed in California what was known as our first direct primary law. It was not a very good primary law as it was first passed, but it sufficed to elect to our state government a progressive Governor and legislature. In 1911 we had our first session under that new regime. Previous to 1909, when I first went to Sacramento—there had been just thirty-nine labor laws enacted in the previous thirty-seven years. That first year of this new regime in 1911 there were thirty-nine labor laws enacted. I wish I had time to tell you what some of these laws are.

"You have seen similar laws enacted in your various states. There was a women's eight hour law, the insistence that women should not be allowed, everything considered, to labor at a time beyond her strength. There was the workmen's compensation law, a law which is in effect now in forty-three of the forty-eight states, a law which we were told when we tried to enact it that it would absolutely ruin all industry, but a law which has so gained the public confidence and the confidence of the employer as well as the employe, that no one would have the hardihood to try to wipe it off the statute books or modify it in any essential particular.

"At the next session we enacted still more, and so on from that time until now. This year we put upon the statute books thirty-five laws. I signed those laws. I want no credit for doing it, I did it simply because they were good laws, and I ought to have been ashamed of myself if I hadn't signed them.

"Owing to the fact that we have had at the head of the labor organizations in this state such men as you in your national organization have had in your lamented President Gompers, and now in President Green and all the rest of them, men of vision, the people of this state have gained confidence in them. They know that you, stronger than any other force in this nation, are the enemies of anything that approaches radicalism, and that being true they depend upon you to carry this banner forward that you have already carried forward so splendidly during all these years. They hope and trust that as time goes on the chasm between capital on the one hand and labor on the other will become less and be finally bridged, because they know that you realize, as well as the employer of labor realizes, that each is necessary to the other and that with fairness, tolerance and respect, each to the other, there is no limit to what may be the prosperity of this nation of ours."

RESPONSE OF PRESIDENT GREEN TO THE ADDRESSES OF WELCOME

IN response to the addresses that were made in welcoming the Forty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor to Los Angeles, Cal., last October, President William Green said in part:

"We have assembled here from every state in the Union, the representatives of the Organized Labor movement in all sections of the country, men and women who are trained in the work of our movement. Many of them have given more than half a century of service to this great cause, so we come here as practical men, prepared to deal with the problems of life in a practical way, men who understand the hopes and aspirations of the workers, and we sincerely hope that we may be permitted to give proper expression to the hopes and aspirations of the millions we have the honor to represent.

"We speak for humanity, we speak for the great mass of people who perform the work of the world. We represent the miner who penetrates to the darkest recesses of the deepest mine, and in like manner we represent the skilled mechanic who lays the last brick upon the skyscraper. We represent the man who toils in the street and we represent the artists who rendered such beautiful music this morning. We represent the artisan, the mechanic, the worker and, furthermore, we are pleased to speak for the millions of women and children dependent upon these working men.

"In this convention we shall speak in terms that cannot be misunderstood. We shall, as we have in the past, meet every problem fearlessly. There can be no evasion on the part of the delegates who attend the American Federation of Labor convention. This is the court of last resort; this is the supreme tribunal, the voice of labor upon the American continent, so we cannot evade our responsibilities; they cannot be shifted on, they will be met here in a courageous fashion, for which the working men and women who assemble in the conventions of the American Federation of Labor are noted.

"We shall speak for the children—we have always spoken for them. The cause of the children lies closely to the hearts of the working men and women, and we shall never rest satisfied until every child is given a fair opportunity in this United States of America. If we do not speak for the children, who will speak for them? Who has been talking for the children of America? Who is it that speaks for them now anywhere and everywhere? It is the voice of labor and the hosts of labor, those who love the children, those who realize that the workers' children can only be given a chance when they are made free from the destroying effects of industrial service.

"We do not want to make the children free merely because we want to advance our own selfish economic interests; we are interested in the children of America because we are interested in America first. We want to perpetuate here upon the American continent the principles embodied in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. We love America, we love America's institutions, and whenever they are assailed the millions of working men of America will rise in defense of these institutions and these principles. And it is because we want to preserve and to perpetuate them and to make it possible for coming generations to enjoy liberty and freedom and democracy that we want the children to be made free, so they can grow up to be citizens of a great republic, capable of discharging the duties of citizenship, intelligent enough to understand the principles of a free government.

"And we shall speak here upon economic problems. The men and women in this convention will speak upon the subject of court injunctions as used in labor disputes. We shall speak upon this subject because we come in close contact with these decisions, with these injunctions. While we ask no special privileges, no special favors, while we ask to be neither above the law nor below the law, we ask to stand upon the same common plane as every other American citizen.

"We do not want to be isolated and dealt with by government by injunction, but we want to be included with all classes of citizens and dealt with by government by law. So we expect to try to seek a remedy in accordance with American ideals and American traditions. We expect to submit our plan, and we shall ask the Congress of the United States and the legislatures of the different states to accept our plan, to give us the relief we deserve, and we shall petition in accordance with the rights of American citizens, just as our forefathers of old petitioned for redress from existing wrongs.

"Then, we shall speak of wages and hours and conditions of employment. These are things that lie close to the hearts of thorough-going trade unionists. We believe in high wages. The American Federation of Labor has advocated high wages; it will continue to advocate high wages, and it will exercise its economic power in order to secure high wages for the working men of this country.

"And in this proposition we stand upon sound economic principles. The prosperity of every community is measured upon the size of the payroll; it does not depend altogether upon the money that is in the banks and the wealth

of the citizens; it depends upon the distribution of that money in equitable amounts among the working people who make up the community. If low wages meant prosperity, then the low wage countries of the world ought to be prosperous, while America would be suffering a depression; but search the records, examine history, and you will discover that prosperity is found in those countries and those nations where a high wage is maintained.

"And so I say that, notwithstanding the charge that we are advocating economic absurdities, many of the representatives of industry, the representatives of large corporations have accepted the wage theory of the American Federation of Labor, and they have the courage to defend it."

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAWS

(By John Gray, L. U. No. 2163, New York, N. Y.)

COMPENSATION for industrial accidents was established by law in Germany in 1884, and in Austria in 1887, followed by Norway in 1894. In the earlier years of the present century compensation for the injured workman in Europe and throughout the world made rapid and continuous progress in legislative action for several years. No subject of labor legislation has ever so speedily progressed or gained so hearty co-operation as in the brief period.

In the United States however, the movement for legislative compensation during the first decade moved slowly. The first state legislation in the United States providing for specific benefits was a co-operative insurance law of the State of Maryland, enacted in 1902. It was restricted in scope, embracing mining, quarrying, railways and excavations. After two years operation the law was declared unconstitutional. A Montana statute of 1909 provided for a state insurance fund for miners and laborers in the mines and vicinity. Although the law was compulsory on employers and employes to contribute to the state fund providing payment for death and disability, injured workmen were permitted to sue under the employers' liability law, though bringing suit forfeited compensation under the act. On account of the double obligation upon the employer the Supreme Court of the state declared the law unconstitutional.

Up to this period state legislation was of limited application, both as to locality and classes of employes embraced, with indifference to compensation compared with conditions now prevailing. The first compensation law of New York State enacted in 1910 was elective as to all employments embraced in the act, thus granting the employer and employe the choice of accepting the provisions of the compensation law for injured workmen or rejecting the law with the alternative of suit for damages. After a brief term of operation the law was declared unconstitutional. A new law was passed in 1913, which has been sustained by both state and federal courts.

The Washington State Compensation Law was enacted in March, 1911, with nine additional state laws enacted at the close of July, a total of ten laws for the full year 1911. In 1912 three laws were enacted, with eight added to the list in 1913, followed by two in 1914. In 1915 nine laws were enacted, two in 1916, five in 1917, one in 1918, three in 1919, one in 1920, and one, the State of Missouri Law in 1925, taking the place of the enactments of 1919 and 1923, both declared unconstitutional.

Forty-six compensation laws for injuries were in effect in January, 1927, comprised of 43 state laws and the 3 Territories of Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico, with no legislative provisions adopted in 5 states: Arkansas, Florida, Mississippi, North Carolina and South Carolina.

Compensation legislation in Canada began during the same period as in the United States. The Providence of British Columbia Law was originally enacted in 1902. Alberta in 1908, Quebec in 1909, and Manitoba and Nova Scotia in 1910. These five earlier laws did not provide for medical benefits and recourse for the settlement of disputes was through arbitrators and judges of courts. The Province of Ontario Law enacted in 1914 was patterned after the German type rather than that of Great Britain, from which source the earlier laws originated. The Law of Yukon Territory came into line in 1917, and New Bruns-

wick in 1918. The enactment of the Ontario Law in 1914 characterized the beginning of uniformity now prevalent among most of the compensation laws in Canada, and was promptly followed by the group of earlier laws being superseded for new laws; the Province of Nova Scotia Law being re-enacted in 1915, British Columbia and Manitoba in 1916, Alberta in 1918, with revisions in the Quebec Law followed by a new act in 1926. No legislative provisions have been adopted in Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan.

In Canada there is a remarkable uniformity among most of the compensation laws, notably in compulsory compensation and the insurance system of the state fund. In the laws of the United States many diversities are apparent. In Canada all the laws are compulsory as to employers coming under the act. In the United States only 14 laws are compulsory and 32 are elective, permitting choice as to accepting or rejecting the provisions of a compensation law.

In Canada all the Provinces, except Quebec and Yukon Territory, haxe exclusive state funds. In the United States only 8 of the 46 compensation laws have exclusive state insurance funds, and 11 laws have competitive state funds.

Compensation legislation in Canada assumes liability on the part of the Province having insurance funds for the solvency of such funds, any temporary deficit being made up from other provincial funds.

In Canada the workmen's compensation boards have full and final jurisdiction over all compensation matters, while no appeal to the courts are permitted, except in two Provinces. No administrative commission in the United States has final decision, appeals to the courts being allowed.

A plea is being made for uniform compensation laws throughout the United States and more adequate redress for industrial injuries.

The rapid pace with which workmen's compensation laws were enacted in the United States has tended to yield conditions resulting in the lack of the adoption of uniform laws. All laws, with the exception of two, have been amended, and several states have made amendments at every session of the legislature since the original enactments, thus disclosing a tendency to move in a common direction. Nevertheless a marked diversity of laws bearing upon a great variety of subjects prevails. Provisional conditions, liable to qualifications, notably appear in laws upon five specific subjects cited, viz: compensation, insurance systems, medical and surgical aid, numerical exemptions, and waiting time.

Compensation

Compensation is compulsory as to all stated employments in 14 laws, neither employer nor employe having the option of choosing another remedy. Subject to minor qualifications every employer under elective laws rejecting the system of compensation shall be liable to action of damages on account of personal injury to his employes, and every employe rejecting the system of compensation provided shall lose all rights and benefits under the system of compensation with reference to any employer who continues to accept the system of compensation.

With no less than 32 of the 46 laws under review permitting election as to accepting the provisions of a compensation law, nothing is more striking in connection with the subject of compensation than the granting of power to annul the very essence of that which the acts are intended to acquire and establish, namely, prompt and adequate compensation with medical service for the workman injured in the course of employment.

It is a matter of the highest importance for those administering the act, for the employer and employe, and for the public generally, that uniform laws be adopted, just and decisive in action, and depending neither upon individuals nor groups of individuals for their acceptance. A compensation system of relief, in order to provide prompt and effective relief for industrial injuries, requires and demands the system to be compulsory.

Insurance Systems

Of the 46 laws, 43 require insurance of the employer's liability to pay compensation. No provision has been made for insuring compensation in three laws, Alabama, Alaska and Kansas. A state insurance system is exclusive in 8 laws. In 11 laws private and self insurance compete with the state fund. In 24 laws the system of private insurance companies competes with self insurance. It

is undoubtedly true that such a medley of insurance systems is competitive, but it neither tends to economy nor stability. The failure of a western private insurance company to meet its obligations some years ago gave a sharp and unpleasant experience to the western locality. The loss of compensation to injured workmen under the compensation law of Montana alone was of large proportion. The Montana legislators assisted the injured workmen by a special grant of a limited amount.

Uniformity in the system of insurance is desirable, not only because of efficiency in operation, but also desirable when allied with the best available system of security. A state fund system of insurance uniformly adopted and administered with final powers of determination of all matters arising in connection with the subject of compensation will establish stable conditions and create a decided tendency to prompt action and economy.

Medical and Surgical Aid

In 10 laws medical benefits are provided for without limit as to period or amount. In 27 laws time or amount or both are restricted, with 9 laws absolutely restricting both time and amount. Protection to workmen through compensation laws accorded to injured workmen is essential as a matter of justice and humanity. Essential protection requires the provision of necessary medical, surgical, and hospital service and transportation without limit as to period or amount, and the adoption of uniformity by eliminating all qualifications in laws.

Numerical Exemptions

In 16 compensation laws employers are exempt from the operation of the laws who have less than 2, ranging to less than 5 employes, and in 7 laws less than 6 ranging to less than 16 employes, a total of 23 laws so exempted out of 46. This form of restriction, debarring a workman from the benefits of a compensation law, is economically unwise and unfair. Compensation in stated employments under the acts are intended to embrace all workmen, and any restriction adopted can never be justified by discrimination in number employed.

Waiting Time

In 18 of the 46 laws, no compensation is paid to injured workmen for periods of waiting time ranging from 3 to 10 days. A period of waiting time, as indicated by its adoption in most laws, is justifiable to determine conditions of disability, but at the expiration of the period there is no justification to deny payment of compensation during the waiting period, nor to unduly delay payment from date of injury. The injured workman in receipt of medical care suffers from disability as much during the waiting period, if not more so, than when the waiting period expires and compensation payment begins.

The unfortunate effect of the laws as depicted in the five subjects above cited was in all probability not foreseen. Legislation is often passed in ignorance or oversight of its inevitable consequences. What is to be done about it? The legislators ought to be informed by taking note when legislation works badly, and be willing to study it and see what amendments ought now to be urged and followed.

The adoption of conservative and wise uniform compensation laws will create and establish mutual confidence and respect among employers, employes and the public at large.

ECONOMY OF SHORT LENGTH LUMBER

(By The West Coast Lumber Bureau.)

SHORT length lumber is a problem the times have brought about. It means that we are now using our forests intelligently. In other words, we have taken stock of our standing timber and are ordering our logging and sawmilling to the end that there may be no waste in lumber making.

This entails the manufacture of short lengths, since all of the tree cut in the woods is thus utilized instead of merely the most desirable parts of it, as formerly. The manufactured short lengths must find a market as well as the long lumber. To assure this market consumers must have a knowledge of the advantage of short lengths, their suitability in construction and the economy

in using them, as well as the common sense attitude toward forest conservation involved.

Custom has made the public regard long lumber as logical. The forests used to stretch everywhere; trees were in the way and had to come down. So why saw any but long, clear logs? Now, however, the forests of the East are gone, the forests of the South have almost disappeared. The country has left only the immense timber stands of the West. Here are plenty of trees for all time, timber enough to meet any demand the present or future may make, lumber enough to supply the limit of using capacity. But in order to insure that there may always be magnificent forests in the West on which the United States may draw for its building material, the lumber users of today, must not waste our wood material any more than our meat or grain is wasted. Ordinary intelligence dictates this, hence we must use our short lengths.

In order to show the economy and general advantage of short length lumber in dwelling construction West Coast lumbermen built a demonstration house in Tacoma, Wash. It is a typical five-room bungalow. Four kinds of wood—Douglas fir, West Coast hemlock, sitka spruce and Western red cedar—went into it. Only actual lengths required were used.

Lengths may be classified into fixed and random. The shortest fixed lengths were those required as studding above and below doors and windows. Random lengths included both framing and finish. The whole bill of lumber will give a clear idea of what is meant:

Divisions In Lumber Bill For Demonstration House

Specified Length of:	Framing Ft.	Finish Ft.	Total	Per Cent
7′ and less.	848	407	1,255	8.42
8′ and 9′..	1,534	198	1,732	11.58
10′ and over	2,889	260	3,149	21.08
Total fixed lengths .	5,271	865	6,136	41.08
Random lengths of both framing and finish ..			8,800	58.92
Total lumber bill.....			14,936	100.00

Considering prices on lengths of less than 10 ft. in finishing lumber and less than 8 ft. in framing lumber, an analysis of sales prices covering something over two billion feet of lumber last year shows an average difference of about one-third of the mill price on the above lengths as compared to longer lengths. Since one-third of the lumber in the demonstration house was of the lengths mentioned above and one-third of the mill price was saved in using them, the whole lumber bill for the house was reduced by more than 10%. A 10% reduction on the entire lumber bill of any house is a saving no home builder can afford to overlook. And it may be increased.

In a recent detailed analysis of over 200 house plans furnished by the Architects' Small House Bureau the results showed that about 20% of the lumber used in construction could have been bought in lengths of less than 8 feet, entailing a saving of about 30% in the purchasing price. Because of lack of information about short length lumber this was not done, only about 1½% of short stock being utilized.

Since it has been estimated that almost eighty million people of the United States live in wooden dwellings, and since there is perpetual reconstruction and remodelling of these, it may easily be seen that a large amount of money will be saved builders through judicious use of short length lumber in the future.

To return to the other side of the short length lumber question: The National Committee on Wood Utilization, United States Department of Commerce, under the chairmanship of Secretary Hoover, appointed by President Coolidge for the express purpose of investigating and promoting the better utilization of forest products, has this to say:

"Thirty-eight billion feet of soft wood lumber were produced in the United States in 1925. This output could have been increased one-fifth without the felling of an additional tree if lumber lengths of less than eight feet had been in wider demand."

However, users as a rule prefer to cut their short lengths from long pieces, having been long accustomed to this method. Billions of feet of good quality lumber, therefore, in lengths of less than eight feet, go to waste in the United States each year. There is great need of

education in this matter, of getting the public in the habit of taking advantage of the saving effected by the use of short lengths. Carpenters of America are the men most admirably fitted to inform the public of the facts.

The carpenter using short length lumber in house construction saves money for the builder and performs a patriotic duty. He benefits both himself and the country at large, for he enables the sawmill man to use all of a tree felled in the woods instead of only the most desirable part of it. If lumbermen could use all of a tree it would require fewer trees to serve the country. By employing short lengths in building where they will answer as well as longer ones, the carpenter renders the building and lumbering industry more profitable all around and helps the attainment of conservation of forests products in its best sense.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT LAKELAND, FLA.

THE Chamber of Commerce of Lakeland, Fla., where our Home is located, recently issued a circular containing some data regarding Lakeland and Polk County which is of quite some interest. We quote from that circular in part:

"Because of her elevation, pure water, fine hospital, hotels, churches, Southern College, public and private schools for all grades, besides schools of art, music, expression, voice, and aesthetic dancing.

"Because of her diversified farms, her mines, her lakes and hills, her groves and her miles and miles of velvet roads, Lakeland is the center of the most interesting section of the State of Florida.

"Located in the center of the nation's greatest playground and in the very heart of one of the richest agricultural empires in the world, Lakeland is the capital of the land of opportunity, and one of the most delightful places to live that can be imagined. Lying atop the Florida highland, 227 feet above sea level, Lakeland breathes the pure sea washed air that blows in from the Atlantic by day and from the Gulf by night.

"Polk County, of which Lakeland is the business capital, is the richest county in the United States in per capita wealth. It ranks first among Florida counties in the production of citrus fruits, stock and cattle raising, and in the value of all crops. Large tracts of virgin forests make lumbering an important industry. Nearly half the world's output of phosphate is mined in Polk County.

"With this rich agricultural and industrial setting, with its advantageous location and splendid transportation facilities, Lakeland's growth has been sure and steady—solid and substantial."

Around The Corner

"Around the corner I have a friend,
In this great city that has no end;
Yet days go by and weeks rush on,
And before I know it a year has gone;
And I never see my old friend's face;
For life is a swift and terrible race.

He knows I like him just as well,
As in the days when I rang his bell
And he rang mine. We were younger then;
But now we are busy, tired men—
Tired with playing a foolish game;
Tired with trying to make a name.

'Tomorrow,' I say, 'I'll call on Jim,
Just to show that I'm thinking of him.'
But tomorrow comes—and tomorrow goes;
And the distance between us grows and grows.
Around the corner,—yet miles away.
'Here's a telegram, sir.'—Jim died today!
And that's what we get, and deserve in the end—
Around the corner, a vanished friend."

—Unknown Author.

The Constitution

The Constitution is the permanent written will of the people.

The law is simply the expression of opinion of the people's representatives in the legislature or in the Congress.

No such opinion can be a law if it conflicts with the Constitution—the permanent will of the people.

The government cannot make a law, nor can an officer of the government commit an act conflicting with the Constitution.

The Constitution of the United States provides the only government in the world that protects the rights of the individual against the government itself.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING
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FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1927

Profits and Dividends

A recent issue of The Wall Street Magazine carries an article entitled, "Can Wages Stay Up?" by John F. Ramsey, who writes about wage scales, employment, "money" earnings, "real" wages, cost of living and the productivity of labor. Much space is devoted to the increase of union wage scales, in all lines of industry from 1907 up to the present time. The building industry comes in for its share of critizism with the statement that while the price of all building materials is coming down, wages of building mechanics "remain at last year's levels, if not actually increasing." After a comparison of the wage scales of union and non-union employes, he says that union wages are here to stay. His words are, "It may be inferred that nothing less than an industrial collapse will affect union scales." The article concludes with the statement, "Prices must go up or wages must go down if there are to be future profits —and dividends."

And there you have the answer. Profits and dividends. Regardless of whether or not the workingmen and women of our country, the people who are turning out the wealth of the nation, are being fully compensated for their labor, there must be profits—and dividends.

The Organized Labor movement as represented by the American Federation of Labor has no quarrel with industry. Profits there should be and dividends also. But the workers should not be sacrificed to pay large profits and larger dividends to stockholders who do not share in the production of the wealth they enjoy. Industry's first concern should be for the workers. The man who spends his days toiling to produce an article of commerce, has the prior right to share in the profits made. Management is also entitled to its share and so are the stockholders, but not to such an excessive extent that the workers suffer most.

The old theory that workers should be paid as little as possible has gone into discard. The foresighted business men and economists of our country are beginning to share the view held by labor that increasingly high wages make increasingly high profits. The great bulk of the money spent in our country today is spent by the working man. When his wages are reduced to a sum to cover the bare necessities of life, with nothing left to indulge his other desires and amusements, the markets of the country naturally suffer. If the customer has no money to spend, the manufacturer cannot expect to sell.

The prosperity of America today is based on high wages. The surest way to throw this country into a state of unemployment and industrial chaos such as is being experienced in some of the countries of Europe is to reduce the wages of our working people.

If management isn't making a fair profit, there is something wrong with management. If stockholders aren't satisfied with their dividends, they must also look to management. And if management thinks that reducing wages will remedy the situation, they are mistaken.

A stockholder is entitled to a fair return on his investment. No one will deny that. By a fair return we do not mean an exhorbitant return. Why a man or woman who invests money in an industry expects a larger share of profit from that investment than the worker who makes that profit possible is more than we can understand. The American working men and women will never sit by idle and suffer a reduction of wages in order to give management a larger profit and stockholders larger dividends.

The Union Label On Buildings

WITH a fine speaking program and elaborate ceremonies, the St. Louis, Mo., Building Trades Council, recently formerly dedicated its first union made building. This policy of placing a Union Label on all buildings and construction jobs on which union made materials are exclusively used and union labor employed is a very good idea and should be copied by other Building Trades Councils throughout the country.

The label is a circular seal on which is inscribed, "This Is A Strictly Union Job—Building Trades Council — St. Louis." The interwoven monogram of the Council forms the center of the seal. The Council has applied for a copyright on this label to prevent fraud and infringement. A cloth label is used while the building is in the course of erection and if the owner desires, a label in bronze or stone is permanently fixed to the building when completed.

The idea of placing a label on a union made building originated about twenty years ago when a label was placed on the Hibernian Hall at Worcester, Mass. The idea, however, went no farther, so the St. Louis building tradesmen really feel that they have started something that will prove of great value. As the Union Label has been of inestimable value to other crafts, they are confident that the Union Label plan will go a long way toward strengthening their organizations.

Their idea has merit and might be used with profit by other building tradesmen throughout the country.

Poorhouses Versus Pensions

THE United States Department of Labor has recently completed a survey of poorhouse conditions in the United States and offers a few facts which are of interest. The Department obtained the following figures by averaging the reports from every state in the Union. The survey shows that the average poorhouse inmate costs $334.64 yearly for maintenance. He has 2.14 acres of public land cultivated for his support. The per capita value of the buildings and equipment used for his shelter is $1,118.96.

The Department finds the reason for the high cost to be in the number of poorhouses devoted to only a few inmates. It was found that one-third of all such establishments had less than ten inmates, and one-half had less than twenty-five.

The Fraternal Order of Eagles has been conducting a campaign for the last four years, advocating a just, humane, and more economical system of caring for the aged, who form the great bulk of the poorhouse inmates—the sick, crippled, blind and insane as well as the otherwise helpless—be distributed to hospitals equipped for their special care. By closing up these poorhouses and selling the land attached to them, enough funds would be provided for building all the new, properly equipped hospitals needed for their care.

Experience with an old age pension system in the State of Montana has demonstrated that a pensioned old person can get along on an average pension of $187 a year. The saving of between $334 and $187 is very great, but it is not to be measured only in dollars and cents. It also is the difference between freedom, independence, self-respect, happiness, and imprisonment, abuse, degradation and hopeless despair.

Steel Square Lessons

IN the "Craft Problems" pages of this Journal will be found the first of a series of articles on the use of the steel square. These articles have been prepared by Brother L. Perth of L. U. No. 10, Chicago, Ill.

The articles by Brother Perth are written in plain, concise, every-day language, so that the young apprentice as well as the journeyman carpenter can easily understand them and thus secure a working knowledge of the steel square.

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CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

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FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Travelling Members, Attention

Contrary to newspaper reports, there is no building boom in Peoria, Ill. Recording Secretary J. A. Edwards, L. U. No. 183, advises that more than 375 carpenters there now are idle. All travelling members are requested to stay away from Peoria, Ill., until further notice.

* * *

Recording Secretary J. J. Packer, L. U. No. 775, Hoquiam, Wash., requests us to ask all travelling members to stay away from Grays Harbor until the pulp mill situation there has been settled. Steer clear of that vicinity.

* * *

There are more than enough carpenters to take care of all available work in Waycross, Ga., advises Recording Secretary A. J. Cleland, L. U. No. 779. All travelling members are requested to give that vicinity a wide berth.

* * *

There is no building boom at State College, Pa., advises Recording Secretary J. E. Pelton, L. U. No. 1333. There are plenty of men to handle all available work. Travelling members are requested to steer clear of that vicinity.

* * *

There are many men out of work at Johnstown, Pa., advises Business Agent W. M. Pyle, L. U. No. 1419. An effort is being made to reduce wages of carpenters and future prospects aren't very encouraging. Give the vicinity a wide berth.

* * *

Financial Secretary R. N. Clayville, L. U. No. 1540, Ocean City, N. J., states that more men than jobs are at that place and many men are walking the streets. Steer clear of that vicinity.

Carpenters—Notice

The Gulf Refining Co. and the Standard Oil Company are employing non-union carpenters in the erection of their work at Melbourne, Fla., is the advice sent us by Recording Secretary Harry C. Burke, Box 154, L. U. No. 1685.

Joint Letter From Hidalgo and Cameron Counties, Texas

To All Local Unions and Members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Greeting:

For the information and benefit of the members of the United Brotherhood who may contemplate a trip to the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas, attention is hereby called to the fact that there are now four Local Unions of the United Brotherhood in the valley as follows: L. U. No. 1674, chartered at McAllen, Tex., with jurisdiction over the following towns and surrounding territory: Mission, McAllen, Hidalgo, Pharr, San Juan and Alamo. L. U. No. 1371, chartered at Edinburg, Tex., with jurisdiction over Edinburg, San Carlos, La Blanca, Elsa, Ed Couch and all territory East to the Hildago-Cameron County line. Also North and West of Edinburg. L. U. No. 938, chartered at Weslaco, Tex., with jurisdiction over Val Verde, Donna, Weslaco, Mercedes and on East to the County line and South to the Rio Grande River. L. U. No. 2190, chartered at Harlingen, Tex., with jurisdiction over all of Cameron County covering Brownsville, Point Isabel, Olmito, Bareda, San Benito, Rio Hondo, Harlingen and all towns North to the Cameron-Wilacy County line.

We want travelling members to know and to understand that no matter what town or locality in either Hildago or Cameron County they may be in they are under the jurisdiction of one of the above mentioned Local Unions, and that if working at the carpenter's trade they will be expected to comply with the laws of the United Brotherhood governing the deposit of Clearance Cards or securing permits. We also wish to inform the Financial Secretaries of all Local Unions that violation of the law prohibiting the acceptance of dues from members working in another jurisdiction, except to secure Clearance Card, will be no longer excused. We have every right to expect the loyal support of every Local Union in the United Brotherhood in our effort to unionize this section of Texas, and above all, we beg of all members coming to the Valley to be honest union men and live up to the laws of the organization and the obligation to which they voluntarily subscribed when becoming a member of our great Brotherhood. If all will do this a great service will be rendered and the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas will soon be the best organized spot under the jurisdiction of our United Brotherhood.

Fraternally yours.

L. J. Behrent, Pres.
Clyde Vickrey, R. S.
L. U. No. 1674.

T. E. Moore, Pres.
T. A. Kincey, R. S.
L. U. No. 1371.

H. G. Streeter, Pres.
Richard C. Graham, R. S.
L. U. No. 938.

B. A. Curry, Pres.
John Gill, R. S.
L. U. No. 2190.

Prominent Cleveland Trade Unionist Passes

Brother Charles Smith, for many years Business Agent of the Cleveland, O., Building Trades Council, died suddenly while attending the convention of the American Federation of Labor, in Los Angeles, Cal. In his passing the trade union movement has lost a valued champion and leader in the cause of righteousness and justice.

Honolulu, Hawaii, Local Celebrates Twenty-fifth Anniversary

On October 15th, L. U. No. 745, Honolulu, Hawaii, celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary with a banquet which was attended by the entire membership.

The invited guests included Mayor Charles N. Arnold of Honolulu, members of the Board of Supervisors and Mr. John Lucas, owner of the Honolulu Planing Mill. Mr. Lucas stated that he had been in the plaining business in Honolulu for forty years, and that this was the first time he had ever been invited to attend a union function of any kind. To show his appreciation he presented the Local with a hundred dollar check.

The affair was a huge success and the committee in charge of the arrangements is to be congratulated upon the anniversary celebration.

Baxter Springs, Kans., Local Holds Labor Day Celebration

The members of L. U. No. 1025, Baxter Springs, Kans., celebrated Labor Day with a parade, followed by a picnic. The

parade and picnic were the first Labor Day celebration ever held in Baxter Springs, and created a favorable impression upon the business men and residents of the community.

Following the parade, all who wished repaired to the picnic grounds where a barbecue dinner was served. Several short addresses were delivered and various contests were held. The winners were presented with prizes donated by local merchants.

The affair was a huge success and the committee in charge of the arrangements is to be congratulated upon the Labor Day celebration.

Burlington, Vt., Local Celebrates Twenty-sixth Anniversary

The members of L. U. No. 683, recently celebrated the twenty-sixth anniversary of the Local with a sumptuous banquet followed by a dance. About 300 members with their families were in attendance.

Brother B. H. Sharpley acted as toastmaster and the affair was a huge success. The committee in charge of the arrangements, which was composed of Brothers E. F. Parent, Michel Dowd, Frank Bergeron, Walter Snow and Harry Broadwell, is to be congratulated upon the able manner in which all the details were handed towards making the anniversary celebration a success.

Report of Delegates To The Forty-seventh Annual Convention of the A. F. of L.

To the General Executive Board.

The Forty-seventh Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. was held in the Cinderella Roof Ballroom, Los Angeles, Cal., on October 3, 1927, and lasted two weeks.

394 delegates were present as follows:

National and International, 92; number of delegates, 266; number of votes, 27,775; Departments, 4; number of delegates, 4; number of votes, 4; State Bodies, 28; number of delegates, 28; number of votes, 28; Central Labor Unions, 72; number of delegates, 72; number of votes, 72; Trade and Federal Unions, 16; number of delegates 16; number of votes, 38; Fraternal organizations, 4; number of delegates, 6; number of votes, 3. Total, Unions, 216; total number of delegates, 394; total number of votes, 27,900.

Addresses of welcome were made by the President of the Central Labor Council, President of the California State Federation of Labor, President of the City Council, Lieutenant Governor and Governor.

The report of the Executive Council dealt with many matters, particularly with the following questions:

The year's work.
Achievements.
Education.
Legislation.
Immigration.
Child Labor.
Women in Industry.
Convict Labor.
Injunctions.
Picketing.
Interstate Commerce.
Contempt.
Conspiracy.
Shorter Work Day.
Gompers Memorial.
International Relations.
Jurisdictional Disputes.
Agreements Reached.
Agreements Pending.
Labor and Banking, Etc.

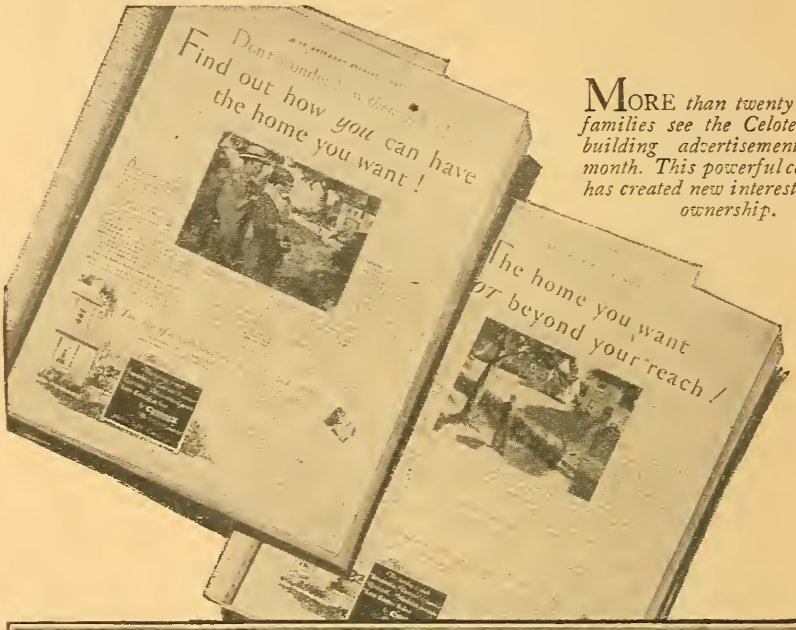
On the question of "Labor Banks" the Executive Council says:

"Since the report on this subject made to the last convention there has been a decrease in the number of labor banks.

"There are three labor banks now in the process of organization and situated in Columbus, Ohio; Buffalo, New York, and Atlantic City, N. J. It is understood that the application for the Columbus, Ohio, bank has remained dormant in the State Department of Banking because of inaction on the part of the applicants.

"Attention has repeatedly been called to the great care which should be exercised by labor in considering entrance into the banking field. Experience in this field has now sufficiently cumulated to make a solemn warning imperative. Great care and sound judgment should be exercised before labor unions and members of labor unions put their money into new labor bank promotions, or into investments companies stocks organized for the purpose of erecting and conducting such an enterprise. Where holding companies are organized for the purpose

Interesting Th
H



MORE *than twenty million families see the Celotex home-building advertisements every month. This powerful campaign has created new interest in home ownership.*



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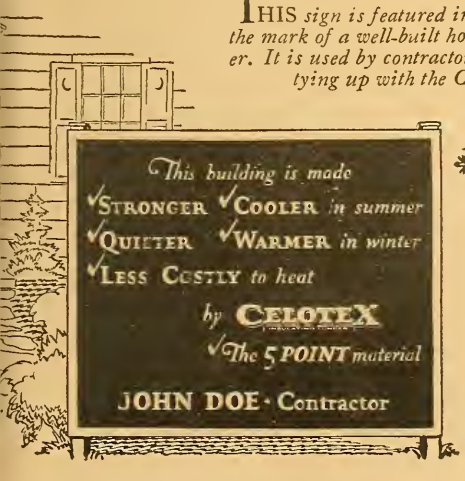
OUSANDS of people are now con-ering building. They are ready to cause they have the *facts* about wnership, furnished by The Celo-mpany through Celotex advertising.

r before has any manufacturer ed such a complete, well-organized -reaching drive to increase build-ll page advertisements similar to hown at left appear every month Saturday Evening Post, Ladies' Journal, and six other leading nes. In addition 40 metropolitan pers help carry this home build-ry to more than 20,000,000 fami-ry month.

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All reliable lumber dealers can supply Celotex



THIS *sign is featured in Celotex advertising as the mark of a well-built home and a reliable builder. It is used by contractors and builders who are tying up with the Celotex campaign.*

THE CELOTEX COMPANY
645 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago

Send me the Celotex Building Book and Specifications for applying Celotex.

Name

Address

.....

Carpenter, Dec.

of organizing and controlling a bank the promoters of such holding companies usually exact a large commission for their services. Where holding companies are organized the ownership of stock of the bank becomes secondary to the stock of the holding company. Subsidiary organizations have been used to make possible financial policies prohibited by sound banking rules.

"Since the recent development in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers financial activities, more and more attention is being directed to the manner in which labor banks are financed and conducted. Each failure, indeed each difficulty in which a labor bank is placed, subjects all of the remaining labor banks to a careful scrutiny of their policies and activities.

"In order to avoid unfavorable comment and criticism our labor banks should exercise the greatest amount of judgment possible in their policies and personnel. Every possible effort should be undertaken to make the bank financially sound and its policies and undertakings eminently correct and ethical.

"Men who are qualified by training, education and experience and whose integrity and honesty are unquestioned should be employed to manage and administer the affairs of these financial institutions. Every precaution should be taken to safeguard and advance these business and financial institutions. This should be done not for the sole reason they are banks but for the special and stronger reason that they are known as labor banks.

"In our judgment the time has come to stop expansion in the field of labor banking until experience with those labor banks already organized shall have been critically studied and evaluated. It is unwise to experiment further until we know exactly which policies are safe and dependable."

The convention unanimously concurred in this warning.

Under the caption "Union Investments" the Council reported as follows:

"The assets of trade unions are considerable. A very incomplete summary in 1926, which covered reports of national and international organizations but not the funds of many Local Unions, showed assets amounting to $35,897,727.36. Some of these assets represent funds kept in cash; some represent real estates; a considerable amount is invested for purposes of revenue. Some unions have invested their funds in labor banks; others in investment companies; and others in stocks and bonds.

"When unions embark upon business enterprises, they are entering upon undertakings that require a different type of information from what is required in managing unions and are incurring twofold danger—financial risk and risk of union strength. Union finances are its sinews. If union funds are imperilled the union itself is in danger of disintegration.

"The investment of union funds is a serious problem for the labor movement, for what is involved is the strength and future to the union itself. Results of labor banking experiment confirm the warnings that the American Federation of Labor has repeatedly made. These banks should have the advice of banking experts, and should protect themselves by arranging to get the benefit of federal as well as state examinations. Some unions that have financed various undertakings have involved themselves in most embarrassing difficulties. It would be well to study the causes of failure in labor banks and investment undertakings."

On this subject the convention unanimously took the following action:

"Developments within the year have clearly demonstrated the wisdom of the Executive Council in sounding warnings for great care being exercised when investing the funds of the trade union movement. Failure to heed the warnings given, will bring untold grief to those who will not listen to reason and the sound advice presented. Every financial error or failure in the handling of the finances of our movement has a tendency to impeach the business ability of the leaders in our movement. Repetition of past mistakes should be avoided."

On the "Gompers Memorial" the Executive Council says:

"The Executive Council has continued to give attention to plans for the erection of a suitable memorial to commemorate the life work of Samuel Gompers.

"The Executive Council has approved as the site of the memorial the triangle

public park reservation located on Massachusetts Ave., between Tenth and Eleventh Streets N. W., in Washington, D. C. This location is on one of the principal thoroughfares of Washington and is an attractive and commanding site.

"The consent of the Congress of the United States is required for the use of this site for the erection of the memorial. The Executive Council has authorized the Samuel Gompers Memorial Committee, consisting of William Green, Frank Morrison, Frank Duffy, Daniel J. Tobin, Matthew Woll and James Wilson, to request Congress at its next session to give this consent.

"The Executive Council recommends the adoption of the following course to raise the necessary means for the erection of the memorial:

"1. That an appeal be issued to all affiliated National and International Unions, Central Bodies, State Federations of Labor and Local Unions, requesting contributions.

"2. That friends and sympathizers wishing to contribute should do so by making their contributions either through the Central Labor Unions or through the American Federation of Labor.

"3. That a week during the month of February, 1928, should be set aside and known as Gompers Memorial Week, and the Central Bodies through committees call upon Local Unions and members for contributions."

The convention unanimously concurred in this part of the Executive Council's Report.

On "Convict Labor" the Executive Council reported that:

"H. R. 8653, by Representative Cooper of Ohio, and S. 3601 by Senator Walsh of Montana, companion bills, prepared by the American Federation of Labor, sought 'to divest goods, wares and merchandise manufactured, produced, or mined by convicts or prisoners of their interstate character in certain cases.' It would subject all convict made goods sent into a state or territory to the laws of such state or territory to the same extent and in the same manner as though they had been manufactured therein.

"The opposition came from officials of penal institutions of more than twenty states. They defended the present contract system. Representatives of the American Federation of Labor insisted at the hearings that in states where the state-use system prevails all convicts are employed but the products of convict labor did not come in competition in the markets with the products of free labor.

"The bill was reported favorably to the House. The Senate bill was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, of which Senator Phipps of Colorado was Chairman. He opposed the bill. Every effort was made to have a rule granted to permit the bill to be considered by the House. This was refused on the ground that the legislative situation in the Senate did not warrant taking up the time of the House on a bill that would not pass in the other branch. Senator Couzens of Michigan has been appointed Chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor and it is believed there will be no serious trouble in securing a favorable report in the Seventieth Congress both from the Senate Committee and again from the Committee on Labor of the House."

The Convention concurred in the activities of the Executive Council in endeavoring to have this legislation adopted and directed the Council to continue its work in this direction during the next session of Congress.

On the "Flood Catastrophe in Mississippi" the Executive Council says:

"The Mississippi flood, the greatest nature catastrophe in the history of the United States, demands that Congress provide the ways and means that will forever prevent a recurrence of such suffering, misery and financial loss.

"Of the 20,000,000 acres in the flood zone over 11,000,000 were covered with the flood waters from 2 to 20 feet deep. Three-fourths of a million men, women and children were affected by the flood and 600,000 of them were driven from their homes. The loss is estimated to be more than $400,000,000.

"Thousands of houses were wrecked, many of them being lifted from their foundations by the rush of water and swept away in the torrent. Hundreds of thousands of people were forced to find safety on high spots of ground and for

months were prevented from returning to their homes.

"Live stock was drowned, the fields laid waste and disease became rampant. Business was at a standstill. The loss was tremendous and affected the economic conditions of the entire country.

"Year after year appeals have been made to Congress to aid in protecting the people of this wonderfully fruitful valley from floods. Money has been appropriated but in meager sums. States have appropriated money for that purpose and private citizens for self-protection have endeavored to build levees to withstand high floods. But the great flood of this year proved that superhuman efforts must be used to prevent in the future such a catastrophe.

"The work will require the greatest engineering minds in the country. It will require large sums of money. It is believed by the Executive Council that only the United States Government can cope with this great problem and there should be no haggling over the amount of money needed.

"It is estimated that some day 10,000,000 people will live on the 20,000,000 acres in the flood zone where 1,500,000 resided when the raging waters began flowing down the Mississippi.

"The river and its tributaries drain every state from the Rockies to the Appalachians and on the north to the Canadian border. It therefore becomes a national issue, an issue that the people of our country can not ignore.

"The Executive Council recommends that the convention adopt a strong declaration to be presented to Congress, and that every aid be given in supporting such a measure as will effectually protect the people of the Mississippi valley from another such flood, no matter what the cost.

"The Mississippi flood is also a warning to Congress to be receptive to all demands for protection from floods in any river valley where the danger is known to exist."

The convention directed the Executive Council to petition Congress to work out a plan and put it into effect whereby a recurrence of a flood of this character shall be preventable, regardless of what the cost shall be.

On the question of "Registration of Union Labels," the Council reported that a bill to protect trade marks used in commerce and which contained a provision for the registration of Union Labels passed the House but failed in the Senate. During the closing days of Congress when the bill came up for action by unanimous consent Senator Dill of Washington objected.

The convention directed the Executive Council to continue its efforts to secure a passage through Congress of a bill providing for the registration of Union Labels.

Finances

The Report of the Secretary of the A. F. of L. shows that:

"At the close of the fiscal year, September 1, 1927, there was a balance on hand of $251,642.74. Of this total, $217,839.56 is in the defense fund for the local trade and federal labor unions and can be used only to pay benefits in case of a strike or lockout of the members of these Local Unions.

"The balance, $33,803.18, is in the general fund and available for the general expenses of the American Federation of Labor.

"The total receipts from all sources, $524,284.74, the total expenses, $485,033.96; amount of receipts over expenses, $39,250.78.

"The paid up membership numbers 2,812,407, an increase over last year of 8,431."

The officers were re-elected unanimously, and New Orleans, La., was selected as the city in which to hold the convention in 1928.

Respectfully submitted,

Wm. L. Hutcheson,
Frank Duffy,
J. Rex Anderson,
Wm. Cressman,
W. C. Franklin,
Thos. F. Kearney,
Wm. Reinke,
Daniel J. Ryan.
Delegates.

A good word is an easy obligation, but not to speak ill requires only our silence, which costs us nothing.

Correspondence

In Appreciation

Editor, "The Carpenter":

By unanimous vote, at its meeting on Wednesday evening, October 26th, L. U. No. 29, Cincinnati, O., instructed me to communicate to you its congratulations on the splendid issue of "The Carpenter" for October.

Hoping your good work will be appreciated in the future, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

A. Williams, R. S.

L. U. No. 29, Cincinnati, O.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I always read with a great deal of interest the various articles, craft and other problems contained in our monthly Journal, "The Carpenter." I also note with pleasure the general improvement in style of the Journal in recent years.

Fred W. Hyndman,

L. U. No. 586, Sacramento, Cal.

Our Timber Resources

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In the October issue of "The Carpenter," on page 41, under the caption, "Timber Resources," we find the following statement, "Our present rate of consumption will exhaust our timber in 40 years."

An advertisement of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association makes the following statement. "Almost everyone has been induced to believe that this country is confronted by an acute shortage of timber. This is not true. There is enough standing timber in the United States today to build a new six-room house for every family in this country, Canada, South America, all of Europe and the entire British Empire. And the additional lumber supplied by the yearly growth of standing trees would build a row of these houses along both sides of a street reaching from New York to San Francisco."

These statements seem to be conflicting. While I will acknowledge that there does not seem to be an acute shortage at this time, I would like to say that the first statement tends to induce people to economize. And the statements in the advertisement may result in the deplorable conditions that most European countries have.

I have seen French peasants gathering sticks and brush for wood, and I have seen and helped in losing fights against forest fires, created by careless persons.

In conclusion let me say that the United States Forestry Service have placarded our forests with warnings to those careless persons. And we, as workers of wood, who know its value, should lead the fight against this wanton waste, lest our forests be lost by our carelessness, as was the once mighty buffalo.

Albert E. Fergison,

L. U. No. 565, Elkhart, Ind.

A Tribute To P. J. McGuire

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I note in the September number of "The Carpenter" an article in the memory of Samuel Gompers which pays a handsome tribute to that noble man, who guided the United Masses. But what of the Pathfinder who blazed the trail and helped to make the masses? There is one name that to my mind stands out in golden letters, especially to be seen and read by every man who follows the carpenter trade, and that name is P. J. McGuire.

Perhaps it is because of my close association with him before the founding of the Brotherhood that makes me revere the name. He was my bench mate in New Haven in the year of 1879, he was our first General Secretary, and held that position from 1881 until 1901. He was the pathfinder, I know, as I worked with him and for him and wrote articles for his paper. Remember he was the originator of a little four page paper which was the parent of our present Journal. Not to boast of my own doings, but I spent six months of my life and paid my own expenses and worked every town on both sides of the Hudson River from Albany to New York City, and went on

East through the New England States to Bangor, Me., taking in every town and hamlet where I could find a carpenter at work, even taking in Marthas Vineyard and Nantucket Island, and many times I was ordered off the job. As an excuse to talk to the carpenter I had a combination bench plane that I was offering for sale called the Failes Bench Plane, but as soon as the boss found I was talking unionism I had to move on.

Perhaps it was this experience that brings a tender feeling in my heart when I think of the man who went through the struggles and privations that Brother McGuire endured to bring to the front our present organization such as we have today in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. I wrote Brother McGuire when I came back from my journey East, and he closed down his Cleveland office and came East, and instituted 28 Local Unions before he returned. These things I am telling you from memory, but I believe the files of the Brotherhood will bear out my every statement, this was in 1885. The Brotherhood was then about three years old. The night before the Strosser Agreement, which was in June, 1886, Brother McGuire stayed at my home in Danbury, Conn., and since that June we have been known as the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

I am writing this to call the attention of the younger members in the Brotherhood who know nothing of our early struggles. Won't you agree with me that we could not pay a more fitting tribute than to place a bronze tablet on the Carpenters' Home in Florida with the likeness of this worthy brother, also setting forth in appropriate language some of the finer qualities that was embodied in his general makeup. He was the father of Labor Day as well as the father of carpenters, and gave the best years of his life to the upbuilding of the carpenters' trade, and good fellowship throughout America, in the labor movement.

"Honor Where Honor Is Due."

C. C. Crossley,
L. U. No. 171, Struthers, O.

The Home and Pension

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In regard to our Home and Pension, would like to say I have read everything written in our Journal regarding this matter. I like Brother C. W. Pressell's idea the best of all, because my ideas are somewhat similar to his.

The old timers will bear me out in my statements, and I hope the younger brothers will not get tired reading them.

In 1891, I started to talk, but some brothers called me a Socialist, and other pet names. Perhaps, they were right, but let us see. We were paying 20 cents per month per capita tax to Headquarters. I said, "Let us pay 40 cents, and keep 20 cents of it for a general strike fund, and pay members called out on strike, enough to live on." By doing so, we would have but very few strikes, and the money saved, would be enough for a Home and Pension today, but that is too late now. Of course, 20 cents a month meant something at that time, but the old timer always had a hard time and fight on hand, so he would have pulled through someway, or another. Those days, we worked for 20 to 25 cents per hour, but we did not build sky scraper office buildings, nor 1,000 room hotels, the buildings were small, and when winter came on, they were tied up. So we lived all winter on credit, of course, and gave the landlord a standoff until warm weather came on again, and by the time May 1st rolled around, we generally had from two to sixteen weeks strike on hand, without strike pay, too, so that by the next winter, we generally were lucky, if we had paid up for last winter's bills, and could start out new, on a clean sheet. The biggest mistake the old timer made was in being born 40 years too soon. Had he been born later, he would have avoided some of the hard times and knocks.

Now times have changed, I have lived in 20 states and worked for many contractors. I found one, the most successful of all, an old Scotchman. He was a very good mechanic himself, and would always hire the oldest men he could get. The reason I was employed by him when I was about 28 years of age was because he needed men, and could get no older ones, at the time.

In years gone by the contractors generally were good mechanics themselves, they knew the value of a mechanic and they did not make so much difference in regard to age, but today most contractors do not know how to drive a nail themselves, much less a screw, and they

will not hire a man over 40 years of age if they can prevent it, unless it might be a father-in-law, providing the dear little wife has enough influence over him.

That is one reason, why we need a Pension today. Another thing, no old timer looked for the World War. We always worked real hard, but since the war we quit working altogether, we only "hog" now. That is another bad point against the old man, but if it wasn't for the long fight and suffering by the old men we would not have a Brotherhood today.

So let us look at it this way, the old timer paid with fight and suffering, the young brother pays with money, and I honestly believe it would be a real good paying investment, if we would relieve any brother from paying dues and assessments if he fought for 25 years, and is 65 years old, especially if he is ruptured or otherwise unable, until we can do better, and by doing so, we will keep many a brother lined up with us, and keep him from dropping out of the United Brotherhood, working for any thing he can get, below the standard of wages and rules, and so do us a lot of harm. Remember a brother at the end of his rope, will do things, which he not always likes to do, but he is forced to do it. We also have some money coming in from our citrus fruit on the Home place. The law says that all the net income from the Home place must be spent for the benefit and the upkeep of the old members, to have it tax free, otherwise we will have to pay taxes on the Home site to the city of Lakeland, County of Polk, and State of Florida, as part of our land is in the new city limits of Lakeland. The tax money alone, would about take care of the dues and assessments for the old brothers.

Now brothers, I want to say something to everybody. I am writing this about 12 miles East of Lakeland, in Polk County, Fla. This County is the most beautiful in the state, high and dry. The richest and foremost in the United States, the per capita wealth is about $4,600. When I came down here two years ago, I was suffering with a complete nervous breakdown, full of catarrh, asthma and chills. Today I am practically well, go in swimming every day, I only saw two days with a high wind, and very seldom a little fog, not rising over four feet. Please think over this, what it may mean to you some day, if you ever can, or have to go to your Home.

Max Kersten,
Waverly, Fla.

Says Ten Cents Per Month Isn't Enough

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have read the letters regarding the Home and Pension in the September issue of our Journal and I, too, think that 5 cents a month for the Home and 5 cents a month for the Pension is not enough. But as Brother Pressell says, it is all right for those brothers to pay more who are able to draw the scale. But how about those who can't get a job and could not do a day's work if they did have one. Personally, I don't think I could hold down a job unless it was one where I did not have to climb much.

I am sure there are many old carpenters who need a pension worse than I. I have a small farm of 16 acres on which I can raise enough to make a living. Besides I sometimes work on neighboring farms, thrashing, harvesting, etc., for which I am paid 20 cents an hour. There are no doubt many old timers who cannot earn that much.

If the General Office levied an assessment of $2 and increased the per capita tax 15 cents per month, all the old timers who are unable to pay it would be forced to drop out of the organization. The young men who are earning from $10 to $12 a day wouldn't miss it. Why not have all those who are able to draw the scale of wages pay an assessment of 5 cents on the dollar. That would soon raise a Pension fund. Pay the old men $5 per month to start and raise that amount when the funds warrant it.

If I could work on a job that pays the scale, I would be glad to pay 5 cents of every dollar I earned to pension the old men. If I could draw $10 per day, I would still have $9.50 left. As it is now, I get $2 per day for ten hours' work. Carpenters work 8 hours and get $8 more.

The younger members should think this over and reason that they owe something to the old timers, who worked for small wages, and fought through strikes and lockouts to establish the conditions that they are enjoying today.

Jonas Shepler,
Connellsville, Pa.

On the Square

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I want Brother Reed and the readers to know that while we cling to old customs, progress will be slow—though we are moving.

For ages, about all man accomplished was to figure, how things could be figured.

Some of the greatest men of early days spent their whole lives figuring, only to have on their tombstones the unfinished result, which others took up and figured on and on for hundreds of years, getting nearer all the time to the perfect answer.

Arithmetic has been taught in our common schools until reading and writing have been almost overlooked.

Being educated that way for thousands of years it is no wonder we cling to mathematics.

My father was a leading teacher of higher mathematics in our community, so it was only natural that I followed in his footsteps, especially as I was able to receive pay for teaching in public schools cube and square root.

With all these thousands of years of training seldom two of the best scholars get the same mathematical answer to a simple problem in the Craft Problems in our official Journal. I realize that mechanical problems can be worked by mechanics with mechanical tools, instantly and accurately, that ages of mathematical education has had such a struggle trying to solve. I think I am justified in taking my square, especially as I accomplish more today, in 8 hours than in my early days of 11, when it would have been unreasonable to have gone 10 miles after the day's work was done.

Education will perfect these new systems in a thousandth of the time spent on the old, and when we learn to adopt, instead of criticise the new and better conditions, we will be able to accomplish more between meals than we used to in days, and after the dinner is over we can go hundreds of miles for recreation, or do a thousand other more important things.

Doctors have many times given me up in my earlier days. I mention this to show that even they figure wrong, and I figure it will be an excuse for any weakness shown in any of my articles, trying to blaze the way for better conditions.

"On The Square."

Dwight L. Stoddard,
L. U. No. 75. Indianapolis, Ind.

Ladies Auxiliary No. 102

Editor, "The Carpenter":

We are glad to let you know that our membership is increasing. At each meeting we initiate several new members and hope to continue doing so.

In order to raise money, we have had several successful lawn fetes and euchre parties. On Halloween we gave a party for our members, their husbands and families.

The Great Master has called one of our sisters, and she is sadly missed.

We send flowers to the sick and help as much as we can all those who are in need. In this way we feel that we are accomplishing some good.

We always demand the Union Label and all work for the success of the order.

Mrs. Jos. Frank.
L. A. No. 102. Dayton, O.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 107

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 107 of Vallejo installed their new officers in July and the term has started with every indication of being a record breaker in the history of union activities here. The help, suggestions and experience which the retiring officers put into our meetings, together with the new ideas and enthusiasm of the new officers makes a happy and efficient combination, and this Auxiliary has gained the reputation of being the liveliest in Northern California. We have changed our meeting time to 7:30 instead of 8 P. M., in order to take care of the many important ventures in which we are interested. The project which is receiving most of our time and efforts at present, is the abolishment of the sale of prison-made goods in Vallejo.

Organized Labor in this entire district staged a long to be remembered Labor Day celebration at Neeley's Grove on the Russian River, and the Auxiliary was in charge of the music, games and prizes for this event. There were three days of educational and recreational features, and among our speakers was Mr.

George Brewer of the Brotherhood National Bank of San Francisco. Mr. Brewer gave several wonderful talks to our own union crowd, as well as a public speech to a crowd of three thousand assembled at another meeting, and in this latter case he was able to reach the very class that it is necessary to reach in our great program of educating the people. Our pleasures were in the form of horse shoe pitching contests, ball games for men and ladies, treasure hunting, dancing, swimming and boating. It was our first annual Labor Day celebration and a wonderful success. The Union Label League sold bouquets to raise money for next year's event, and everyone is looking forward to it.

Mrs. Edith G. Mahony,
Chairman of Publicity.
L. A. No. 107, Vallejo, Cal.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 155

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 155 was installed May 4, 1926, with 36 members, our membership now numbers 53. We recently lost one of our charter members by death.

On our first anniversary we held a banquet and had a very enjoyable time with a large attendance.

Twice in the year we had successful social affairs.

Through the efforts of our members there is to be seen a marked increase in the amount of Union Label goods displayed in our city.

We are hoping to grow steadily and do much good.

Mrs. A. A. Iverson,
L. A. No. 155, Perth Amboy, N. J.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 179

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Although you have heard no word from the Seattle Ladies' Auxiliary, it is not because we have not been doing our best to become organized and get well on our way.

We were organized on March 1st, of this year. Our first few meetings were well attended, but we found it rather difficult during the summer months to get new members. So many vacations and summer trips have caused our few members themselves to lose some of their interest in the Auxiliary. However, we are getting back on the job again, and started the fall off in the right way with a card party held on October 12th. Our future parties and dances, should be as well attended and enjoyed as those which we held last spring, so that we expect to have a successful season. A special invitation is extended to all brother Locals and their friends, and a good time is assured all.

Our Auxiliary is conducting a drive for more members, and we urge our brother Locals of Seattle to make it known to their ladies that this Auxiliary is the only Seattle Ladies' Auxiliary and is intended for the ladies of all brother carpenters. Our meetings are held on the first and third Friday evenings of each month at 1107 Virginia Street in the I. O. G. T. Hall.

Susan A. Bartlett, Rec. Sec.,
L. A. No. 179. Seattle, Wash.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted regarding the present whereabouts of Harry E. Baker, a carpenter, of whom the accompanying photograph is a good likeness. He left Elko, Nevada, on October 11th in a one-



half ton Ford truck and has not been heard from since. He is described as being 46 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches tall and has light hair and blue eyes. Anyone knowing his present whereabouts, kindly communicate with his wife, Mrs. H. E. Baker, 620 Commercial St., Elko, Nevada.

* * *

Information is wanted regarding one H. A. Bell who at present is working for the Standard Oil Company at Melbourne, Fla. Anyone having any information regarding this man, kindly communicate with Recording Secretary Harry C. Burke, L. U. No. 1685, Melbourne, Fla.

Craft Problems

Advanced Roof Framing

LESSON VII

(By H. H. Siegele.)

We were dealing with a pentagon in the closing of the last lesson; in this lesson we take up the hexagon, or six-sided polygon. Fig. 91 shows a hexagon described within a circle. After drawing C-D and C-H at an angle of 30 de-

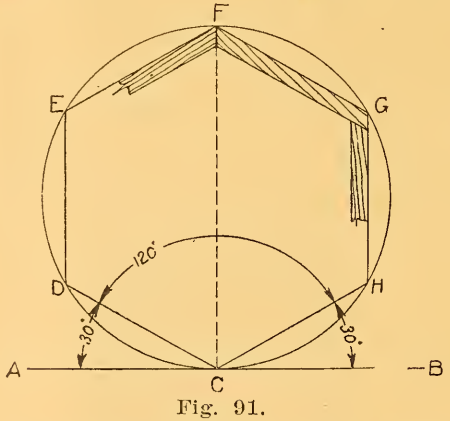


Fig. 91.

grees with line A-B, raise D-E, C-F and H-G so as to be perpendicular to line A-B, and you have the six points. To obtain the 30-degree angle, take 12 on the body of the square and 6.93 on the tongue, or in whole numbers, 7 on the body and 4 on the tongue. Place 12 at point C and bring the figure on the tongue to intersect with line A-B. These figures will give both the cut for the miter joint shown at F and the cut for the butt joint shown at G. The tongue of the square gives both cuts. But a hexagon is one of the easiest polygons to describe, as will be seen by referring to Fig. 92. It is composed of six true triangles. This being true, the radius of the circle within which a hexagon is described is equal in length to each of the sides of the hexagon. We are showing how this is true by the two dotted part-circles. Study Figs. 91 and 92.

The heptagon, or seven-sided polygon we are showing with Fig. 93. The lines C-D and C-I are drawn at a 25-degree, 43-minutes angle with line A-B. The figures to be used on the square are 12 on the body and 5.78 on the tongue, the body gives the angle—12 being placed at point C and the other figure brought to intersect with line A-B. Using these figures, the tongue will give the miter cut shown at F; while the butt joint shown at G, is obtained by using 12 on the body of the square and 9.57 on the tongue, the tongue gives the cut. The miter cut and the angle of lines C-D and C-I can also be obtained by using 14½ on the body of the square and 7 on the tongue, the body giving the angle for the lines and the tongue giving the miter cut.

Another method for obtaining the radius of a circle within which a polygon whose sides are of a definite length can be drawn, is shown by Fig. 94. The

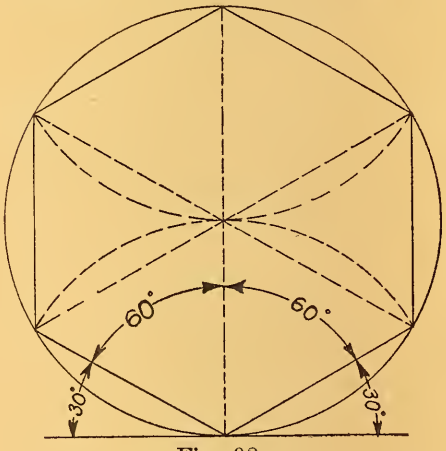


Fig. 92.

principles involved here are the same as those involved in the method shown in Fig. 90. After drawing lines C-D and C-I equal in length to one side of the polygon, in this case it is a heptagon, bisect the two lines as shown by the dotted part-circles, and draw a-c and b-c as shown, and c-C will be the length of the radius. The same results can be obtained by raising the perpendicular dotted line, as shown starting at C and



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LAKELAND, FLORIDA

cutting c, and bisecting only one of the side lines, say, C-D, then draw a-c; the point of intersection with the perpendicular dotted line, or point c, is the center of the circle, and c-C gives the radius.

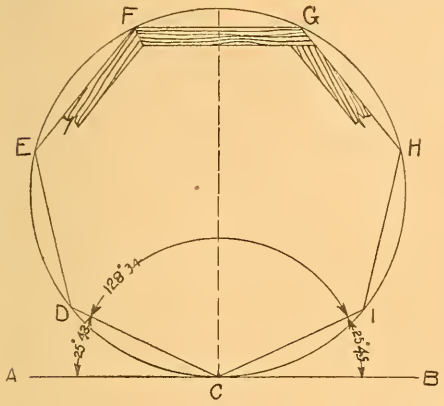


Fig. 93.

The octagon is perhaps the most frequently used polygon of any, and there are several good methods of describing it. However, we are going to describe it in the same manner as we described the preceeding polygons. Here the lines C-D and C-J are drawn at a 22½-degree angle with the base line. By making D-E, E-F, F-G, G-H, H-I and I-J equal to C-D or C-J the octagon will be completed. Using 12 on the body of the square and 12 on the tongue, or with any equal

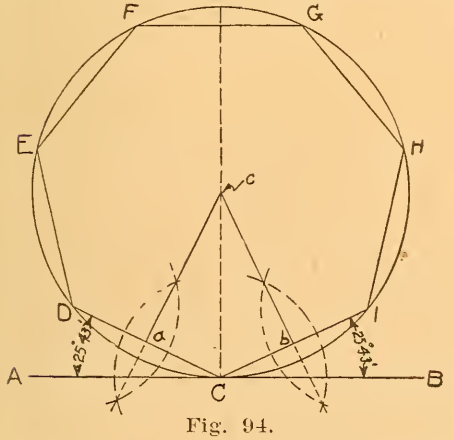


Fig. 94.

numbers, you can mark the butt joint shown at F. The miter cut shown at point G is obtained by using 12 on the body of the square and 4.97 on the tongue, the tongue gives the cut. For most practical purposes, 12 and 5 will do. Fig. 96 shows another method of describing an octagon within a circle. Draw C-D and C-J at the angle shown, then draw the dotted lines, D-F, C-G and J-H, making them come perpendicular to A-B. Draw E-I parallel to A-B and halfway between C and G. Join these points and you have an octagon.

We will not illustrate the four remaining polygons, but merely give the figures to be used in order to describe them, and to obtain the cuts. The student will do well to take these unillustrated polygons up and describe them within a circle in the manner that we have explained the preceeding ones, of course, using the data given for each, respectively. For a nonagon use 12 on

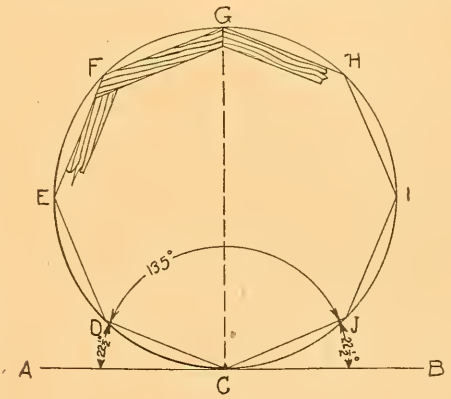


Fig. 95.

the body of the square and 4.37 on the tongue in order to obtain the angle of the two sides that intersect with the base line, or the line A-B of the illustrations that have preceeded. Using these figures, the tongue will give the miter cut, while 12 and 14.30 will give the cut for the butt joint; the arm of the square on which 14.30 is used gives the cut. The miter cut and the angle with the base line can also be obtained by using 22½ and 9.

The angle of the lines intersecting with the base line for a decagon is obtained by using 12 on the body of the square and 3.9 on the tongue—using these figures, the tongue gives the miter cut; for the butt joint use 16.52 on the tongue.

For an undecagon use 12 on the body of the square and 3.52 on the tongue for the angle with the base line, the same figures will give the miter cut. The

cut for the butt joint is obtained by using 12 and 18.67, the last named figure gives the cut.

The angle with the base line for a dodecagon is obtained by using 12 on the body of the square and 3.22 on the tongue. Using the same figures, the tongue gives the miter cut. For the butt

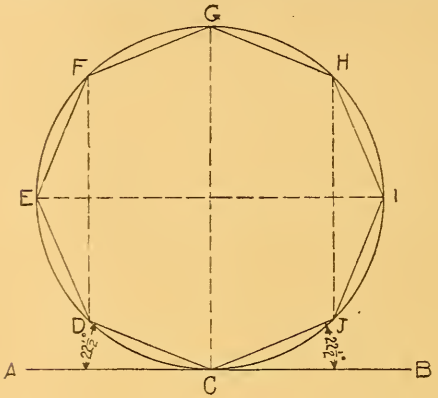


Fig. 96.

joint use 12 and 20.78, the latter gives the cut.

To obtain the radius for a circle into which a given polygon, the length of whose sides are known can be described, multiply:

The length of one side of a triangle by .57735.

The length of one side of a quadrilateral by .70711.

The length of one side of a pentagon by .85065.

The length of one side of a hexagon by 1.0000.

The length of one side of a heptagon by 1.15238.

The length of one side of an octagon by 1.30656.

The length of one side of a nonagon by 1.46190.

The length of one side of a decagon by 1.61803.

The length of one side of a undecagon by 1.77473.

The length of one side of a dodecagon by 1.93185.

The data given here makes it possible to lay out any of the above named polygons without any trouble, provided the length of the sides are known. The process is simple: Obtain the radius and strike the circle, then with a steel tape, or some other measuring instrument, mark the intersecting points onto the circle. This done, lay off the sides with a straight-edge or with a chalk-line from point to point.

The Steel Square

(By L. Perth.)

(Introduction.)

Among all the tools used by the carpenter there is perhaps none so useful, simple and indispensable as the steel square. There is not a tool that may be so readily applied to the quick solution of the many difficult problems of laying out work as the steel square and in the hands of one who knows how to use it, the square becomes a simple calculating instrument of the most wonderful capacity.

In timber construction of every description the steel square is the carpenter's best assistant but it is in bridge and trestle work, and above all, in roof framing that its use becomes most indispensable.

Roof construction in general is very simple and is pretty well understood but due to the fact that there are so many different types and pitches of roofs, the laying out of the various members and finding their proper lengths and cuts is being considered a complicated matter by many intelligent workmen who accordingly employ "cut and try" methods in laying out their work.

There is another theory prevailing among carpenters, that one must have a profound knowledge of mathematics in order to be able to use the steel square with all its complicated markings, figures and tables. This is a most erroneous idea. With all its numerous scales and figures there is nothing about the steel square that is complicated.

The understanding of the simple principles that enter into the construction of the square and a very few simple rules governing its application is all that is necessary to make the whole subject clear to an astonishing degree.

Every carpenter and builder will find it a great advantage to have a thorough knowledge of the capabilities and application of this most useful instrument and it is to help them to easily acquire this knowledge that these lessons have been prepared.

The rules and explanations in these lessons are laid down in plain, everyday

language to enable the workman of average capacity to grasp the meaning at a glance. To make the work of more practical utility an example is worked out under each rule.

A triangle, as the name implies, is a figure having "three angles" "tri-angle" and bounded by three sides. Fig. 1.

The roof frame in Fig. 2 represents a triangle—"A B C"—the rafters and the

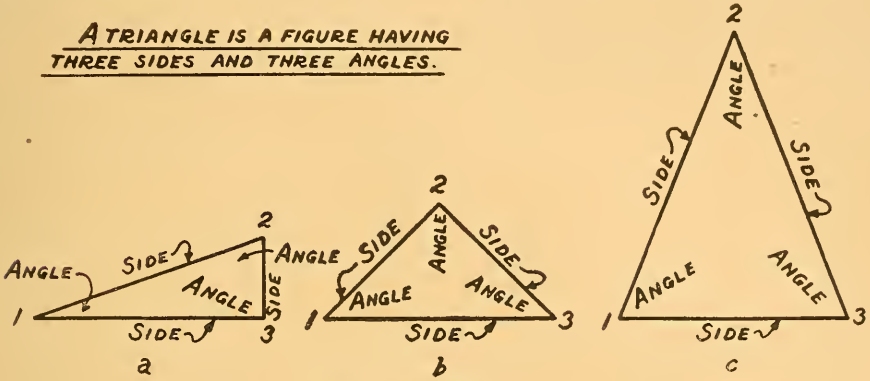


Fig. 1.—Triangles.

LESSON ONE

Principles of the Steel Square

All framed structures, partly or in whole, are composed of triangles. Whether it be a roof frame, a truss or a

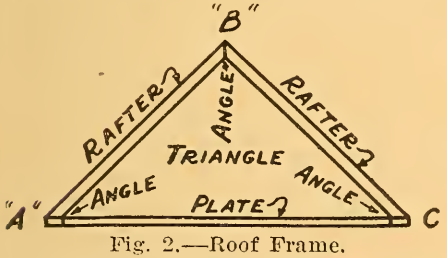


Fig. 2.—Roof Frame.

simple brace, it may be regarded as one or a combination of triangles.

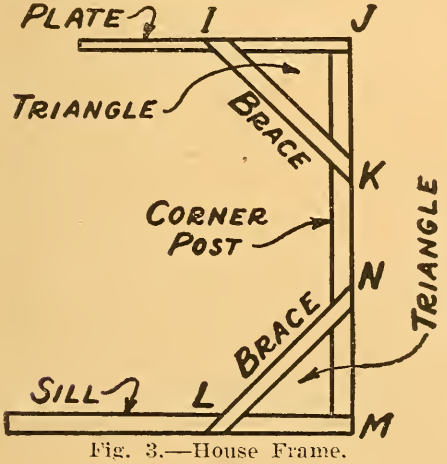


Fig. 3.—House Frame.

plate forming the three sides.

In Fig. 4 the collar beam and the upper part of the rafters also form a triangle "G E H" thus making two triangles in the same roof frame.

The lower brace, corner post and sill form triangle "L M N"—Fig. 3, while triangle "I J K" has for its sides the corner post, plate and upper brace.

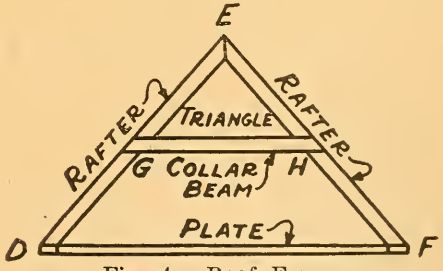


Fig. 4.—Roof Frame.

The truss shown in Fig. 5 is composed of a series of triangles whose sides are the upper and lower chords, posts and braces.

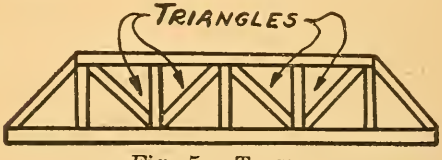


Fig. 5.—Truss.

A triangle having a right angle is a right triangle. The sides of a right triangle are: the base, altitude and hypotenuse. The hypotenuse is the longest

side of the triangle and is always opposite the right angle, Fig. 7.

The steel square is made in the form of a right angle—that is its two arms—the body and the tongue—make an angle of 90 degrees, which is a right angle.

The steel square consists of two parts: the body or blade and the tongue. Fig. 8.

Body. The body is the longer and wider part. The body of the square usually is 24 inches long and 2 inches wide.

Tongue. The tongue is the shorter and narrower part and usually is 16 or 18 inches long and 1½ inches wide.

Heel. The point at which the body and tongue meet on the outside edge of the square is called the heel. The intersection of the inner edges of the body and tongue is sometimes also called the heel.

Face. The face of the square is the side on which the name of the manufacturer is stamped, or the visible side, while holding the body in the left hand and tongue in the right hand. Fig. 8-a.

Back. The back is the side opposite to the face. Fig. 8-b.

THE STEEL SQUARE IS CONSTRUCTED ON THE PRINCIPLE OF A RIGHT TRIANGLE.

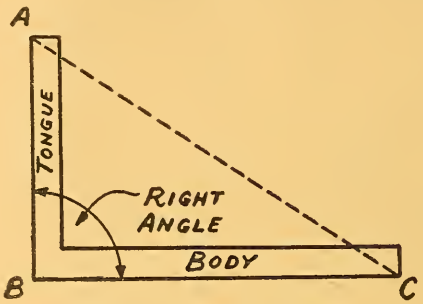


Fig. 6.—Steel Square.

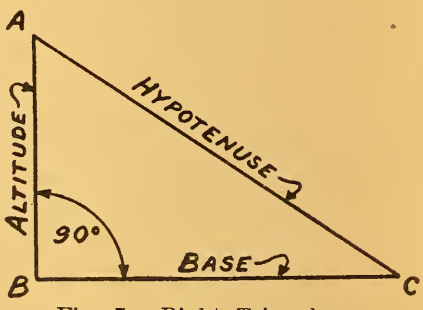


Fig. 7.—Right Triangle.

By referring to the diagram in Fig. 6, it will be noted that if we connect points "A" and "C" by drawing a straight line we will have a triangle "A B C" and since the angle "B" on the square is a right angle—the triangle will be a "right triangle." Therefore the steel square as well as all roof framing is based on the principles of a right triangle.

Parts of the Steel Square

The following terms identifying the different portions of the steel square should be noted and remembered:

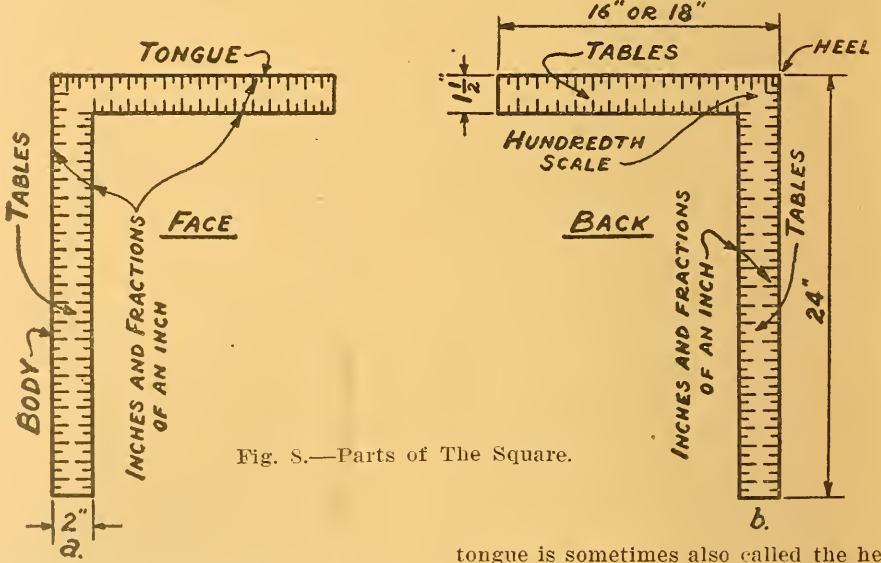


Fig. 8.—Parts of The Square.

Building Labor Calculator

Labor Constants

Sheet Piling For Main Excavations And Trenches

	Sq. ft. bank times Constant gives hours.		
	Carpenter	Laborer	Foreman
Placing and bracing sheet piling in main excavations to a depth of 8 to 12 feet, where it requires approximately 5 feet lumber board measure per square foot of bank to be held. Multiply sq. ft. bank by	.02	.12	.01
Placing and bracing sheet piling in main excavations to a depth of 12 to 16 feet where it requires approximately 6 feet lumber board measure for each square foot of bank to be held. Multiply sq. ft. bank by	.03	.18	.015
Placing and bracing sheet piling in main excavations to a depth of 16 to 20 feet where it requires approximately 7 feet lumber board measure for each square foot of bank to be held. Multiply sq. ft. bank by	.04	.24	.02
Placing and bracing sheet piling in main excavations to a depth of 20 to 24 feet where it requires approximately 8 feet lumber board measure for each square foot of bank to be held. Multiply sq. ft. bank by	.05	.30	.025
Placing and bracing sheet piling in main excavations to a depth of 24 to 30 feet where it requires approximately 10 feet lumber board measure per sq. ft. of bank to be held. Multiply sq. ft. bank by	.07	.42	.035
Placing and bracing sheet piling in trenches to a depth of 20 feet where it requires approximately 3 feet lumber board measure for each sq. ft. bank each side of trench. Multiply sq. ft. banks to be held by	.020	.13	.017
Placing and bracing sheet piling in trenches to a depth of 30 feet where it requires approximately 5 feet lumber board measure for each sq. ft. of bank each side of trench. Multiply sq. ft. bank to be held by	.035	.21	.018
Bracing only, trenches in solid ground where it requires approximately 1 foot lumber board measure for each sq. ft. of bank to be braced. Multiply sq. ft. of banks to be held by	.018	.018	.003

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Building Labor Calculator

Examples in the use of Sheet Piling Table

Example

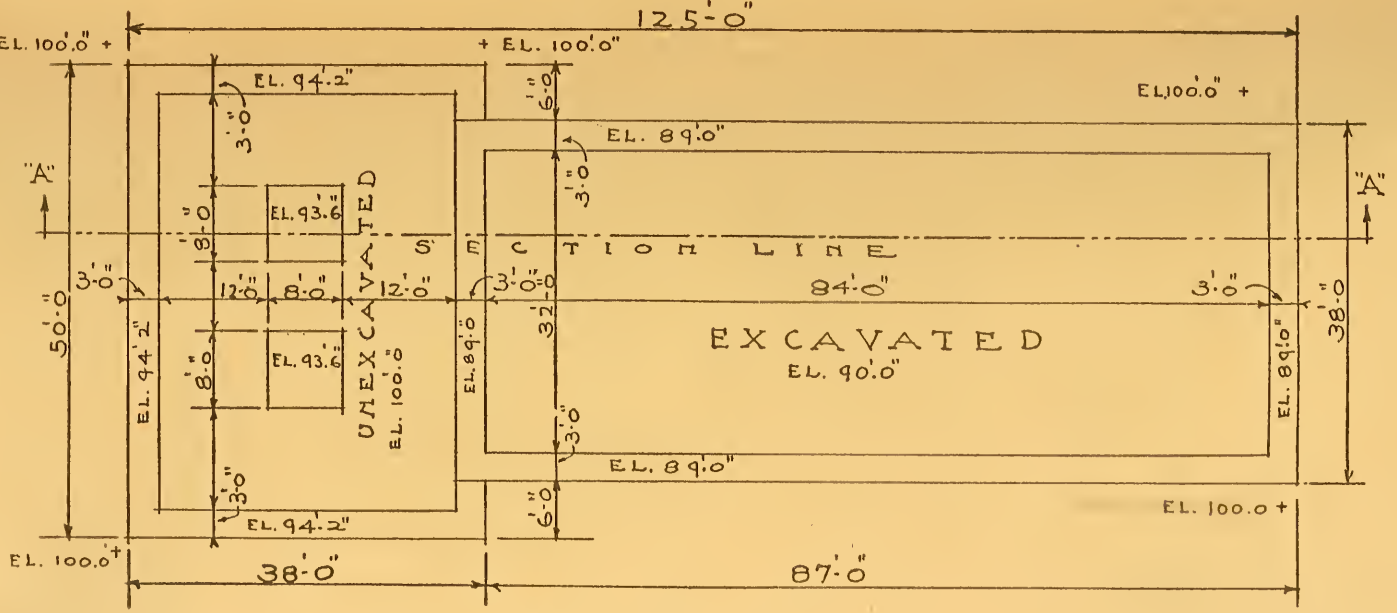
To find the cost per square foot where the excavation is from 16 to 20 feet deep:

Allowing a salvage of 50%. This salvage must be determined according to the nature and volume of the work.

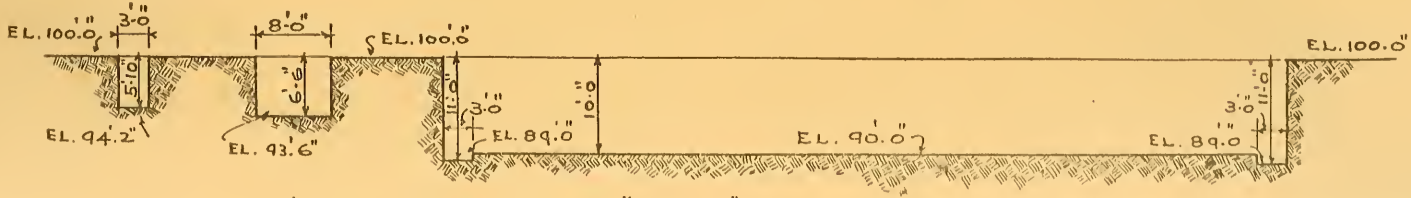
	Per Sq. Ft.
Lumber B. M., as given in table, 7 feet @ $40.00 per M	$0.28
Salvage 50% or 3½ ft., @ $30.00	0.105
Cost of material per sq. ft...	$0.175
Labor as follows:	
Carpenters' time, .04x80c per hour	$0.032

PROBLEM AND TESTS № 2

TAMBLYN SYSTEM



PLAN



SECTION "A.A."

NOTE: EL. = ELEVATION.

Laborers' time, .24x40c per hour	0.096
Foreman's time, .02x$1.25 per hour	0.025
Cost per square foot	$0.328*

Example
Trenches

To find the cost per square foot of bank each side of a trench from 20 to 30 feet deep:

Lumber 5 feet B. M. @ $40.00 per M	$0.20
Salvage 50% 2½ feet B. M. @ $30.00	0.075
Cost of material per sq. ft.	$0.125
Labor as follows:	
Carpenters' time, .035x80c	$0.028
Laborers' time, .21x40c	0.084
Foreman's time, .018x$1.25	0.022
Cost per square foot	$0.259†

*Approximately 33c.
†Approximately 26c.

Study the table given and you will find it will meet your needs on almost any job ordinarily encountered.

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Projecting What You Already Know

Review last month's lesson before answering the following questions.

Test Questions and Lesson No. 2

Answer each question set forth herewith in the order given:

(1) What is the length of the main excavations?

Answer

(2) What is the width of the main excavation?

Answer

(3) What is the depth of the main excavation?

Answer

(4) What is the total combined length of the trenches in main excavation?

Answer

(5) What is the width of trenches in main excavation?

Answer

(6) What is the depth of trenches in main excavation

Answer

(7) What is the total combined length of the trenches in the unexcavated portion?

Answer

(8) What is the width of the trenches in the unexcavated portion?

Answer

(9) What is the depth of the trenches in the unexcavated portion?

Answer

(10) What are the side dimensions of the pier hole excavations?

Answer

(11) What is the depth of the pier hole excavations?

Answer

Process No. 1.

Multiply answer No. 1 by answer No. 2 by answer No. 3 and divide by 27, the result will give the number of cubic yards of dirt to be removed to make the main excavation. Write amount here Cu. Yds.

Process No. 2.

Repeat process No. 1 for answers 4, 5 and 6 and the result will give the number of cubic yards of dirt to be removed to make the lower trenches. Write amount here Cu. Yds.

Process No. 3.

Repeat process No. 1 for answers 7, 8 and 9 and the result will give the number of cubic yards of dirt to be removed to make the upper trenches. Write amount here Cu. Yds.

Process No. 4.

Repeat process No. 1 for answers 10 and 11, double the amount and the result will give the number of cubic yards of dirt to be removed to make the two pier hole excavations. Write amount here Cu. Yds.

Refer to "Excavations" table given in the November issue of "The Carpenter" and compute the cost of doing the main excavation. Figure on using plough, hand shoveling, teams and wagons. Dirt to be hauled a distance of half mile from the premises over dirt road.

Team and teamster @ $1.00 per hour.

Laborers @ 50c per hour.

Figure the cost of digging the trenches and pier holes. The dirt from trenches and pier holes to be shoveled out and spread over the bottom of excavation and inside of walls at grade. The main excavation is dug deep enough to permit of doing this.

There is a matter of taking out the runway of the main excavation which will require some hand shoveling. I want you to give me the additional cost for this working according to your best judgment.

Sheet Piling

It is assumed that the banks of this excavation will require sheet piling to hold them to the lines shown on the plans. No attempt has been made here to allow additional space for forms. It is the purpose to teach you how to estimate this work. These allowances can always be made when a complete foundation plan is being considered.

First get the perimeter of the main excavation, or the distance all around at the line of the bank face. Multiply this by the height of the bank to arrive at the total square feet of bank, and then figure the cost, using the material quantities and the labor hours given in Sheet Piling Table.

Use the following rates:

Lumber, $40.00 per M.

Carpenters @ $1.25 per hour.

Laborers @ 50c per hour.

Foreman @ $1.50 per hour.

Allow a 50% salvage on the lumber @ $25. per M.

Do not quit because you do not understand at the first study. Once you master these principles you can apply them to a thousand problems.

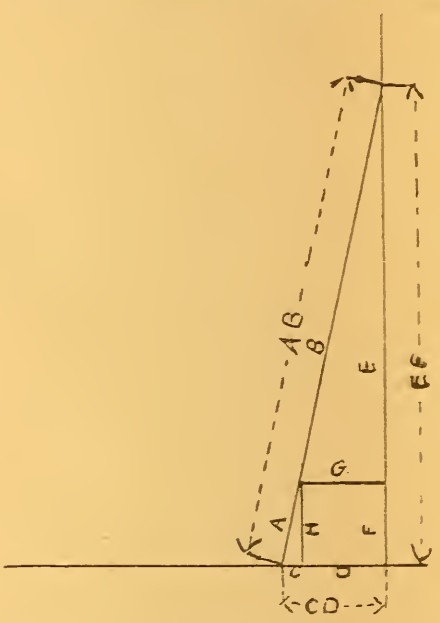
If for any reason you do not understand the drawings or the use of tables, write for special instruction and enclose a stamped, self addressed envelope for reply.

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Answers To Brother Oberlander's Box And Ladder Problem

Editor's Note: The solution of this problem attracted the interest of so many contributors, that it is impossible to publish all of the solutions submitted. We are publishing as many as space will permit, however, and wish to take this opportunity of thanking all those who submitted a solution for this and other problems. We are very grateful for the interest that is being shown in the Craft Problem Department of our Journal.

In reply to Brother Henry Oberlander's request "To know if there is a mathematical way to figure the ladder problem?" he gives in September issue of "The Carpenter," will state the fact—"That any geometric problem giving data which verifies the correct answer, can be mathematically solved." As to his request "For a method of solving this problem." I am inclined to think there is no simple method or formula given in any mathematical work, so the solution is dependent on a combination of such formula, the explanation of which is too involved and voluminous for the pages of "The Carpenter," and would be comparable to a lucid explana-



tion of the "Einstein theory" or the "fourth dimension."

However, I submit 24.538970907 feet as the height of wall contact and 4.7790068973 feet, the distance from wall of floor contact, and append data verifying same and also furnishing dimensions from which the reader may evolve, by "pythagoras rule" or "proportion," his own method of solution.

A equals 4.07515051788.

B equals 20.92484948211.

A B equals 25.

C equals 0.7790068973.

C D equals 4.7790068973.

E equals 20.538970907.

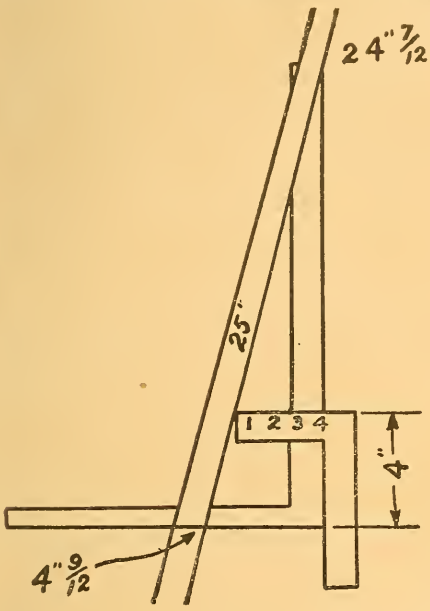
E F equals 24.538970907.

D, F, G, H each equal 4.

Frank DeGuerre.

L. U. No. 22. Villa Grande, Cal.

In answer to Brother Oberlander's problem in September issue am submitting my way of solving this. Using the steel square I extend the line of blade a little distance, then placing my combination square on the blade at the 4 inch mark (on the blade of the steel square), and letting the small square extend 4 inches gives the corner of box. Mark 25 inches on any straight edge. The 25 inch marks will strike the blade at 24 7-12 (24′ 7″), and the tongue at 4″ 9-12 (4′ 9″), also the point of small square by the straight edge.



L. Wallace,
L. U. No. 1140. San Pedro, Cal.

* * *

To find the height and the base of the triangle, Fig. 1.

In constructing the 4 feet square at the base of the triangle, we form two other similar triangles. A large one A, situated on the top of the square, and a small one B, on the left hand side of the 4 feet square. These two triangles are similar because they are equiangles.

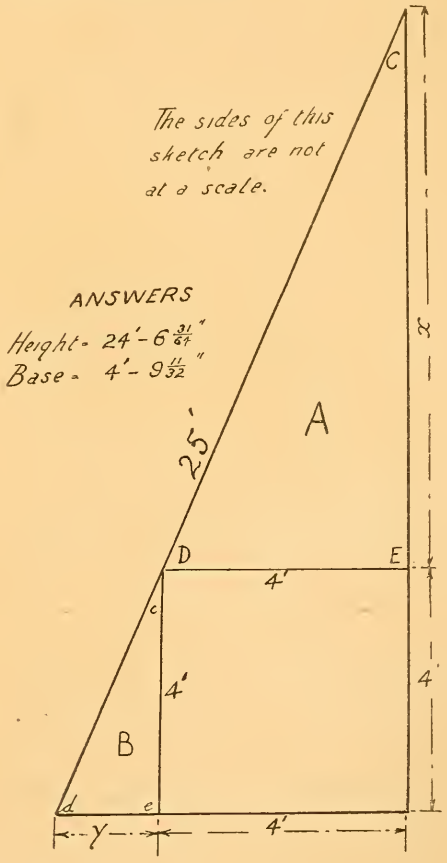
Angle C equals c.
Angle D equals d.
Angle E equals e.

If the two triangles are similar, their homologue sides are proportional between them. And we have: The base "Y" of the small triangle B on the base 4 feet of the large triangle A equals the side 4 feet of the small on the side X of the large triangle A. The first equation will be:

$$\frac{Y}{4} \text{ equals } \frac{4}{X} \text{ or } XY \text{ equals } 16.$$

As the total triangle has a right angle, we know that the square of the height plus the square of the base equals the square of the hypotenuse. So we have a second equation.

(Xplus 4 squared) plus (Y plus 4 squared) equals 625.



Equation 1. X Y equals 16.

Equation 2. (X plus 4 squared) plus (Y plus 4 squared) equals 625.

After finding the value of X and Y (which is too long to give all the details), we have:

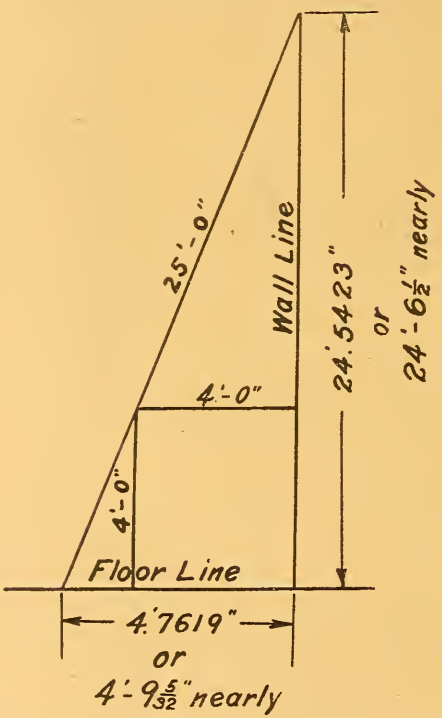
X equals 20.5405 feet. Plus 4 feet for the side of the square, and we have: height equals 24.5405 feet or 24 feet 6 31-64 inches.

Y equals 0.77893 feet. Plus 4 feet for the side of the square, and we have base equals 4.77893 feet or 4 feet 9 11-32 inches.

Jules Levesque,
L. U. No. 134, Montreal. Que.

* * *

Am sending a solution to Brother Henry Oberlander's brain teaser. He states that he has heard of well educated men holding high positions that say this



problem cannot be done. I do not lay claim to being highly educated, but I have held some pretty high positions on different buildings. (High in the air.) But this problem looks simple enough, it seems if we get the distance that the ladder leaves the wall each foot the rest is easy. Now in approximately 21′ 0″ the distance from wall to ladder is 4′ 0″, so in order to get this distance for one foot we divide 4′ 0″ by 21′ 0″. which equals 0.190476′ and to get the distance that foot of ladder sets in from wall we multiply 0.190476 by 25′ 0″, which equals 4.7619′. Now we have the length of hypotenuse or ladder 25′ 0″ and the distance it sets in from the wall on the floor, and in order to get the height of plumb wall from floor to top end of ladder we take the square of the ladder 25 times 25 equals 625 and the square of 4.7619 which equals 22.67569. which we subtract from 625. leaving 602.32431. Now by extracting the square root of this last number gives us the exact wall height or 24.5423′, to prove our solution we will take the sum of the square of the two sides, add them together and extract the square root. which should give us the length of ladder. or 25 if our solution is correct.

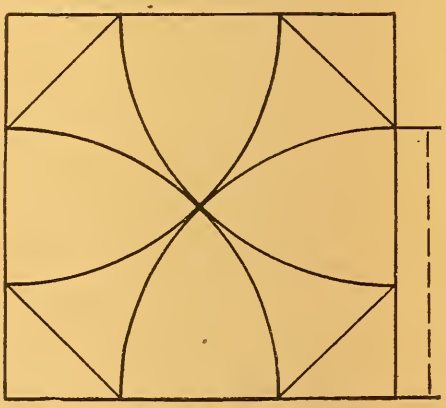
24.5423 squared equals 602.32431.
4.7619 equals 22.67569.
Added, equals 625.00000.

Square root of 625.00000 equals 25′ 0″, which is length of ladder.

C. A. Carrier,
L. U. No. 448, Waukegan, Ill.

Answers To Brother Donahoe's Church Spire Problem

Editor's Note: Brother Donahoe sent the following method of solving his church spire problem.



Take one-half the hypotenuse of a right angle of the square and deduct it from the sides of the angle. The hypotenuse of the remaining angle is the side of the square.

* * *

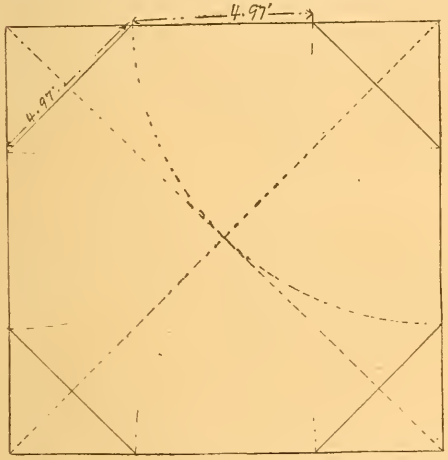
Answering Brother D. T. Donahoe's church spire problem, I wish to say, I would take twelve times the tangent of twenty-two and one-half degrees for the length of one side of the octagon.

Thus, 12x.41421 equals 4.97′ for one side of octagon.

Or, if it is not desirable to use trigonometry to get the logarithm of the tan-

gent of twenty-two and one-half degrees., then we could use the following or second method.

Draw a square to any convenient scale. Set the compass at one corner of the square with one-half the diagonal of the square for radius and cut each adjacent side of the square with them to give two points, then repeat this at each of the three other corners of the square to give two points on each side of the square. Connect these points and you



will have an octagon with sides nearly 5 feet long, or to be more exact, 4.97 times the proportion of the scale to which the square was constructed, to 12 feet at the base of spire. See sketch.

This last method may be used for many other problems.

R. W. Linkous,
L. U. No. 302, Huntington, W. Va.

* * *

In answer to Brother Donahoe, Milwaukee, Wis., in regard to church spire problem, let me submit a mathematic method that does not involve geometry. A 12 foot octagon. The diagonal of 12' by 12' equals 16.97' divided by 2 equals 8.485', 12' less 8.485' equals 3.515' times 2 equals 7.03'; 12' less 7.03' equals 4.97', length of side of octagon.

L. J. Toomey,
L. U. No. 73, St. Louis, Mo.

* * *

The problem of the octagon within the square came up in the building of forms for the tower of the Roney Plaza of Miami Beach, in this case the side of the square was 12' 1". I figured it by a combination of algebra and geometry.

Assume the side of a given octagon is 4' 0".

4' 0" is the hypotenuse of a isosceles right triangle. The sides of which by use of the axiom the square on the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides, or in this case 4x4 equals 16 divided by 2 equals 8, which when square rooted is 2.828.

One side of the square enclosing the octagon will be equal to 2.828 plus 4 plus 2.828 or 9.658 feet.

Then by proportion 9.658' is to 12' as 4' is to X' or 4.97'. Note correct only to three places. I used 12' 0" as asked for in Brother Donahoe's problem.

G. Kenneth Wiggins,
L. U. No. 1483, Patchogue, L. I.

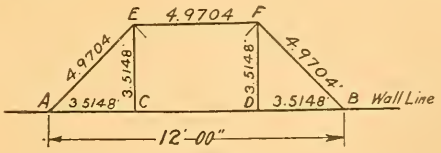
* * *

Brother D. T. Donahoe, Milwaukee, Wis., says he made "many attempts" to ascertain the length of the side of an octagon before he succeeded.

In his proposition the square out of or on which the octagon was to be formed was 12 feet.

I will now give him the "general method." If he can give anything that is nearer perfect accuracy, let him give it.

Multiply the decimal .4142 by the length of the side of the square and you



will have the length of the side of the octagon to the ten-thousandth part of the measuring unit.

.4142x12' equals 4.9704' side of octagon. If length is desired in inches, multiply .4142 by 144" equals 59.6448". This is all there is to his proposition.

For the convenience of the craft, may I show by a drawing how I would lay off an octagon window that is to be 12' on the side of the wall.

First: Get length of octagon as shown above. Second: 12' minus 4.9704' equals 7.0296'. The 7.0296' is to be consumed by the diagonals at each end. The

half part, 3.5148 is at each end. Scale ¼" to the foot.

Measure 3.5148' from "A" to "C" and from "B" to "D." Draw the lines C E and D F at right angles to the line A B, making the length of each 3.5148'. Draw the lines A E, E F and F B. This is a perfect octagon as used in house building.

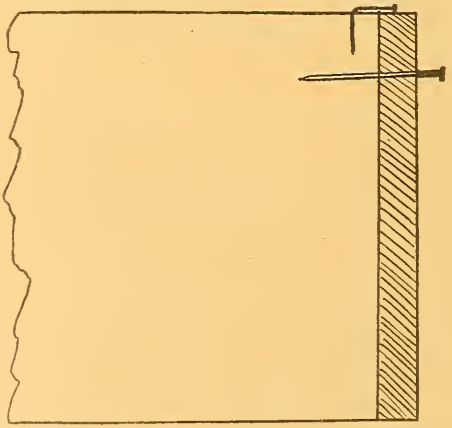
To cut the angles at E and F, place the square on the timber 7" on tongue to 17" on the body. Mark on tongue side, cut off, measure proper length. Reverse square. Mark and cut off.

If this angle does not suit you, make the angle exactly 67½ degrees. All will be right.

Jas. L. Gerald,
L. U. No. 993. Miami, Fla.

Nailing A Joist And Header

In a recent issue of our Journal there appeared an article, "Know How To Help Yourself" in which a method was shown of holding a joist to a header while nailing it.



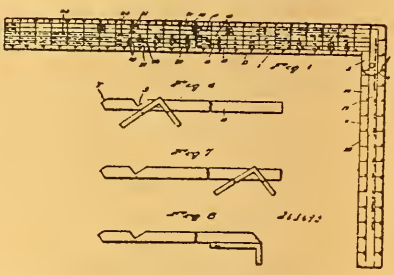
I think you will find the method as shown in the drawing a much better one, as it holds the joist and header level on the top, and nail can be flattened down afterwards.

Arthur Clifford,
L. U. No. 2174, Chicago, Ill.

A New Framing Square

A new framing square, which was designed to eliminate mathematical calculations in determining the length of rafters has recently been invented and patented by C. R. Crandlemere.

Both the blade and tongue of the square carry all the mathematical information necessary for obtaining the side



cuts for hip, valley and jack rafters, the spacing, the rise and other information.

Anyone interested in this framing square may address the inventor at 25 Gray St., Amherst, Mass.

New Type Lawn Mower

The E. C. Stearns Co. are manufacturing a new type of lawn mower which has an automatic ball bearing adjustment, oil cups, a high tie rod and wide tread wheels. The mower is made in several different models and sizes. Anyone wishing further information regarding this article may address the above company at Syracuse, N. Y.

Clocks

The Fiftieth Anniversary Catalague of the American Chime Clock Co. is now being distributed. As a special offer, this company is giving away with its catalogue, blueprints of various hall, mantel and banjo clocks. Any carpenters wishing to secure the catalogue and blueprints may address the above company at 1659 Ruffner St., Nicetown, Philadelphia, Pa.

Horse Power of Gas Engines

To find the H. P. of a gas engine, according to N. A. C. C. rating—multiply the diameter of the cylinder in inches by itself, multiply that by the number of cylinders in the engine, and multiply that by .4.

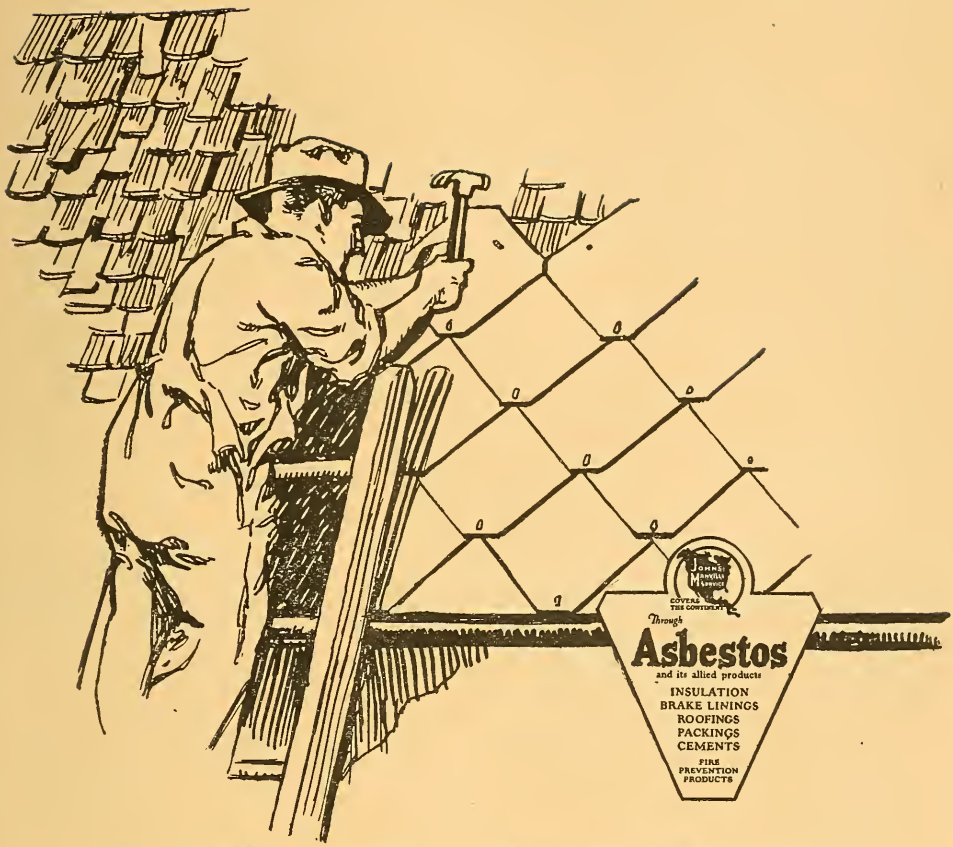
For example, to find the H. P. of a 4-cycinder engine with 3¾" cycinder base.

15 X 15 X .4 X 4 equals 22.5.

— —

4 4

The horse power is 22.5.



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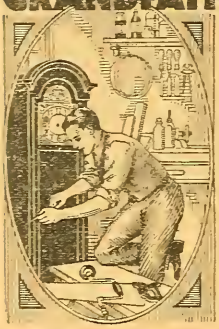
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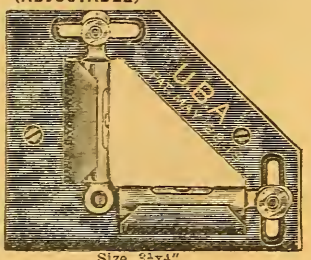
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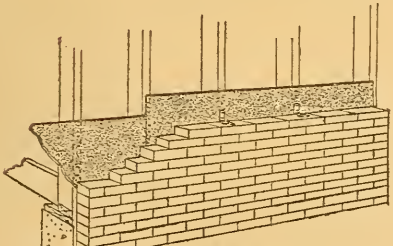
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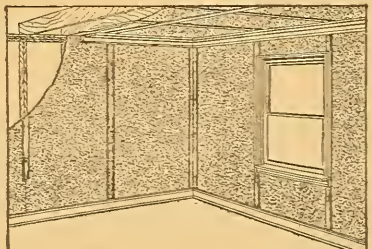
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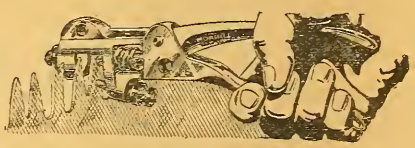


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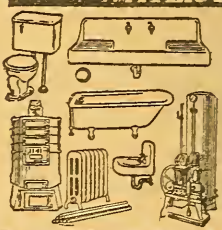
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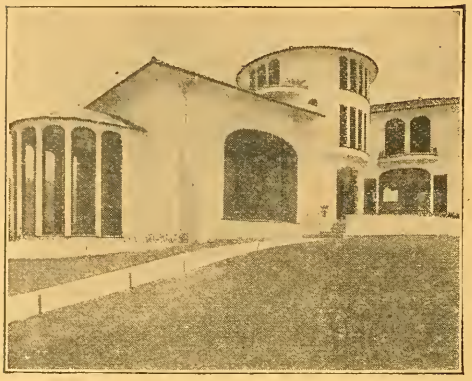
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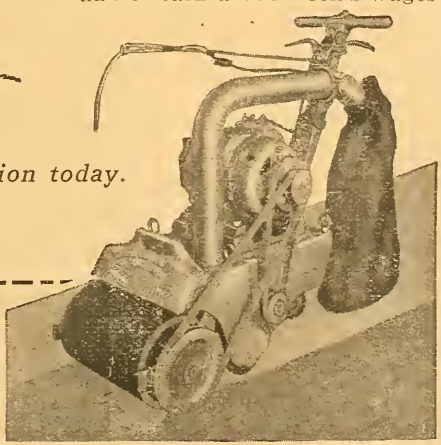
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For Quicker Sales

Insulated houses sell more easily today. The public knows that home insulation increases comfort both winter and summer and saves coal bills.

Some insulating materials increase costs and reduce profits. Government and other tests (copies on application) show that Cabot's Quilt saves building expense and gives most insulation at lowest cost.

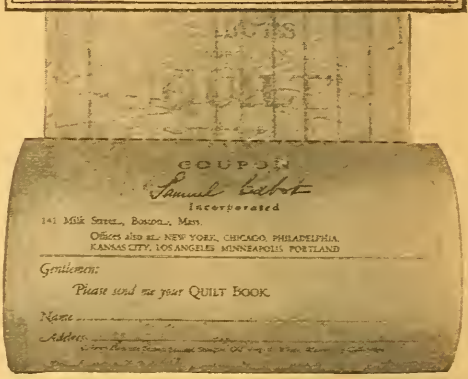
Fill out the coupon below (Roll of Quilt), cut it out and mail it for Quilt Book.

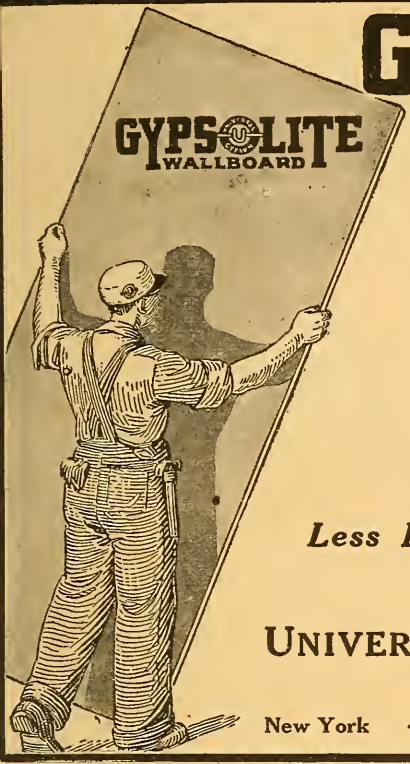
INSULATE THOSE NEW HOUSES WITH

Cabot's Quilt

IN SUCCESSFUL USE FOR OVER THIRTY YEARS

Samuel Cabot
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GYPSOLITE WALLBOARD

The tried and better gypsum wallboard

The strong, light weight boards of Gypsolite give results and save money in a way not equaled by any gypsum wallboard on the market.

Less Breakage — Greater Strength — Lighter Weight

UNIVERSAL GYPSUM & LIME CO.
CHICAGO

New York • Fort Dodge • Kansas City • Atlanta

The Easy Way to CUT COSTS

use

Speed-grits Sandpaper



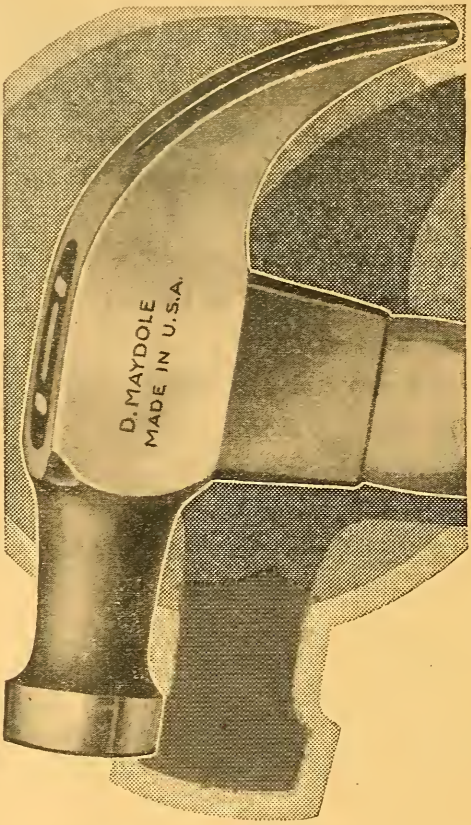
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MANNING ABRASIVE CO., Inc.
Troy, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—Please send me free information on *Speed-grits Papers* for Floor Surfacing.

NAME
ADDRESS
CITY



You Want A Real Maydole!

Don't be satisfied with any but the genuine Maydole Hammer—the hammer used and endorsed by the trade for over three generations.

Head press-forged of selected tool steel. Handle of clear, second-growth air-dried hickory put on for good. You won't find any hammer with the honest value and the "hang" of a Maydole.

Your dealer has the style and weight you prefer. Insist on the genuine!

Write us for interesting, free Pocket Handbook 23 "A".

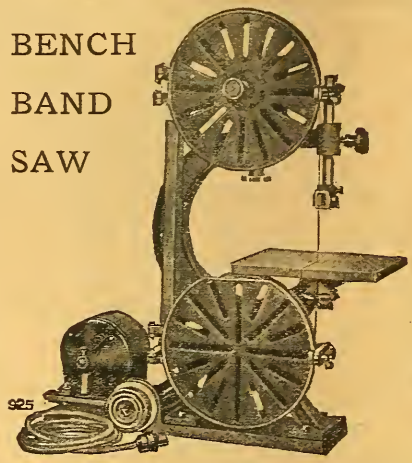
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Maydole Hammers

The David Maydole Hammer Co., Norwich, N.Y.

1421

BENCH BAND SAW



Fully equipped with motor, switch, cord and plug for lamp socket.

Height, 36". Length, 26". Wheels, 12". Weight complete, 240 lbs. Furnished also for belt drive and with or without wheel guards. This is one of the many machines for the carpenter shop made by

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Get into the Floor Surfacing Business While the Field Is Fresh

$40 to $50 a day easily earned with an AUTOMATIC—



the result of 16 years' manufacturing experience. Force Feed Lubrication — SKF Ball-bearings — Whitney Silent Chain — Roller Pressure Regulator — ALL Dust taken up on forward operation with New Vacuum Nozzle. All working parts inclosed. Write today — Let us tell you how to get started in this paying business. Free trial.

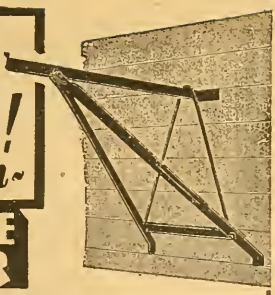
Write us about "Our Year To Pay" Plan.

The Little Automatic Surfacing Machine (on table) is a wonder for removing varnish from desk tops, counters, etc., or for all sorts of new work.



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PLAY SAFE! Work On- TROUBLE SAVER STUDDING BRACKETS





Trouble Saver wood Shingler. No nails. Just snap them in place. Will hold on the steepest roof.

Wooden scaffolding isn't always as safe as it looks, and sometimes gives way when you least expect it to.

But you play absolutely safe on scaffolding made with **Trouble Saver** Studding Brackets. Each bracket is made to support a ton weight. One look at your scaffolding support, when you have **Trouble Savers**, tells you it's safe.

No nails are required to put up **Trouble Saver** Studding Brackets. Just hook them around the studding and lay the planking.

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Because—quick application and low price enables you to double volume of weatherstrip contracts.

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Made of Spring Bronze that lasts indefinitely. The patented "S" shape provides a snug weatherproof seal that conforms to all warping, shrinkage and expansion of sash. No special tools needed.

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BRONZE WEATHERSTRIP

MAIL TODAY FOR FREE SAMPLES

W. J. Dennis & Co., 2110 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

Please send FREE Samples and your Sales plan for Agents. My occupation is_____

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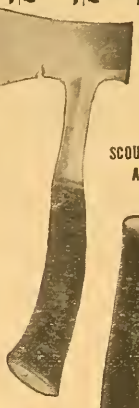
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Be A Real Santa Claus

Give Tools That Can't Fly Off The Handle

TOOLS MAILED IN SPECIAL CHRISTMAS BOXES







Give an Estwing Unbreakable Hammer, Hatchet, or Ax to any carpenter, the handy man around the house, or anybody else, and you make a *real* Christmas present. Estwing Tools are guaranteed to last a life-time, and their users like them better every day.

And give the boy an Estwing Scouting Ax if you're looking for something he really wants.

1. Estwing Hammers, Hatchets and Axes are forged of one piece of tool steel of unsurpassed temper.
2. Handles cannot rot, skew, warp shrink, or work loose in rain, snow, or hottest sun. Weather proof.
3. Always feel the same. No new handles to get used to.
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Estwing Manufacturing Co., Rockford, Ill.

Please send me the tools checked below. I enclose or will pay the postman when the tools are delivered. If these tools are not satisfactory they may be returned and my money refunded.

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Curved claw hammer, 16 oz.....2.00
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Straight claw hammer, 12 oz.....2.00
Straight claw hammer, 16 oz.....2.00
Straight claw hammer, 20 oz.....2.25
Hall Hatchet.....$2.25 Utilax.....$2.25 Scouting Axe.....$2.00

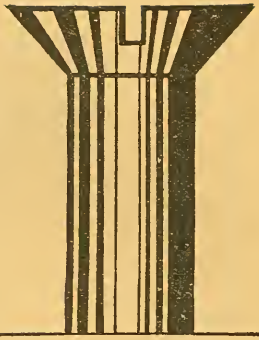
Name

Street

City.....State.....

My Dealer's Name.....

Enclose 15c extra for each tool ordered which pays postage.

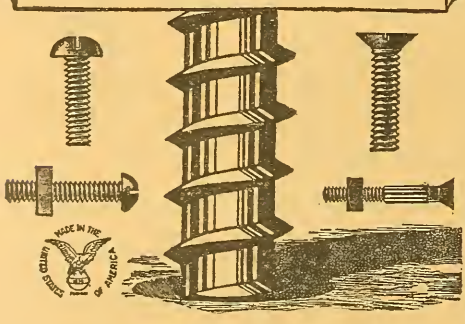


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"Put It Together With Screws"

You need a

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Developed from our own patents, this adjustable groover cuts either with or across the grain. Cutters may be used singly, in pairs or in any combination necessary for desired cut.

Send for one on approval. It may be returned at our expense if unsatisfactory.

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Makers of Better Saws for More than Fifty Years

Five Days Free Trial

Guaranteed 5 Years

Only $69.50!

That isn't much, yet it's all you need to start in business for yourself with

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Fill in this coupon. Remember, all you need is $69.50 as a down payment. The Schlueter will more than earn the balance. Work for yourself. Be independent. White us today.

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Please tell me all about the Improved Schlueter.

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Should Have The Best Protection

You know that proper insulation of a building is a real economy and an added comfort.
It keeps out both Summer heat and Winter cold and the saving alone in Winter fuel will pay for installation within a few years.

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REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Get the repair work in your locality on

SLEEPING PORCHES,
SUN PARLORS
PIAZZA FLOORS AND ROOFS

DON'T use a cheap grade of roof and deck cloth and save a few cents on the job. You will be afraid to go back.

DO— get the best and make friends who will send you other customers.

USE

"BAYONNE"

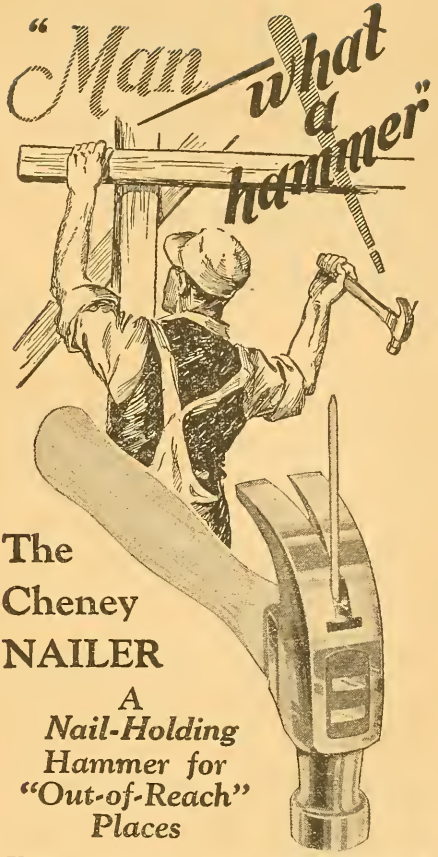
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Send For Instruction Book T.

John Boyle & Co., Inc.

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The Cheney NAILER

A Nail-Holding Hammer for "Out-of-Reach" Places

How often you have had to drive nails from some difficult or even precarious position where it was impossible to free both hands. The convenient Cheney Nailer was designed to make jobs like that easy.

The Cheney Nailer holds any nail securely while you set it where you want it with one stroke—a single blow often drives the nail half way in. And the weight of the hammer releases the nail quickly and easily after it is set.

The best of it is, the nail-holding arrangement on the Cheney Nailer is no trick attachment—it is an integral part of the hammer, a practical device that always works. And every other feature of the Cheney Nailer from its well-tempered tool-steel head, to its strong second-growth hickory handle is Cheney designed and Cheney made and is *right* from start to finish. Try the Nailer on your next job.

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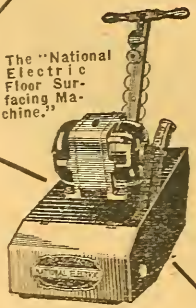
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An Indoor Business With Six Profits

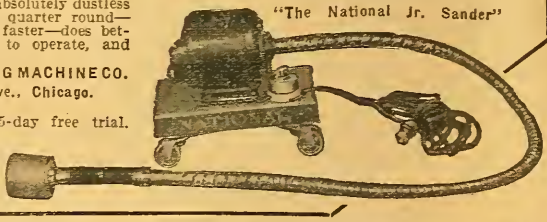


Go into an Indoor Business for yourself. Be your own boss and get six profits a week. There's BIG MONEY all the year round in sanding floors, and you can't beat the NATIONAL ELECTRIC FLOOR SURFACING MACHINE.

The NATIONAL is absolutely dustless—surfaces up to the quarter round—gets over the surface faster—does better work—is easiest to operate, and is the BEST MACHINE FOR RESURFACING OLD FLOORS.

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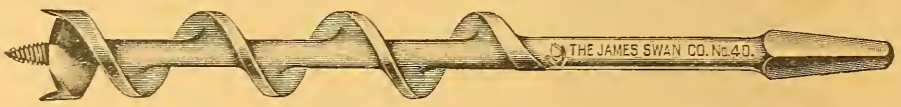
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SEYMOUR, CONN.
NEW YORK OFFICE: 28 WARREN ST.

TRADE MARK TRADE MARK

MANUFACTURERS OF CARPENTERS' TOOLS







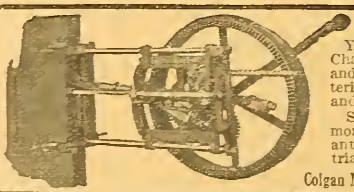
WATERSTON'S ALUMINUM VISE

The handiest and most practical vise made for the Carpenter. Its weight is only 2 Lbs. and it is easily attached to end of Bench or Horse by tightening thumb screw. Holds boards, windows or doors plumb or horizontal. Both Screws work in Steel Bushings, making a strong, serviceable vise.

$3.75 Postpaid.

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Send for our No. 25 Catalog showing a complete line of Carpenters' Tools.



IT CUTS 5 HOURS OFF "6-HOUR JOBS"!

You can cut 12 perfect mortises an hour with the Champion Mortiser,—six times faster than brace and chisel. And there's no risk of spoiling the material. It cuts a perfect mortise any length, depth and width in any wood.

Save that time and back-breaking labor cutting mortises by hand. Get a Champion. Year's guarantee. Money back if not satisfied after 10 days' trial. Send for free literature NOW!

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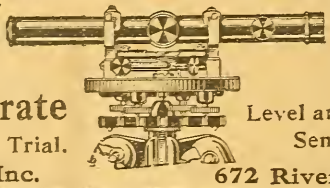


G & B Model 45
Convertible Level.

Easiest to Operate

Cash or Terms. Free Trial.

GEIER & BLUHM, Inc.



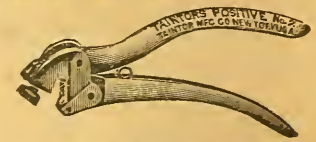
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Sold By Leading Hardware Dealers Everywhere
Send for Book: "Care of Saws," free to members of The Brotherhood.
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–Need No Pushing!

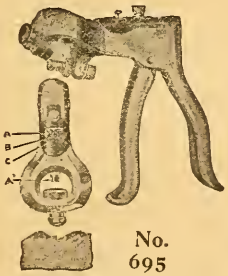
They cut easily under light pressure, the thread grabs firmly and carries the bit through to a clean, crisp cutting finish.

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SET ANY SAW—

quickly easily and right with the



No. 695

Stearns PISTOL GRIP SAW SET

GOOD workmen want good tools. This remarkable saw set makes it possible to set the teeth on both sides alike and prevents the saw from running to one side. The exclusive oscillating plunger does the trick.

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Manufactured by
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Street Address.....

City.....State.....

Occupation.....

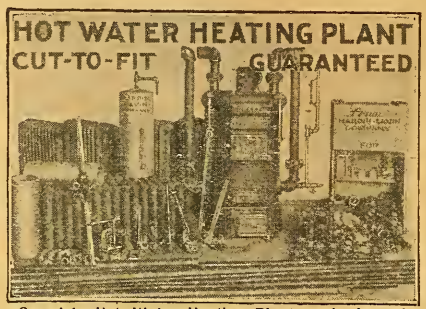
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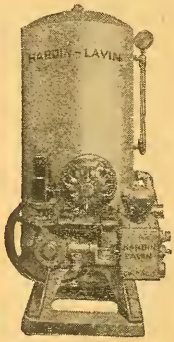
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We show you how to save high labor cost by our now famous NEW EASY METHOD of installing. Everything is planned in advance and cut-to-fit so that any man able to read simple directions and use a wrench can do the work. This gives you a big advantage in figuring on competitive jobs.



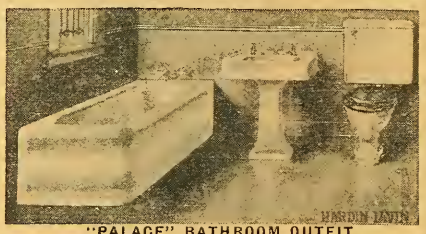
Complete Hot Water Heating Plant ready for shipment with set of installing tools, diagrams, and New Easy Methods of self-installing instructions. Complete outfits as low as **$200**



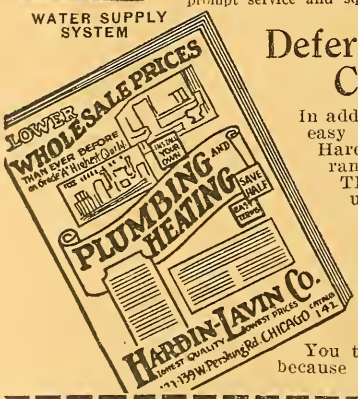
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Send us blue print or rough sketch of room arrangement and our trained engineers will figure the exact cost of a Hot Water, Steam, or Warm Air Heating Plant, Bathroom Outfit, Kitchen and Laundry Plumbing, Water Supply System or complete equipment. Every Hardin-Lavin outfit is individually designed to eliminate long runs of pipe, expensive material and costly labor. Our New Easy Method of installing and low wholesale prices will surprise you. We are helping thousands to SAVE MONEY and to MAKE MONEY. Let us help you. All orders are shipped from our Chicago Plant the day they are received. It means a lot to know that you will get prompt service and square dealing.



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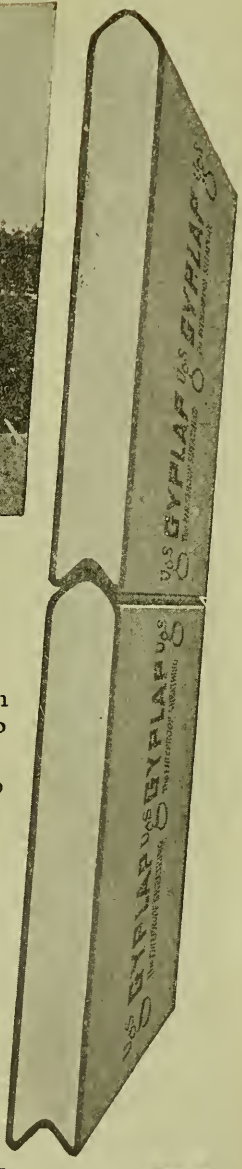
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